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THE CORRESPONDENCE OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD

FROM 1760 TO DECEMBER 1783

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THE CORRESPONDENCE OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD

FROM 1760 TO DECEMBER 1783

PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL PAPERS
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BY

THE HON. SIR JOHN FORTESCUE
LL.D., D.LITT.

IN SIX VOLUMES

VOL. III

JULY 1773–DECEMBER 1777

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
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INTRODUCTION

THE present volume opens at the 1st of July 1773 ; and there is little of importance among the papers to the close of the year excepting the correspondence respecting the Absentee Tax projected in the Irish Parliament. The protest of the most opulent of the Absentees against the measure is described by Lord North as " a very extraordinary and rather captious letter " (1310), and his answer to it (1313) is sufficiently cold and cutting ; but the subsequent letters that passed between the King and Lord North respecting it show that the ultimate rejection of the tax in Dublin was, in the circumstances, very welcome (1333, 1334, 1336, 1338-1344). In the English Parliament the most significant event is the revolt of Charles Fox, who, through the payment of his debts by his father, had recovered independence and lost no time in displaying his enjoyment of it. " That young man ", wrote the King, " has so thoroughly cast off every principle of common honour and honesty that he must become as contemptible as he is odious " (1398), and a week later Fox incurred fresh odium by displaying his distaste for religious tests. " His conduct ", commented the King, " cannot be attributed to conscience, but to his aversion to all restraints " (1401) ; and on the following day, the 24th of February, Fox was removed from the Board of the Treasury.

Meanwhile there had arrived the news of the raid

upon the tea ships in the port of Boston on the 16th of December 1773, and it was resolved to send Lieutenant-General Gage to take command there. Gage, who had seen much service in America, declared that the Colonists " will be lions while we are lambs, but if we take the resolute part will undoubtedly prove very meek ". " His language ", wrote the King, " was very consonant to his character of an honest determined man " (1379); but his subsequent action certainly did not respond to his language. Then follow Lord North's reports as to the progress of the bills for closing the port of Boston and regulating the government of Massachusetts; and it is interesting to note that Charles Fox supported the motion for leave to bring in the former bill, and took no exception to it save in respect to two clauses which seemed to him to be mutually contradictory (1415, 1422). " The feebleness and futility of the Opposition ", wrote the King, " shows the rectitude of the measure " (1424); and indeed the chief argument against the bills was that they came too late. The party of violence in Boston had been permitted to establish itself too strongly, and to exert intimidation too widely. " Our revolution ", says an American writer, " was true to type . . . a radical minority dominated the movement and played the autocrat without mercy, pursuing with intolerable resentment any one who failed to see the situation eye to eye with themselves." The Massachusetts bills went through all their stages with the like smoothness (1443, 1444, 1447-1449, 1463), though it may be worth noting that Charles Fox spoke against the third reading of one of them (1458). But the measure which provoked most opposition was the most liberal of all, the bill for settling the government of Canada, generally known as the Quebec Bill. More than ninety-nine per cent of the population of Canada were Roman Catholics, and the bill therefore

sanctioned and upheld the Roman Catholic faith. The list of the members of the Commons who spoke against it (1467) includes the name of Charles Fox. Probably he and some of those who voted with him were guided mainly by the revolutionary leaders in New England. The progress of the bill through Parliament was, however, steady (1473-1479), though, when it had passed both Houses, the City of London—another stronghold of "liberty"—petitioned the King to withhold his assent, and was very properly snubbed for its pains (1480, 1481, 1495). "Upon the whole", wrote the King contemptuously, "it is just to make a noise on Thursday at the Common Hall." It should seem that the agitators in New England and their allies the Whigs in England had made up their minds that George the Third was another James the Second, and that the encouragement of "Popery" was a part of his machinery of enslavement. The parallel would hold the more strongly in Boston since James had, with ample justification, cancelled the charter of Massachusetts by legal process, as George was now cancelling it by Act of Parliament. James's action, however, had been dictated by a project for uniting the American Colonies under one government, so that they might effectively defend themselves against the menace of the French in Canada; and that project had been promptly dropped by the Whigs after the Revolution of 1688. It seems not to have occurred to the Whigs that the denial of religious toleration to Canada would have necessitated the maintenance of a much stronger garrison in the country, and therefore of an increase to the standing Army. In the factious opposition to the Quebec Bill lies the germ of the Gordon Riots.

During the spring and summer of 1774 matters went steadily from bad to worse in the American Colonies; and the summoning of a Congress at Philadelphia was a

very ominous sign which was not lost upon the King (1501). "The die is cast", he wrote on the 11th of September—just a week after the meeting of the Congress—"the Colonies must either submit or triumph; I do not wish to come to severer measures, but we must not retreat" (1508). At this crisis Parliament was dissolved, a little before the date of its natural expiration. North anticipated some loss of seats in consequence, though the King took a more cheerful view (1513, 1514). There was much agitation over the elections for Middlesex and Westminster, in which last it seems that the Duke of Newcastle played a pusillanimous part "from no nobler idea than the fear of some scurrilous abuse in the newspapers" (1510). For several pages (pp. 132-149) the papers are occupied with little else than the details of the election and the delinquencies of faint-hearted candidates, until Lord North reports the number of his supporters at 321, with which the King is well content (1554, 1555). Hardly had North's list been delivered when despatches came in from America. "The New England Governments are in a state of rebellion; blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or independent." General Gage had recommended the suspension of the new Acts; but this was pleasing neither to the King nor to North (1557, 1563). Concession, as the King judged, was not likely to make the Colonies reasonable. The time for such things was past. It was a case not for framing agreements but for choosing generals (1556, 1565). The Colonies, without any disguise, were arming (1567). The New Englanders did not want an accommodation. They wanted a revolution.

There is nothing in the papers that touches on Chatham's provisional bill for settling the troubles in America, which had been drafted with the help of Franklin; but North gives a fairly full account of his

own conciliatory resolution, the purport of which was that Parliament provisionally renounced the right to tax any one of the American provinces, if its legislature would voluntarily contribute to imperial defence and to the expenses of civil government. This resolution had the hearty approval of the King, who was "a thorough friend of holding out the olive-branch" (1595, 1600), but it was by no means to the taste of some members, who thought it "too great a concession". "Their warning", adds North, "was a strong proof that the disposition of the House, independent of any ministerial connection, is to maintain the authority of Great Britain over America" —rather a curious comment upon the doctrine inculcated by the Americans and eagerly propagated by the Whigs, that the King alone was responsible for the policy of coercion. The King himself, in reply to North's report, wrote: "I never doubted the zeal of the House of Commons in support of the just superiority of the Mother Country over its Colonies, but the debate of yesterday is a very convincing proof of it". It seems, however, that the fate of the resolution was for some time in doubt because it yielded too much; and it is interesting to observe among the speakers against it the names of Fox and Burke, who, it might have been thought, would have favoured any conciliatory movement (1601, 1602). Burke, it is true, brought forward, on the 22nd of March, conciliatory resolutions of his own, prefaced by a speech of 127 octavo pages, which did not greatly help matters. One sentence only is worth quoting. "The public and avowed origin of this quarrel was on taxation." This seems to indicate that the Opposition had lost sight of the real issue between Colonies and Mother Country—namely, imperial, or as North called it, common defence. It was easy enough to suggest that England should renounce the right of taxing

the Colonies ; but were the Colonies prepared to say that, in the event of a war with France, they would not expect the British fleet to prevent a French force from attacking New York ? This question was never faced. The leaders of the revolution put forward the cry of no taxation without representation, which was eagerly caught up by their allies in the British Parliament. But the counter-cry should have been no defence without contribution.

The question of raising troops for the augmentation of the Army now became urgent ; for the existing regiments were all very weak, and it was not easy to see how their ranks were to be filled. Ireland and the Highlands were the readiest fountains of recruits, but the Irish deserted as fast as they enlisted, and Highlanders objected very strongly to being drafted from the corps which they had chosen into another. It was easy enough to raise independent companies and new regiments by offering gentlemen rank in the Army proportionate to the number of recruits that they produced. This system had been sanctioned by Pitt, and was imitated with disastrous consequences by his son in 1793–1794 ; but it was unsound, unfair to the officers of the existing regiments of the line, and ruinously expensive. We shall find the King steadily opposing it throughout the war. The first documents bearing on the subject appear in the spring of 1775 (1614-1618, 1628, 1630) ; and it will be seen that the King did not forget (1630) the importance of empowering the chief military commander to act without the assistance of a civil magistrate in the repression of civil disturbances. It must be remembered that in those days there were no police, and that a soldier called in to put down a riot was liable to be tried by court-martial for mutiny if he disobeyed the order to fire, and by court-civil for murder if he obeyed it. The

ascendancy of disorder in Boston, and indeed in London, was very greatly due to this fact, which paralysed the arm of the executive.

Meanwhile the Livery of London pursued its course of meeting every measure of Government with an insulting address to the King, and the King and North exchanged careful thoughts as to the best means of putting an end to it (1636, 1638). One complication was that Wilkes was now Lord Mayor as well as member for Middlesex, but Wilkes's power was waning. He had been quietly admitted to take his seat, and, though his motion to expunge from the journals the resolution which declared him unfit to sit in the Commons had been defeated, he was sinking fast into insignificance. It is worth noticing that Charles Fox spoke and voted with North against Wilkes on this occasion (1603).

In April there is some correspondence as to the employment of General Burgoyne in America (1640, 1642), and in June there are two important letters which set forth the difficulties of the situation at Boston. The first skirmish at Lexington had taken place on the 19th of April ; the rebels had attacked the British posts on the lakes in May ; and hostilities were open and declared. On the 17th of June was fought the action of Bunker's Hill, very costly to the British and very creditable to the Americans, the story of which is told at length in an interesting private letter of Sir William Howe (1668). Burgoyne sums up, with unpleasant directness, the whole situation as it presented itself to him in June (1670), and again in August (1693). Meanwhile we encounter the first signs of the Government's intention to employ foreign mercenaries against the Americans (1657), and the King's orders for five Hanoverian battalions to release as many British at Minorca and Gibraltar (1687-1690). The whole business can be followed through the index

under the heading *Army*, though the Empress Catherine's refusal to let out Russian troops to Great Britain perhaps demands special notice (1737). No proceeding of Lord North's Government has been more harshly criticised than this hiring of German troops for service against the American rebels. Yet it may be questioned whether, in view of the conventions of that time, the censure upon him has not been perhaps excessively harsh. To use his own words, the war with America was, for all practical purposes, a foreign war, a war on a great scale, considering the weakness of the standing Army. England had for years carried on her foreign wars with the help of alien mercenaries, and she continued to do so until the end of the eighteenth century. I do not cite the fact as to the country's credit; but a fact it was, and as a fact it must be accepted. It chanced that these mercenaries were principally Germans, but any mercenary was welcome to a country which shrank from military service; and the younger Pitt tried to obtain Russian troops in 1793 just as George III. had tried to get them in 1775. It was not until Castlereagh introduced his drastic legislation in 1808 that the manhood of England was really brought under arms to meet a great national peril; and even then a large body of Hanoverians—the King's German Legion—was incorporated in the Army.

This being the case, it was simply impossible to think of preventing the secession of the American Colonies from the Empire by force without the employment of foreign mercenaries. The policy of using force at all to avert secession is another question. It was successfully followed by the Americans themselves in their own civil war; but their task was simple compared to that of the English in 1775. England had three thousand miles of ocean to cross before she could even begin to work, and in Europe the hostility of France was a standing anxiety

(1298, 1299). Military opinion was against the employment of land forces at all for the coercion of the American rebels, and the Adjutant-General, the very intelligent General Edward Harvey, condemned the whole project for "as wild an idea as ever controverted common sense". His views were accepted by Lord Barrington, the Secretary at War, who wished the war to be carried on by sea only (1702). Whether such a course would have brought the Colonies to submission may be doubted. Financial pressure alone has never proved a very efficient instrument of war. The essence of the American Revolution, as of all revolutions, was the intimidation of the majority by a violent and aggressive minority; and it was the belief of George III. and Lord North that, if relieved from that intimidation, the great body of the Colonists would cheerfully return to their allegiance.

It is curious just at this moment—August 1775—to find North pleading for an increase of Chatham's pension, however distasteful to the King, since "a noble and generous offer cannot hurt the person who makes it, however improperly received". The King demurred, lest such a favour should be ascribed to his own dread of Chatham, but consented to make the increase when decrepitude or death should have removed that "trumpet of sedition" (1691, 1692).

The papers are now mainly concerned with the raising of troops by Captain Acland and others (1695-1699, 1708), and the consequent forbidding of the East India Company to raise recruits. Lord Sandwich at the Admiralty had great difficulties with a mutinous spirit in the dockyards, and with the hiring of transports (1671, 1694). Then comes North's recommendation of an expedition to Carolina (1724), very characteristic of the amateur soldier's weakness for dispersion of force (1724). The King, as his letters show, followed all details very

closely (1727, 1728). Then in November come changes in the Cabinet, involving the retirement of Lord Rochford, and some difficulty in making the consequent arrangements, which included the accepting of Lord George Germain as a Secretary of State (1740-1758). Lord Cornwallis's eagerness to go on active service becomes conspicuous (1695-1697, 1770, 1771); and the year closes with a series of undated documents in the King's own hand (1789-1803), which show the minute care with which he followed all naval and military preparations.

The year 1776 opens with an important exchange of letters with Lord Sandwich as to the difficulties with the Navy (1809-1811), and with a curious passage concerning the threatened resignation of his commission by Lord Howe (1816-1822), when the King smoothed over all difficulties. In May comes the news of the evacuation of Boston by Sir William Howe (1859), followed immediately by important information as to the reorganisation of the French infantry, the more significant since both France and Spain were known to be giving assistance to the American rebels (1806). Comparative statements of the condition of the British and French fleets in June 1776 will be found in Nos. 1894-1896. At last there arrives some private news from the front in Canada (1897), though there is little reference to Sir William Howe's successful campaign in New York and New Jersey during the autumn of 1776. More significant is the first sign of the quarrel between General Carleton and Lord George Germain (1938), which was to be continued with bitterness until Germain resigned in 1782. The year 1776 ends with the burning of the rope-house in Portsmouth Dockyard by "John the Painter", whose confession will be found at No. 1969; and we enter upon the fateful year 1777.

Lord North fell sick in the spring, which threw the duty of corresponding with the King for a time upon John Robinson, Secretary to the Treasury (1964-1967, 1974). Advice from an unknown hand as to the conduct of the war in Canada will be found at Nos. 1996-1997, and the King's own memorandum as to Sir William Howe's coming campaign at No. 1982. While Howe and Burgoyne were working out their plans, Chatham reappeared on the scene in the House of Lords and moved an address to the Crown, praying that the war might be stopped by the removal of the Colonists' accumulated grievances. "Highly unseasonable" was the King's adjective for this motion. "No one that reads it, if unacquainted with the conduct of the Mother Country and the Colonies, but must suppose the Americans poor mild persons who, after unheard of and repeated grievances, had no choice but slavery or the sword" (2006). This criticism of the King is not without justification. Chatham was a great man, but he was also, as Mr. Lecky has written, something dangerously near to a charlatan; and he did not understand the American question in the least. The Americans had one great and long-standing grievance, a grievance more than a century old—the Acts of Trade and Navigation passed in the reign of Charles II., which were at the bottom of all the trouble—and Chatham would have died rather than repeal those Acts. It is hardly surprising that the King should have called him a trumpet of sedition.

Just at this time the King made an unfortunate prophecy—"in my own opinion the Americans will treat before winter" (2009), an opinion which was shared by a soldier, Lord Percy (2017). But immediately afterwards came the letter from Howe announcing that he was sailing to Pennsylvania in full confidence that he had left troops enough in New York to ensure the safety of Burgoyne's

march from Canada (p. 462)—an unsuspected presage of disaster. A letter from a German officer serving with Howe is worth reading for its criticism upon the campaign (2054). But for the time there was no anxiety in England, whatever there may have been among British officers in America ; and we come next to a very pleasing episode—the King's inquiry as to Lord North's habitual low spirits, his discovery that it was due to financial difficulties, and his prompt offer of £20,000 to set his Minister at ease (2057-2060). Next we are reminded by a long paper concerning royal titles that the King's sons were growing up, and the most disquieting affair is the doubtful attitude of France (see under *France*), which was certainly giving help to the Americans, and might go further. At the end of November there came an unpleasant rumour from Paris that Burgoyne was in danger (2085), and on the 2nd of December arrived certain news of the disaster of Saratoga (2092).

North faced the mishap in Parliament with a manfulness which called down warm thanks from the King (2094). The spirit of the country was roused, and there were movements in many quarters, and particularly in the Highlands, for the raising of regiments to meet the emergency. These, which can be traced in the index under the heading *Army*, need not be given here in detail, though the internal squabbles of the Campbells and the Gordons (2115, 2131) have their comical side. Far more important is General Harvey's letter (2125), full of strong common sense, in which he advocates the strengthening of old regiments rather than the raising of new, a policy long since accepted as alone good and sound.

The documents in the whole volume attest the enormous difficulties under which the King and North laboured throughout this distressing and disastrous time. They are generally credited with all the responsi-

bility for the quarrel with the Americans and for recourse to arms against them. But in the early and vital stages of the difficulty the Whigs were in power and proved themselves utterly helpless. Moreover, it was the Americans, not the English, who set the example of violence ; and, looking to the temper shown by them, it may be doubted whether any man could have composed the differences which divided the two countries. When North became chief Minister, matters had gone too far for amicable adjustment. The only possible solution would have been to grant virtual independence to the Colonies with, as at present, the Crown as the sole link to bind them to the Mother Country. But such exaltation of the Crown would have been anathema to the Whigs, whose one idea was to depress the Sovereign ; and, failing that solution of the difficulty, there remained none but that to which the Americans themselves resorted when confronted with the same problem in 1861 —force of arms. Had there been unity at home, matters might have turned out differently ; but the steady encouragement given to the revolutionists by the Whigs, most notably by Chatham, Burke and Fox, paralysed the strength of the Mother Country. They were the great agents for the spread of American propaganda, to use the modern phrase ; and there can be no question that the Americans managed this business of propaganda with remarkable ability. They chose to proclaim that their liberties were threatened, and the Whig demagogues promptly took up the cry and declared that not only American but English liberty was in danger, and that George III. was working up to a military despotism. Whether they really believed it, or whether they only professed to do so for factious ends, is immaterial. They at any rate persuaded themselves that this peril loomed over them ; and it has been and still is asserted that the

Americans, through their rebellion, saved the liberties of both countries, and that, in fact, the loss of the American Colonies was the price paid for the vindication of English freedom. This seems to me to be an absolute delusion. It would be at least as true to say that the loss of the Colonies was the cost of deliverance from Whig domination. But it must be repeated that the whole situation in 1763 was one of extraordinary difficulty. We had been fighting France with little intermission during twenty years for the empire of the new world. We had won that empire, and there remained the gigantic task of providing at once for its administration and defence. Had but a little breathing-time been granted for thinking out the thousands of difficult questions which pressed upon the victors, all might have been well. But it must be remembered that the revolutionary agitation began in Boston before peace had even been signed. Moreover, there was the usual confusion, well known to us in these days, at home when the heroes of the war retire into the background and the politicians come into their own again. The very terms of peace were a matter of acute controversy; though, having gone deeply into the condition of our military forces in 1762—a condition mainly brought about by the false methods of Pitt—I have not the slightest doubt that Bute was right to conclude peace when he did. Bute's reign did not last long; and then the Whig factions were left free to do as they would. I do not think that they can be blamed for introducing the Stamp Act, which no one imagined would give offence to the Americans; but, when once the Americans had shown their temper, the situation became most embarrassing. They demanded, in effect, recasting of the commercial code of the Empire and readjustment of Imperial relations, which were not matters to be settled in a day; nor was it certain that even this would

satisfy them. The malcontents at Boston were not meek creatures goaded into resistance by oppression, but revolutionaries on the watch for a war cry. How they came to be so may be read in the Calendars of State Papers (Colonial series) of the years 1660 to 1688. But why their revolutionary spirit, and all that followed from it, should be laid to the account of George III. passes all but the Whig understanding. The charge is not supported by the facts nor by these papers.

For the rest some interesting papers on East Indian affairs, which were most carefully followed by the King, can be traced through the index (*East India Company*). North had to deal with these very difficult matters, which were finally settled for a time by the younger Pitt, though North receives no credit for this any more than for his statesmanlike Quebec Act. Future volumes will throw more light upon his character, and will show how, despite of the venomous attacks of the Opposition in Parliament, he managed to get some good work done.

The King's interest in the Navy, in ship-building, in copper-sheathing and in the dockyards at large, can be followed in his correspondence with Lord Sandwich, who will tell, in the year 1782, his story of his administration at the Admiralty.

To come to less important matters, there is a table of the Hereditary Revenue for several years (1323, 1333-1334), which may be of value to financial students. There is a letter from North, full of natural horror over a capital sentence passed on a woman coiner, who, according to the law, could not be hanged but must be burned (1644). There is a curious account of the junior members of the Chapter of St. George's Chapel, Windsor (2041, 2044); and under the index-heading *Windsor Castle* will be found references to the buildings adjoining the Castle, and the first notice (1890) of the attractions of the

place to the King. Notice of what were probably the first seeds of the New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) that ever were brought to England will be found at No. 1490. The King's regard for old domestic servants may be seen in Nos. 1291, 1294.

J. W. F.

No. 1288—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 146.

Lord North—I return the Warrant I have signed in favour of Mr. Cornwall, who I trust will now publikly support the measure of Administration, as he did the East India Bill. I flatter myself every thing will turn out to Your satisfaction at Oxford, and that Lady North will be as well pleased as at Portsmouth.

Kew, *July 3rd* 1773.

$\frac{m}{10}$ *pt.* 3 P.M.

No. 1289—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to send your Majesty two schemes drawn up by Coll' Blaquiere for your Majesty's own use & consideration. Lord Rochford has had also several conversations with Coll. Blaquiere relative to Irish Affairs, in which he has given Lord Rochford every possible information relative to that Country, with the greatest clearness & precision, and the first opportunity Lord Rochford will humbly take the Liberty to state some of the principal objects to your Majesty as they are of the highest Importance to Lord Harcourt's Government.

Cleveland Row
4th July 1773

$\frac{m}{46}$ *past* 1. P.M.

No. 1290—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Plymouth *July 5.* 1773

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform Your Majesty that he proposes to sail from this place for Chatham to morrow

morning; & to transmitt to your Majesty the observations he has made in viewing this Yard.

The book your Majesty was so good as to put into Lord Sandwich's hands is a very curious & valuable work, & will be particularly usefull in pointing out the original design of the several structures in the different yards; & give us better grounds for ascertaining the utility of the improvements that have been made from time to time since the Revolution.

No. 1291—*The King to Lord Bristol.*

Lord Bristol—I have learnt that my Laundress Mary Smith died on Monday. She suckled me, and to her great attention my having been reared is greatly owing; this ought to make me anxious for the welfare of her Children, who by her great imprudence are left destitute of support; I therefore desire You will appoint her Youngest Daughter Augusta Hicks to succeed as Laundress, who has frequently managed the business during different Illnesses with which she has been afflicted.

I saw Your Brother yesterday, who seems more shattered than after any former confinement, and even more mortified at his not being able to appear at Portsmouth than I expected; he seems to attribute his state of relaxation to the continually taking James's Powder which he has now abandoned; I hope his example will deter You from Medicines, and that You will attempt exercises as the best preservative against Gout, and change Your Abstemiousness, which if it succeeds in keeping off that horrid complaint will do it at the expence of Your health, and perhaps be productive of greater evils. George R.

Kew, *July 8th* 1773.

Endorsed by the King.

A second copy in the King's handwriting.

No. 1292—*Lord North to the King.*

A Board of Treasury, which is to meet today upon the subject of the Coinage, will prevent Lord North from paying his duty at St. James's; He is, therefore, obliged to take this method of soliciting, in the name of the University of Oxford, the honour

of his Majesty's acceptance of the second volume of the Clarendon papers. He has likewise been desired, from the same quarter, to promote a work which the University has now in hand by assisting a learned foreigner, one Mr. Woide, who is now employed by them in the execution of it. The Work Lord North has the honour of mentioning to his Majesty is a new edition of La Croze's Coptic Dictionary for the perfection of which it will be necessary for Mr. Woide to inspect & copy some Manuscripts in the French King's Library at Paris, which work he can not perform without some pecuniary assistance; one Hundred Pounds would amply supply his wants, & at the same time enable [him] to bring over a gentleman from abroad to do his duty in his absence at the Lutheran Church in the Savoy. The Ar.Bp. of Canterbury, the Bp. of Oxford & the Vice Chancellor of the University, are all well-wishers to Mr. Woide, & to his undertaking, although for fear of seeming importunate, they have not press'd for a pecuniary support of it. Lord North believes that, as the Work is to be Printed at the Clarendon Press, this small sum will be very gratefully received by the University, as a favour confer'd upon them. If his Majesty has no objection to granting it, Lord North will, with his Majesty's permission, represent it to the Vice-Chancellor as proceeding from his Majesty's regard to them.

Friday July 15. [1773].

No. 1293—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 147.

Lord North—I shall with great pleasure receive the Second Volume of the Clarendon Papers, and authorise You to give the hundred pounds to Mr. Woide towards forwarding his publishing a new Edition of La Croze's Coptic Dictionary.

On the death of Lord Tyrawley I have so arranged matters as to be able to promote Lieut. Col Burgoyne to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 14th. Regt. of Dragoons in Ireland which as I know You interest Yourself for him gives me much pleasure.

St. James
July 17*th.* 1773.
$\frac{m}{10}$. *pt.* 2 P.M.

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No. 1294—*The King to Lord Bristol.*

Lord Bristol—The death of an old and Valuable Servant is the reason of my writing to You, Bernard after a long and painful illness died on Monday, he is to be buried this night and I thought but right towards his Memory to defer naming a Successor till that time. You will therefore appoint Frederick Palman, a Son of a Servant that lived many years with my Father and Mother, to be Page of the Back Stairs in his Room.

If the Weather has proved as Warm at Ickworth as it has here, You will almost think Yourself in Spain and being used to that hot climate; I trust it will not have prevented Your riding at Noon. George R.

Kew, *July* 17*th* 1773.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 1295—*Lord Bristol to the King.*

Sir—This Morning I received the Honor of your Majesty's Commands, ordering me to appoint Mr. Frederick Palman to be One of the Pages of the Back Stairs in the Room of the late Mr. Bernard: I have accordingly wrote the necessary Office Letter to the Lord Chamberlain for that Purpose.

The Weather, Sir, has prov'd unusually hot in Suffolk for several Days, not enough so to prevent my Riding at Noon, or to tempt me to mistake this Climate for that of Spain, when I reflect that I am fortunate enough to be obeying your Majesty's commands as a Servant in your Royal Household, instead of executing Them in a foreign Court.

I have the Honor to be with the most perfect Respect and the utmost Gratitude, Sir, Your Majesty's most humble most devoted and most obedient Servant and Subject Bristol.

Ickworth Lodge
18*th of July* 1773.

No. 1296—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

MR. STANLEY'S AT PAULTONS *July* 18. 1773.

Tho' Mr. Chamier dispatched a Messenger to me immediately with the Letter dated the 15th inst last with which your Majesty has been pleased to honour me I did not receive it till this moment, because I left Staple and the Isle of Wight yesterday morning & the Messenger did not know where to find me till my arrival here. I shall send him immediately back to London with a notification of Lords Waldegrave and Townshend, and of General Harvey whose conduct has well deserved this mark of your Majesty's favour. I shall not fail to remember and obey your Majesty's Commands relative to M. General Thomas. Tomorrow morning I shall set out for London, & shall attend your Majesty at St. James's on Wednesday. BARRINGTON.

No. 1297—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 148.

LORD NORTH—I am much pleased with the measures Adopted by the Treasury for carrying into execution the Act relative to the Gold Coin ; though at first sight the making so great an allowance as Six grains for the guineas of the late King seems too much, yet as the Bank have till now received them on that foot, it might occasion much allarm if less deficiency was required ; but in a few months this may with prudence as well as justice be fixed at a more reasonable [rate], indeed half the deficiency now admitted.

The Surveyor General's Report very satisfactorily shews that the Crown has no right to the Land called Suffolk Place.

KEW, *July 24th.* 1773

$\frac{m}{15}$. *pt* 8. P.M.

No. 1298—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 149.

LORD NORTH—I shall with great pleasure receive from Your mouth the particulars concerning the mistery that attends

Mr. Daurin's intended discovery of some great stroke meditated by France whenever a War shall again be commenced; if You are not particularly engaged I desire You will call here to-morrow at one.

KEW, *July* 30*th*. 1773.

No. 1299—*Lord North to the King.*

The great number of visitors that were yesterday in Downing Street prevented Lord North from arriving at St. James's before his Majesty left it. If he could have been there time enough, he intended to have laid before his Majesty an affair which he never thought of consequence enough to trouble his Majesty with till yesterday. He takes the liberty of inclosing for his Majesty a series of letters relating thereto which he has received at different times from Mr. Tatham, the list bearing date as far back as September last. For some time Lord North did not think the matter worth regarding; He has in some degree alter'd his opinion at present from a circumstance which has lately happen'd. Mr. Daurin the french gentleman mention'd in these letters, finding Lord North's unwillingness to give credit to his proposals, communicated under the seal of secrecy, to Col. Tonyn the discovery which he intended to make & the Colonel call'd upon Lord North last week, & assured him, that, if Mr. Daurin could prove the facts which he asserted, it was of the utmost importance to Great Britain that the discovery should be made immediately. Lord North, upon this information, appointed Col Tonyn & Mr. Daurin to call upon him yesterday morning. Their visit which was long, was one of the principal causes which prevented L^{d}. North from paying his duty yesterday at St. James's. Mr. Daurin then declared to Lord North that he would prove to demonstration that a project, in which he was concern'd, had been form'd towards the end of the last War, & renew'd at the time of the last alarm about the invasion of Falkland's Islands, which if not timely discover'd must take place in defiance of all the force of Great Britain—That if it does take place, it will be a most fatal Blow to the interest of this Country—& that if it is discover'd, it will be effectively prevented. That he desires to have two or more persons appointed to accompany him—That if

he does not prove his assertions to their satisfaction, he desires no reward, but if he does, he shall hope for a reward, proportion'd to the service he shall have render'd to this Country. Col. Tonyn, who staid with Ld. North after Mr. Daurin had left him, assured him that, if he proved his facts, the rest of his assertions were certainly true, That the Blow would be fatal, & the discovery a compleat prevention ; He added, that he has been uneasy ever since the secret had been communicated to him, & that he thought it of the utmost importance Ld. North should be apprized of the business as soon as possible. They are again appointed to be in Downing Street next week, & Ld. North requests his Majesty's commands when he would permit Ld. North to wait upon him, to relate other circumstances of this singular affair, which he cannot bring within the compass of a note.

July. 31*st.* [1773].

No. 1300—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Beckett, *August the* 4. 1773.

I find that M. General Thomas's leave of absence will expire the 9th instant: In order therefore that Your Majesty's Commands should be obey'd by me, I have directed a Warrant to be sent herewith for your Majesty's signing, & which I humbly beg may be return'd to the War Office. As Lord Waldegrave has not recommended this leave of absence in form, I have not ventured to insert as usual that it is by his recommendation : I am told that M. General Thomas will not make any use of it.

Barrington.

No. 1301—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk hopes Your Majesty will allow him to revert once more to the case of John Edwards, and that the reputable Testimonial to his former Behaviour for so long a time may induce Your Majesty to think him an object of Mercy.

He is sure that Mr. Eden has acurately stated circumstances in the inclosed note.

Hampton Court.

Aug: 8. 1773. $\frac{m}{35}$ *pt.* 4. PM.

No. 1302—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the honour to acquaint Your Majesty that late last night he received the inclos'd Letter from Lord Hertford containing one from a Mr. Dadley, which is also inclos'd. He has enquir'd into the affair they relate to, And Your Majesty will find an account of the Trial in the Box. But upon the fullest consideration He does not collect any thing from Mr. Dadley's Application that ought to be a motive for saving the Convict's Life. It is no Reason for suspending the course of public Justice that the Individual, whose Evidence has contributed to the Conviction, is afterwards sorry for it: Nor is it a Reason, that Mr. Dadley hopes thereby to gratify his own private Curiosity as to some Transactions within his own Family, unconnected with the Crime in question: And it is very dangerous to suspend an Execution on the implied condition of a Pardon if the Criminal will make usefull Discoveries; for that is holding out to him a Temptation to save his own Life by framing Lies to the Disgrace & Destruction of Innocent Men. He must also observe that Plunket from his Language to Fielding's Men, & from St. John's suspicion of him when the Robbery was first mention'd, appears to be hackney'd in the Busyness. It is true that the Convict was not the most forward of the Two in the Robbery, nor did any circumstances of particular violence attend it. But upon the whole He sees no room for Your Majesty's Mercy—if You do, Sir, he will obey Your Majesty's Commands with great Pleasure, tho' he thinks it his Duty to represent the Matter as it strikes him; & he begs Your Majesty's pardon for this long Trouble.

Hampton Court.

Aug. 10. 1773. $\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 3. P.M.

He is just informed that the Ordinary of Newgate is suspended by the Lord Mayor for what he did in this Busyness.

No. 1303—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich has consulted the Surveyor of the Navy in consequence of your Majesty's late commands, & we do not

entirely agree what sort of plan of a ship of each class your Majesty would chuse to have.

We now send a profile and plans of each deck of the Queen of 90 guns; if that is the sort of plan your Majesty chuses, one of each rate will be immediately taken in hand, & the whole may be finished in a month or six weeks. Your Majesty will please to take notice, that in the profile the black lines express the work without board, and the red that within.

We allso send to your Majesty two perspectives of the Berwick of 70 guns, viewed at an angle of 45 degrees; and an elevation to explain the inboard work, so as to represent a model of that ship; put into perspective by Sir John Williams the present surveyor of the Navy in 1747. I have sent a young man with these pieces who is the draughtsman of the profile & plans, who will be able to answer any questions concerning them that your Majesty may have occasion to ask; and who will place the perspectives in a proper situation for view.

If your Majesty approves of these perspective views, others may be done on the same plan of each rate; and if put in glass cases would I should believe not have a bad effect.

ADMIRALTY.
Aug. 24. 1773.
11. A.M.

No. 1304—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 149.

LORD NORTH—I am much pleased at Your entrusting me with the conversation Lord Rochford held with Mr. Robinson; Lord Suffolk has undoubtedly *rather too pressingly* twice asked the Garter, and has received for answer that he could not be surprised that I would not give him a promise having had many previous applications; You may rely on my not giving Lord Suffolk that Order till I do it to his Senior Secretary.

KEW, *Augt.* 29*th* 1773.
$\frac{m}{39}$ *pt.* 4 P.M.

P.S. There will be a Council on Wednesday when the meeting of the Parliament ought to be fixed if necessary to be assembled before Christmas; but I hope that can be deferred till January.

No. 1305—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich has the honour to transmitt to Your Majesty the letter just now recieved from the captain of the carcass sloop, by which it appears that they have been able to proceed but very little further, than where we heard from last.

Your Majesty will to morrow morning recieve a model of a third rate in the same state of building as the Lion and Berwick which your Majesty went into in Portsmouth Yard ; the timbers are all marked with their proper apellations, & Lord Sandwich flatters himself that nothing can be more likely to give your Majesty a thorough idea of a ships construction than this model. Mr Williams who is the maker of the Model (& who had the honour of attending you before) will be the bearer of it, & will be able to answer any questions concerning it.

Lord Sandwich allso sends a model of the Masts of a ship, which has been made by the Master Mastmaker in consequence of orders given him when your Majesty was at Portsmouth : the mainmast takes to pieces, and is composed exactly in the manner of the masts that are made for service.

Admiralty *Sept:* 19
half past one p.m.

No. 1306—*Lord Barrington to Lord North.*

Beckett, *October* 3^{d} 1773.

My Dear Lord—I venture to trouble you with the inclosed Letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, because if the Sentence comes to England for confirmation, it will be laid before the King by your Lordship : I have acquainted Sir Joseph of his mistake in applying this to me, & that I have put his business in the right channel. I am ever with most affectionate respect My Dear Lord Your most faithful & Obedient humble Ser^{t} Barrington.

Enclosure.

Sir Joseph Yorke to Lord Barrington.

[Yorke's regiment was the Fifth Dragoons.]

HAGUE. *Sept^r* 28th 1773.

MY LORD—A very disagreable affair has happenn'd in my Regiment which has been carry'd the length of a General Court Martial, no less than an Accusation brought against Lt Broom, who is at the same time Adjutant & Riding Master, by Captain Kirwan, for disobedience of orders; The facts I am afraid have been fully proved, & in that case the Law is clear, & we may guess at the sentence. Far be it from me to stand forth the champion of notorious breaches of Discipline, but in disputes of this kind, the parties concerned seldom think they are to be carry'd so far, & are drawn in by degrees to the last extremity; Capt: Kirwan, who is really a deserving officer, would I am sure have been glad to have retreated if he could have felt the Consequences at first; & Mr. Broom foolishly imagined, that having a private Leave of absence from the Lt. Col. in his pocket, that he was not obliged to produce it to an inferior Officer when call'd upon a little peremptorily; words produce words, & young people make use of them unguardedly. Lt. Broom has been for his assiduity & intelligence push'd forward by me to his present situation, & the Regiment has experienced his Talents; He has likewise been assisted by his friends in purchasing, who would be real Sufferers should the rigour of the Law take place; I certainly wish to preserve this Young Gentleman if I could on account of his Merit, & Mercy would not, I flatter myself, be thrown away, at the same time I am sensible Discipline & subordination must be preserved, & that the King's Service is superior to private feelings; I cannot however but beg that should a Report be made to the King thro' Your Lordship of the Court Martial upon Lt. Broom, that you would have the goodness to represent to His Majesty my most humble & earnest request, that the young man may experience the effects of His Royal Clemency, which I am persuaded will have a due weight upon him, & that the rest of his life will be employ'd in endeavouring to deserve it. In troubling Your Lordship upon this occasion I speak the sentiments of my Corps, who are anxious to see this

affair accommodated if possible, & as the well-being of a whole family, & the Peace of the Regiment are so deeply interested, I hope they will plead my excuse for being thus importunate.

I have the Honor to be with the highest Respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most obedient Most humble Servant.

JOSEPH YORKE.

No. 1307—*Sir Stanier Porten to Lord Rochford.*

ST. JAMES'S *tuesday 5th Octr* 1773.

MY LORD—I have observed in the News Papers this morning the Death of the Honble, Charles Howard who enjoyed the Place of German Translator given to him last year by Lord Suffolk. Your Lordship will remember what passed at that time on the occasion, and I believe there can be no doubt but it belongs by right to Your Lordship to name a Successor. If that should be the case, May I hope Your Lordship will be pleased to think of me. You will recollect My Lord, that when the Gazette Writer was appointed by Lord Weymouth, and when the Place of Master of the Revells [in] Ireland was vacant by Mr. Wood's Death, and I could obtain neither the one nor the other, Your Lordship was so kind to say that I must content myself with being the first of the List on [*illegible*] Occasions. All my Colleagues have a certainty already apart from the Emoluments of the Office. It is now near 15 years I have served the Crown, have not a shilling provision for hereafter, and have never received any Gratification, but the Pay for my daily Labour. These Considerations I only mention as they may perhaps be thought of some weight in His Majesty's Royal Breast for approving what Your Lordship may think proper to do for me. As for Your Lordship, I can only rely on your own Feeling which will be the best Advocate for me. In all Events I shall never cease to be with the most constant Respect My Lord Your Lordship's Most humble and most Obedient Servant STANIER PORTEN.

P.S.—Though everybody thought when Mr. Howard was appointed that it belonged to Your Lordship to nominate and though I am persuaded it will be now the general Opinion, yet my own private Interest will never be a motive to wish for a

moment to give Your Lordship the least Disturbance, or to enter into any Discussion with Lord Suffolk on my account. I only beg leave to submit to Your Lordship whether you might not with Propriety [beg ?] him to wait till your arrival in London, and in meantime mention me in a short note to The King, by expressing to His Majesty any favorable Disposition you may be pleased to have for me, in case it shall be agreed that Your Lordship should recommend.

Much damaged by damp.

No. 1308—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford relys entirely on your majestys goodness to forgive him for troubling you at this distance but could not refuse the request of so diligent & faithfull a servant as Sr Stanier. Lord Rochford does not really know whether it is [for] him or Lord Suffolk to recommend and has too much respect & friendship for Lord Suffolk to interfere with any right he may have and only wishes to have the disposal deferred untill the right [person ?] is decided, Lord Rochford troubles your majesty with a letter from Sr Stanier which need not be returned, but which will serve to explain the whole transaction.

6th october
1773.

Damaged by damp.

No. 1309—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

HINDRINGBROOK. *Octo*: 7. 1773.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform Your Majesty that Captain Phipps who is now here, is preparing a narrative of his voyage for your Majesty's use, to be accompanied with proper charts and explanatory draughts ; he hopes to have them finished in about ten days.

Captain Phipps is clear in his opinion that there is no passage farther Northward, & that the Navigators who have pretended to have been in higher Latitudes than where he was stopped by the Ice, have imposed upon the world.

No. 1310—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a Copy of a very extraordinary & rather captious letter which he has received upon the subject of the projected Absentee Tax in Ireland. As the Matter concerns the rest of the Cabinet equally with Lord North, He has call'd a Cabinet for Thursday next, to collect their sentiments upon the answer proper to be return'd. It is a matter of nicety upon which Lord North does not chuse to p[ronounce ?]

Bushy Park. *Oct*: 19. 1773.

Damaged by damp.

Enclosure.

The Duke of Devonshire and others to Lord North.

My Lord—It is publickly reported that a Project has been communicated to the King's Ministers, for proposing in the parliament of Ireland a Tax of Regulation, which is particularly and exclusively to affect the Property of those of his Majesty's Subjects who possess Lands in that Kingdom, but whose Ordinary Residence is in this.

It is in the same manner publickly understood that this extraordinary design has been incouraged by an Assurance from Administration that if the Heads of a Bill proposing such a Tax should be transmitted from Ireland, they would be returned with the Sanction of His Majesty's Privy Council here, under the great Seal of England.

My Lord we find ourselves comprehended under the Description of those who are to be the Objects of this unprecedented Imposition. We possess considerable Landed property in both Kingdoms, Our Ordinary Residence is in England, We have not hitherto considered such Residence as an Act of Delinquency to be punished, or as a Political Evil to be corrected by the penal Operation of a partial Tax.

We have had, many of us, our Births and our earliest Habits in this Kingdom ; some of us have an indispensible publick Duty, and all of us where such Duty does not require such Restriction, have the right of Free Subjects of choosing our Habitation in

what ever part of His Majesty's Dominions, we shall esteem most convenient.

We cannot hear without Astonishment of a Scheme by which we are to be stigmatized by what is in effect a Fine for our Abode in this Country, the principal Member of the British Empire, and the Residence of our common Sovereign.

We have ever shewn the utmost Readiness in contributing with the rest of our Fellow Subjects in any legal and equal Method to the Exigencies of the publick Service and to the Support of His Majestys Government.

We have ever bore a cordial tho' not an exclusive Regard to the true Interests of Ireland, and to all its Rights and Liberties, to none of which we think our Residence in Great Britain, to be in the least Prejudicial, but rather the means in very many Cases of affording them timely and effectual support.

We cannot avoid considering this Scheme as in the highest Degree injurious to the welfare of that Kingdom as well as of this. Its manifest Tendency is to lessen the Value of all landed Property there, to put Restrictions upon it unknown in any part of the British Dominions, and as far as we can find without paralell in any civilized Country. It leads directly to a separation of these Kingdoms in Interest and Affection, contrary to the standing Policy of our Ancestors, which has been at every Period, and particularly at the Glorious Revolution, inseperably to connect them by every Tie both of Affection and Interest.

We apply to your Lordship in particular, this is intended as a Mode of publick Supply, and as we conceive the Treasury of Ireland as well as that of England is in a great Measure within your Lordship's particular Department. We flatter ourselves that we shall not be refused authentic Information concerning a Matter in which we are so nearly concerned, that if the Scheme which we state to your Lordship doth Exist, we may be enabled to pursue every legal Method of Opposition to a project in every Light so unjust and impolitic.

We have the Honour to be Your Lordship's Most Obedient and most humble Lords

DEVONSHIRE. MILTON.
ROCKINGHAM
BESBOROUGH UPR. OSSORY.

Oct. 16*th* 1773.

Copy.

No. 1311—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed.—Donne I. 151.

Lord North—Nothing can be more judicious than Your collecting the sentiments of the Cabinet previous to returning any answer to the extraordinary *manifesto* of which You have sent me a Copy ; I was rather surprised at finding Lord Ossory's name to it ; no one can be astonished that those who have any property in Ireland dislike a measure that so nearly affects them ; but this conduct is not calculated to dissuade but to revolt, and will in all probability be laid with Your answer before the Public.

Kew, *Oct.* 19*th.* 1773.

$\frac{m}{58}$. *pt.* 5. P.M.

No. 1312—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Beckett *October the* 20*th.* 1773.

I am this moment honour'd by your Majesty's Letter of the 17th. instant : what is proposed in the paper it incloses, appears to me absolutely necessary, & what no reasonable man can disapprove : I have ventured however to draw lines under some words which on consideration perhaps your Majesty may think proper to omit ; the first because a Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment is absent by your leave and not the Colonels ; and the last because it seems unnecessary to Specify what provision was intended for M. General Thomas, and inexpedient to specify that which he has always deprecated. I presume your Majesty will give your determination in writing to Lord Waldegrave to be communicated to M. Genl. Thomas & the Regiment : The Blank in the Paper I am not able to fill up here ; Lord Waldegrave can know from his agent or from Mr. March at the War Office, the amount of the pay per diem with accuracy.

In the manner in which the paper is drawn & I think very properly, the promotions should not be made in the Coldstream, till after your Majestys pleasure has been known : I will take care there shall be no inconvenient delay in the notifications;

and this benefit may arise from a short interval between the publication of M. General Thomas's going out, & the appointment of the Succession to him, that he may possibly desire to sell his Company; in which case perhaps your Majesty will choose he should be indulged, as you have no object in this business but the good of the Coldstream.

I am very much distressed that my absence from Town has given your Majesty the trouble of writing a Letter; and possibly I abuse your continual goodness & indulgence to me, by not leaving this place to attend my duty immediately, tho' I expect a housefull of Company to morrow: I should do so, if I thought I could add any thing to what I have now the honour to submit to your Majesty's consideration. BARRINGTON.

No. 1313—*Lord North to the Duke of Devonshire and others.*

[See No. 1310.]

DOWNING STREET
Oct 21st. 1773.

MY LORD—Your Grace, and the Lords Rockingham, Bessborough, Milton, and Upper Ossory, having in your Letter of the 16th desired authentick Information, concerning a project of proposing to the Parliament of Ireland a Tax upon the landed Property of such Persons whose ordinary Residence is out of that Kingdom, I will endeavour to state in a few Words what has passed on that Subject—In the Course of the Summer the Ld. Lieutenant of Ireland sent over several propositions for restoring the Credit, providing for the Debts, and putting on a proper Footing the Finance of that Kingdom; He, at the same time, informed His Majestie's Servants here, that he had reason to believe that, among other Modes of Supply, there would probably be proposed a Tax of the Nature mentioned in your Grace's Letter.

The Answer which was returned to His Excellency by those of His Majesty Servants to whom this Communication was made, was to the following Effect, That if the Irish Parliament should send over to England such a Plan as should appear well calculated to give effectual Relief to Ireland in its present Distress, Their

Opinion would be, that it ought to be carried into Execution, altho' the Tax upon Absentees should make a part of it.

I beg leave to trouble your Grace to communicate this Information to the other Lords and have the Honour to be with great Respect, My Lord, Your Grace's &c. NORTH

Copy.

No. 1314—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty two Letters to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the reunion of the Boards of Customs & Excise, & for pensioning the dismissed members & of inclosing in the same packet a copy of his letter to the D. of Devonshire, & [the] other four Lords which was read & approved at the Cabinet Council this evening. [*See preceding letter.*]

[DOWNING STREET.] *Oct*: 21. 1773.

Damaged by damp.

No. 1315—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 152.

LORD NORTH—I return signed the two Letters to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the reunion of the Boards of Customs and Excise, and for pensioning the dismissed Members; I am much pleased with the answer to the Strange letter from the five Noblemen, it is candid and at the same time void of compliments, which there Manifesto could not have deserved

KEW *Oct* 22*d*. 1773.
$\frac{m}{46}$ *pt*. 8 A.M.

No. 1316—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford is excessively grieved to be obliged to trouble your Majesty with the inclosed Correspondance but he has no

right to conceal it. General Prevot must be the most indiscreet man Living to have suffered the proposed Incognito of the Duke of Cumberland to be so entirely laid aside, as he might certainly have prevented it, if he had taken a decisive Tone, at the same time although the D. Daiguillon meant by this attention to shew through His Royal Highness his Respect to Your Majesty, as it is directly contrary to what was wished, or required, Lord Rochford thinks with humble submission to your Majesty's better Judgement that it will be best to take no notice of it either one way or another to Coll St Paul as silence will best mark the disaprobation, and Lord Rochford means with your majestys approbation to hint to General Prevot, the indiscretion of his conduct at the outset.

Cleveland Row
23*d octbr* 1773
$\frac{m}{15}$ *past one* P.M.

No. 1317—*William Young to the King.*

May it please your Most gracious Majesty to permit me to send an offering of plants and seeds to your Royal gardens. I have been so happy of Leat to Discover several new specis of plants and as I Belive a quit new geneva : of which I send some seed in a letle Box which I have put under the Cear of my good Lady Charlotty Feinch. which my Lady will present to your gracious Majesty with Reverence. I also inclose two Catalouges of two other Boxes of plants which will Be send to your Majestys garden by my Correspondence in London I also have send in this letle Box : several specis of oaks which I never saw in england and am of opinion will thrive in england and it is a tree of a quick groth and may be cultivatid for great servas to manking—which I am in hopes may be the end of my work. I am and Remain you^{r} Majestys most humble and most obedient servant

William Young Jr

Kingass near
Philadelphia
october $\frac{dy}{29}$. 1773.

No. 1318—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North is sorry to inform his Majesty that he just received news of the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, which will open a seat in Parliament for the city & probably, be the occasion of introducing Mr. Ball. Lord North waits for Mr. Herries's opinion whether Mr Ball can be opposed with success, if he should think it feasible, Ld. North will, with his Majestys permission, give all the assistance he can, but he fears that every attempt to overturn Wilkes in Guildhall will, at present, be fruitless, as the Liverymen, who are not his friends, though they are a majority, have not zeal enough to hustle through a tumultuous election in order to disappoint him.

Forest Gate. *Oct.* 31. $\frac{m}{10}$ *pt* 6. p.m.

No. 1319—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 153.

Lord North—The hearing of Sir Robert Ladbroke's death gives me infinite concern as it opens a Seat in Parliament for the City ; if Alderman Ball can be with Success opposed, I should this [think] it eligible but if that is not pretty certain it is best not to interfere. I hope some proper Man will be got into the Court of Aldermen.

Kew *Oct* 31*st*. 1773.
$\frac{m}{42}$ *pt*. 6. p.m.

No. 1320—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *Nov*: 1*st*: 1773.

Lord Sandwich fears he shall be under the necessity of begging leave to attend on your Majesty to morrow morning at Kew, to

recieve your Commands about the appointment of the Judge of the Admiralty court in the room of Sir Thomas Salisbury just deceased.

The reason which makes dispatch necessary in this business is that an Admiralty Sessions is to be held on the tenth of this month, and as the new patent is to pass the great seal, and several other previous steps: there is barely time sufficient for the appointment of another Judge.

Lord Sandwich begs to recieve your Majesties commands as to the hour when he may attend at Kew.

No. 1321—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Ld. Rochford has the honor to inform your majesty that he has consulted Coll Morrison this morning about a proper person to be sent to Dunkirk, he very readily offered to go himself but as he said there could not be a properer person than Major Bramham whom he intimately knew & who lives near him in the country, he has undertaken to go to him & bring him to me to morrow morning and if it meets with your Majestys approbation, He shall be sent away, as soon as conveniently can, to Dunkirk in case Major Bramham's Health will not allow him to undertake it, Coll Morrison recommends a Major Brewse not the one that is to go to Dominica Lord Rochford takes the liberty to profit of this occasion to inform your Majesty that his Brother is come to Town but in so very a nervous bad state of Health that he cannot possibly undertake to come into Parliament, but conscious how much he owes to your majesty he will be at a joint expence along with me to bring a person in now which we shall be sure of carrying, and as it is intended by the united Interest at Malden to apply for a renewal of their charter, we shall certainly be able to secure the Borough for the general Election, when my Nephew will be of age; and we intend to find such a person now, as will be understood to be brought in by me, or else the hatred of the other party to mr Gascoyne would defeat us if it was thought the man we brought in, had any Connexions with him; I am therefore looking out for such a person who will undertake at being brought in now, at my expence, to resign it to my Nephew

at the General Election ; Lord Rochford would certainly recommend Sr Stanier but he unfortunately is not qualified. Mr Wills is, and Ld Rochford has sent Sr Stanier this morning to Barking to Mr Gascoyne's to consult with him for such is his interest at Malden, that he must be a little managed. Lord Rochford begs leave again to say that he did not press his Brother so much as he otherwise would, plainly perceiving that he never would be able to attend his Duty in parliament and finding him ready to Contribute to the expence it will equally answer every purpose. Lord Rochford has nothing to rely on but your majesty's Goodness to forgive him for the length of this Note.

BERKLEY SQUARE 1*st Nover* 1773

$\frac{m}{20}$*past one* P.M.

No. 1322—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford humbly presumes to trouble your Majesty once more with regard to the Malden business ; Sr Stanier at his return from mr Gascoynes last night, found him ready to come into everything, & luckily thought of Coll Rainsford whose father had formerly a great share in the Management of that Borough, & who acted there upon my interest, Lord Rochford has spoken to Coll Rainsford who accepts of it, but desires first to ask the Duke of Gloucester's leave, which there can be no doubt of obtaining. This must answer every end, for he will be known to be set up by me & will declare it, and has promised to resign it to my Nephew at the General Election. Gascoyne & his friends will pretend to dislike it, but after a certain time come in, & give out they do it in order to preserve the peace of the County & not oppose your majestys friends, there is nothing therefore wanting but your majestys having no objection to Coll Rainsford.

2*d Nover* 1773

$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 6 A.M.

No. 1323.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE AND ESTABLISHMENTS 1751–1771.

Two Years ending Lady Day 1751.

Amount of the Heriditary Revenue and Add[l] Duties		1,426,456 : – : –
Deduct Management Drawbacks & Premium . . .	192,513 : – : –	
Publick Expence . . .	1,038,643 : – : –	
		1,231,156 : – : –
Revenue Exceeded Expence		£195,300 : – : –

Two years ending Lady Day 1757.

Management of the Revenue &c.	191,357 : – : –	
Publick Expence . .	1,318,263 : – : –	
		1,509,620 : – : –
Amount of the Hereditary Revenue and Add[l] Duties		1,277,236 : – : –
Expence exceeded the Revenue . . .		£232,384 : – : –

Two years ending Lady Day 1763.

Management of the Revenue &c.	260,602 : – : –	
Publick Expence . . .	1,679,043 : – : –	
		1,939,645 : – : –
Amount of the Hereditary Revenue and Add[l] Duties . . .		1,619,558 : – : –
Expence exceeded the Revenue . . .		£320,087 : – : –

Two years ending Lady Day 1767.

Management of the Revenue &c.	318,044 : – : –	
Publick Expence . .	1,566,642 : – : –	
		1,884,686 : – : –
Amount of the Hereditary Revenue and Add[l] Duties . . .		1,766,557 : – : –
Expence exceeded the Revenue . . .		£118,129 : – : –

Two years ending Lady Day 1769.

Management of the Revenue &c.	347,943 : – : –	
Publick Expence . .	1,551,561 : – : –	
		1,899,504 : – : –
Amount of the Hereditary Revenue and Add[l] Duties . . .		1,791,826 : – : –
Expence exceed the Revenue . . .		£107,678 : – : –

Two Years ending Lady Day 1771.

Management of the Revenue &c.	349,275 : – : –	
Publick Expence . .	1,623,593 : – : –	
		1,972,868 : – : –
Amount of the Hereditary Revenue and Add[l] Duties . . .		1,731,666 : – : –
Expence exceed the Revenue . . .		£241,202 : – : –

Revenue Amounted from Lady Day 1772 to 4th November following to . . .	605,922 : – : –	
And in the same Period 1771. to	538,609 : – : –	
Increase in the Revenue 1772 . . .		67,313 : – : –

Amount of the Military Establishment the 30th November 1772	472,921 : – : –	
Dº . . the 19th August 1767.	444,368 : – : –	
Increase in 1772		28,553 : – : –

Amount of the Civil Establishment 30th Novr 1772	138,759 : – : –	
Dº . . of . . Dº . . 19th August 1767	137,753 : – : –	
Increase in 1772		1,006 : – : –

Amount of the Ordnance Estabt 19 Aug. 1767	16,852 : – : –	
Dº . . 1 Oct 1772	16,272 : – : –	
Decrease in 1772		580 : – : –

State of the Forces in Ireland the 1st November 1772			
4 Regiments of Horse			664
8 Dº . . of Dragoons			1503
20 Battalions & 6 Companies of Foot			9828
			11,995
Vacant Men allowed . . One Man per Troop and Company		497	
Horse . . 16			
Dragoons . . 64			
Foot . 1225			
		1305	
			1,802
Total effective Men in Ireland			10,193

Pensions on the Civil Estabt includg French		
19 Aug. 1767	87552	
Dº 30 Nov 1772	81310	
Decrease		£6242

By the State for the two Years ending Lady Day 1771 the Amount of the Revenue was . . .		£1731666
And the Expence exceeded the Revenue . .		241202
By the State from Lady Day 1772 to 4 Nov: following the Revenue was more than in the same Period of the preceding Year		67313
And as that was the great Season of Import, we may suppose that for the other four M^{os} to Lady Day 1773 the Produce may be		11219
		78532
Supposing the same for the Year 1774 . . .		78532
To which add the Amount for 2 Y^{rs} ending Lady Day 1771		1731,666
The supposed Produce for 2 Y^{rs} end^{g} Lady Day 1774		1888730
Which is more than the Produce for two Years end^{g} L: D 1771		157,064

Again

Supposing the Year ending Lady Day 1772 to produce Half of the two Years end^{g} 1771 . . .		865834
And the Year end^{g} Lady Day 1773 with the Increase		944366
Two Years end^{g} Lady Day 1773 . .		1810200
Which is more than the preceding two Years by .		78533
Exceeding of Expences above mentioned	241201	
From which Deduct first Expence of Aug.	33694	
	207507	
Deduct also the supposed Increase .	78533	
	£128974	

No. 1324—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty two letters from Mr Harley to Mr Robinson concerning the present state of affairs in the City. The great aversion which all men of fortune & character have to any of the City honours gives a terrible advantage to Mr Wilkes & his adherents. It seems to be the general opinion that if either Mr Long or Mr Payne had offered themselves as candidates for the city they would have succeeded without much trouble, but they positively refused; His Majesty will perceive, by Mr Harley's second letter, that two Persons are thought of for the vacant seat in Parliament, & for the vacant ward, who will in his opinion, be acceptable. It is, however, as yet very uncertain that they will embark in the business.

Downing Street. *Nov*r 3. 1773.

No. 1325—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 154.

Lord North—It is melancholy to find so little public virtue remaining in this Country; it is to the want of that, not to the strength of faction that I forbode no hopes of restoring that order which alone can preserve this Constitution; but Men seem to think provided they do not join in tumult that they do their duty and that an indolent indifference is not worthy of blame; indeed Mr. Long and Mr. Payne appear of this mould for when they are told they would Succeed, a grain of love of decency without the strong incentative of that to their Country ought to call them forth I hope Mr. Beachcroft [Bearcroft] and Mr. Peckham are not so cold members of Society; I am Sure the Merchants of London are as much interested in restoring order in the City as any Members of the Community and therefore their private interests which generally they do not omit should make them particularly desirous of being useful.

Queens House
Nov. 4th. 1773.
$\frac{m}{46}$ *pt.* 10. A.M.

No. 1326—*The King to Feld-Marschall Walmoden.*

Kew. *Nov. d* 5ten 1773.

Mein Feldt Marechal—Ich habe noch nicht die gehörige zeit gehabt das Dienst Reglement für die Infanterie durchzulesen doch habe ich es genug übergeblattert um zu sehen dasz die bestimmung fehlet von folgende puncte welche gar leicht mit ein Abschnitt angefangen werden kan ; die Bezahlung, Verpflegung und die Abzüge von der Feld Gage der Infanterie beÿ Krieges zeiten ; was ein jeder nach allen Abzügen in Braband und Teutschland, baar, und in welcher Müntz Sorte empfangen soll, vorbeÿ verschiedenes wegen die Rations und Portions zu ändern und zu reguliren seÿn, und besser zu bestimmen werden musz ; wie auch die einrichtung der Equipage und Bagage der General und des Generals Staabs im Felde ; ich errinere mich über diesen letzten punct ein entwurf an den General Major und General Adjutant von Freytag dictiret zu haben und ihn befohlen zu haben es an Euch zu übergeben, wenn solches allenfals verleget werden, zweifele ich nicht dasz der General Major eine Copey behalten hat wenn nicht kan ich beÿ nächsten courier mein Copey schicken.

Der Dienst Reglement für die Cavalerie im Friede und Krieges Zeiten mus nun verfertiget seÿn und hofe es wird mit mehre geschwindigkeit fortgesetzet werden als dieses angegangen ist.

Ich hofe die Regimenter haben diesen Herbst guthe Pferde angekaufet, und schmeichle mich dasz Er ernstich nachsehen läst dasz die leichte Dragoner Regimentern fortfahren mitzusammen ziehung und übung, weil die vermehrung diese Corps machen dieses mehr und mehr nothwendig.

No. 1327—*The King to the Crown Equerry, Hanover.*

Kew. *d.* 5ten *Nov.* 1773.

Mein Ober Stallmeister—Ich habe nicht wollen länger aufschieben Euch zu melden meine meinung wegen die Pferde die diesen Sommer vom Hanöverischen Stall hier angekommen sind, um Euch mehr bekannt zu machen was arth Pferde mich

gefallen. Die beyde Perle farben sind recht guth der grösste ist bei weit der schönste welchen ich gekrieget habe; der eine Schwartze ist zu langbeinig und nicht so gedrungen wie ich erachte ein Kutsch Pferd sein solle; die beiden von Newark haben das rechte gemach um tüchtige Pferde zu machen, ihre beine sind in guthe ordnung welches mich völlig versichert dasz die andere von dieser Race kein erbfehler aber von unrechter application verdorben sind. Der Isabelle Wallache welcher für den Geheimten Rath von Alvensleben gemeinet war, zu den gebrauch sich nichte schickte weil er sehr inquiet ist, aber hat viele disposition zum dressiren; doch bin ich sehr unzufrieden von der Methode dasz er ist gewesen ich habe ihn über zweÿ monathe gebrauchet ehe ich ihn habe bringen können grade zu gehen, er tath nichts als traversiren und wenn auf oder absteigen wolte die hinterbeine ausstreckte welches sehr hesslich aussahe und unangenehm fühlte nun fänget er an es abzulessen aber ich fürchte es wird nicht völlig zu curiren sein. Weil ich finde die nachrichten von den Bereuter Higgins nicht so zuverlässig und deutlich als ich es wünschte meine ich meinen hiesigen Gestütemeÿster mit den nechsten Weihnachts Courier herüber zu schicken, von seiner ehrlichkeit, grosze erfahrung, und stilles wesen bin ich völlig versichert und ich bin gewisz sein befragen wird Euren beifahl finden, seit der zeit ich habe ihm in dieser Carriere gebrauchet habe ich viel vergnügen beÿ mein hiesiges gestüts gehabt.

Draft.

No. 1328—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 154.

Lord North—The having elected a Reputable Merchant as Alderman of Coleman Ward gives hopes that if there is attention to find proper persons to stand for the vacancies that will happen in the Court of Aldermen; that by degrees the Magistrates of the City will become again respectable; I hope to hear Mr Payne yet consent to stand for the City, if there is any degree of certainty that he will succeed.

The letter from Ireland rather shews Opposition not unwilling to begin their attack; I should think Mr. Blaquiere's notification

of the intention to reunite the Boards rather irregular, but in these days keeping to the Matter before the House is but little practiced.

KEW *Novr 5th.* 1773.
$\frac{m}{30}$. *pt.* 5 P.M.

No. 1329—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honour to acquaint your Majesty that Mr Vassay has been this morning in the city & has seen Coe the strong presbyterian leader of opposition in the Borough of Malden, who recieved him favorably, as well as Coll Rainsford & has at least promised to be neuter, this makes the Election sure, but Genl Fitzroy has been with Lord Rochford this evening and has in the handsomest manner in the world informed him that the Man Luther sets up is Major White of his Regiment, who very honorably, insisted on the liberty of taking what part he thought proper in parliament, but still the Rockingham party would give out, that they had carried their point at Malden which would do mischeif perhaps as to the fate of other Elections. Genl Fitzroy beleives however he can prevent Major White from standing, by assuring him that my interest will have the support of Government but whether White does or does not stand, he is ten times a greater stranger than Coll Rainsford & cannot have the smallest chance. Ld Rochfords Brother has promised to exert himself to the utmost in writing & speaking to every Body. if your Majesty should have any Commands for Lord Rochford they can be Conveyed to him by a messenger Sr Stanier sends him next Tuesday. This letter will not be dispatched to your Majesty untill to morrow morning at seven oclock, as it is too late to trouble your majesty with it to night.

BERKLEY SQUARE
6 *Nov^er* 1773.

No. 1330—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 155.

LORD NORTH—Undoubtedly the letter from Lord Harcourt is much more promising than any Account as yet received from

Ireland; I wish the latter part of it on the Absentee Tax appeared to Me in the same light it does to You;

Nothing can be more explicit nor honorable than the Duke of Chandos's conduct, but it does not surprise Me as I have long known [him] to be a man of Sense and uprightness.

KEW *Nov.* 8*th* 1773.

$\frac{m}{40}$. *pt.* 8 P.M.

No. 1331—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 155.

LORD NORTH—The hearing that an eminent Merchant has declared himself a Candidate for the City of London gives me much pleasure, and I trust as the delay has undoubtedly proved advantageous to the Lord Mayor, that it will redouble the zeal and activity of the body of Merchants that the contest may be crowned with Success.

KEW *Nov*r 12*th* 1773.

$\frac{m}{8}$ *p*t 5 P.M.

No. 1332—*Lord North to the King.*

When Lord North had on Thursday last the honour of paying his duty to his Majesty, he forgot to lay before his Majesty another letter which he had received from Col: Monson; &, having just received intelligence that there are two regiments vacant, hopes that his Majesty will excuse this trouble & application; which Lord North would not have presumed to make, did he not fear to seem neglectful of the interests of a very deserving Officer, who is embark'd in a most arduous & important undertaking at the desire of Lord North. He will not conceal from his Majesty at the same time, that he thinks that a proper mark of his Majesty's countenance & favour would contribute to the weight & success of the Indian Commission.

Lord North has received as yet no intelligence about the Election in the City, or the success of Mr. Roberts's canvass, but he hears from many quarters that the Absentee Tax is not likely to be sent over from Ireland.

BUSHY PARK *Nov*r 13. [1773.]

No. 1333—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 156.

QUEENS HOUSE *Nov.* 14. 1773.

LORD NORTH—I have very carefully examined the two letters from Lord Harcourt, if I did not think him too honest willfully to have mistaken Your correspondence on the Absentee Tax I should not have been at a loss for the reason of his stating this matter so differently; but I cannot attribute Mr. Blaquiere's proposing this Tax to mistake for he knew from Your own Mouth that if any Independent Gentleman proposed this measure, provided every thing required was granted, that this tax making part of the Supply it would not be sufficient reason to risk the putting the Revenue on a firm basis by rejecting this Tax; but the Secretary has recommended the measure as his *favourite idea*; I desire least from a measure *yielded* to on strong concessions, it should not be deemed *favorite* measure on this side of the Water, You will write again concerning it to the Lord Lieutenant and if possible prevent its coming over, if that cannot be effected, at least make him recollect that without the whole plan is addopted in Ireland this Tax will be rejected here; and a word at the end of the letter that as the Lord Lieut: does not mean to attempt to influence the House of Commons, it is expected he will not attempt to influence the Privy Council of Ireland.

I am much pleased with the favorable account of the meeting last night; if the Merchants are zealous I think Mr Roberts though with disadvantages from so late standing forth may succeed in Representing the City.

I have Colonel Monson in my eye and You may depend his going to India will not place him in a more distant Situation than he would otherwise have been for a Regiment; the present occasion would not suit for his own delicacy has pointed out to him that it would appear interested if he did not on Succeeding relinquish going to India, and instantly join his Regiment, indeed his [he] has wrote Lord Barrington that if he Succeeded he should thus conduct himself.

No. 1334—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty two letters from Lord Harcourt, with their inclosures, relating principally to the Absentee Tax, & to the proceedings in the Irish House of Commons on the 8 & 9 of this month, & that his Majesty may have as full an account as possible of those proceedings, he takes the liberty of accompanying them with three letters which Mr Robinson has received from Mr Allan: As Lord Harcourt's letter alludes in many places to Lord North's letters of the 29 & 30. of October, He begs leave to send to his Majesty copies of them. Lord Harcourt appears to have mistaken the sense & spirit of them a little, in some particulars, if he thinks that Mr Blaquieres Speech was conformable to them. It seems, indeed, as if the Ld Lieutenant's Secretary went a great deal further than was necessary upon the Absentee Tax; & what he said, may possibly revive a disposition to that measure, which was before extinct. Lord North, however, feels great comfort in the expectations which are convey'd in Ld. Harcourt's letter, that the Castle will use their endeavours to prevent any such proposition from being sent to England.

Downing Street. *Wednesday Even^g* [17 *Nov.* 1773].

Lord North has the honour of adding the letter which he received last week from Col. Monson, & mention'd in the note he took the liberty of sending to his Majesty from Bushy Park, but which he could not send at the same time, as he had left it in London.

No. 1335—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North was detained at the Charter-house today till half an hour after three, which prevented him from attending his duty either at the Treasury or at St James's, he should otherwise have had the honour of mentioning to his Majesty all the circumstances he has learnt concerning the meeting of Merchants at the King's Arms last night. There was the largest & most respectable meeting of the kind that was ever remember'd in the City of London. Above five hundred persons were present. Alderman Hopkins was in the Chair. Mr Townshend, Mr Sawbridge &

AMERICAN COLLEGE

Mr Oliver attended. A Committee of twenty four persons were nominated to conduct the business of the canvass & the Election. All the company seem'd very warm & zealous in the Cause. Mr Harley was there, & has appointed Mr Robinson to meet him at seven o'clock this evening. Till that meeting it is impossible to know what ought to be our conduct. All the circumstances of this meeting would have promised almost certain success, if Mr Roberts had declared earlier. At present, It seems rash to indulge ourselves in very sanguine expectations, as the Lord Mayor, by having begun his canvass so long before Mr Roberts, must have obtain'd such an advantage over him, as it will, I am afraid be difficult to surmount.

Downing Street 18. *Novr* ¼ *pt* 2. P.M. [1773].

No. 1336—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty the inclosed letter & papers from Lord Harcourt, by which his Majesty will perceive that the Castle seems still to maintain their Majority, & that they have carried a very material question with respect to the local grants. Lord North is very sorry that the inclosed has brought no comfort with respect to the Absentee Tax. He hopes that the reason of Lord Harcourt's silence upon that point is that the question has not been agitated, & that matter is in the same situation as it was when Lord Harcourt wrote last.

Bushy Park *Novr* 21. [1773].

No. 1337—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford humbly takes the Liberty to trouble your Majesty with the Draught of a letter to Genl Prevot in which he hopes your majesty will have the goodness to make whatever alterations your Majesty may think proper. As Your Majesty has two private Black Boxes, Lord Rochford wishes your majesty would return one.

Berkley square 22*d Nover* 1773

$\frac{m}{50}$ *past eleven* A.M.

No. 1338—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 157.

Lord North—The Castle having succeeded in reducing the grants for private jobs from 67,000, to 34,000, is gaining very material, no step has been taken at least favourable to an Absentee Tax, or it would have been mentioned in the Lord Lieutenant's letter, and I trust You wrote last Week in answer to the one You then received, which will I trust prevent the taking any active support of the measure.

Kew *Nov.* 23. 1773.

$\frac{m}{2}$ p^t *one* PM.

No. 1339—*Lord North to the King.*

[22 *Nov.* 1773.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty two letters which he received yesterday from Lord Harcourt. They contain an explanation of the difference between the Amount of the debt, as it was represented to us during the summer, & as it appear'd to the Irish House of Commons upon the report of their Committee of accounts, & they allude to a transaction concerning Mr Dyson's pension, which has not been clearly reported to us before, & which therefore I do not thoroughly understand. Neither of the letters mention [a] syllable of the Absentee Tax, but by Lord Hertford's intelligence it appears that the question had been put off to Wednesday last, & that a fresh turn in people's minds had made it rather unpopular again, & the general opinion was that it would not pass.

Lord North has taken the liberty to order Mr Robinson to send the State of the City Poll today directly to his Majesty.

No. 1340—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 157.

Lord North—I cannot one instant delay communicating to You the contents of the letters transmitted from Ireland, as You

will see by Mr Blaquiere's letter to Lord Rochford that the Absentee Tax will probably pass, and that they do not mean to toutch on the Corn bounty till after Christmas; this totally changes the proposition, the Absentee Tax is to be returned from hence consequently without removing what alone induces Administration to support otherways a very objectionable Tax; there is duplicity in this conduct very offensive to my way of thinking; as You probably answer Lord Harcourts letter this night I thought it right to let You know that they are in Ireland in my opinion totally defeating this measure that now seems to be meeting with friends on that side of the Water.

Kew. *Nov.* 23rd 1773.

$\frac{m}{40}$ p^t 3. pm.

No. 1341—*Lord North to the King.*

[23 *November*, 1773.]

Lord North has had the honour of receiving his Majesty's commands, & will not fail to send off an express this evening to Lord Harcourt. He is shock'd to find that there is an intention of bringing on the Absentee Tax immediately, & postponing the Regulation of the Corn Bounty till after Christmas, & will express upon that subject strongly to the Lord Lieutenant. He is afraid his letter may come too late, but he thinks that the letter which he sent by a messenger on Saturday may have arrived time enough to prevent the evil his Majesty apprehends, & to put the Castle in a right way.

No. 1342—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 158.

Lord North—It is impossible to have wrote more candidly and ably than Your letter to the Lord Lieutenant it perfectly conveys the point in which I view the Absentee tax; I do not think the first Commissioner of the Treasury can lose this political question in the Privy Council; for if the regulation of the Bounty on Corn does not accompany it, or the Absentee Tax be in a seperate Bill from the Old additional Duties, and thus postponed

till after Christmas You must Yourself oppose this Tax and risk even the Additional Duties being passed rather than consent to this measure which without its proper accompaniment cannot be supported nay ought not.

KEW. *Nov.* 24*th* 1773.

$\frac{m}{29}$ *p*^{t} 8 A.M.

No. 1343—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 159.

LORD NORTH—I return the letter just received from You of Lord Harcourt as well as the one You sent me last night; I fear the Absentee Tax will pass the Irish Commons, but if the Lord Lieutenant is neuter when brought before the Irish Privy Council I trust it will be rejected, but should it not, the coming unattended by the alteration of the Corn bounty makes the rejecting it here not only agreable to Your declaration but indeed absolutely necessary; Your letter on Tuesday was so full that I do not see these call for any answer. Considering all things the Poll yesterday was very favourable, Mr Robinson was very exact in sending me the account early the last Evening I trust he will continue doing so while the Poll lasts.

QUEENS HOUSE
Nov. 28. 1773.

No. 1344—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Lord Hertford presumes to acquaint his Majesty that he is just now informed from Lord Rockingham that a Messenger from Ireland has brought an account that the absentee tax after having been debated in the house of Commons till two o'Clock in the morning was rejected by a Majority of fourteen the Numbers being 128 and 114.

If no Messenger is come to Government so soon which is possible Lord H. flatters himself he shall appear excuseable in his zeal to communicate any thing to the King which can satisfie his curiosity or interest in regard to any publick measure.

GROV^{R} STREET
Novr 29*th* 1773.

No. 1345.

Memorial from Mr Todd in respect to the Arangement in the Secret Office in the Foreign Office Post Office.

Recd from him 30 Nov 1773

To The Right Honorable Lord North First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury.

My Lord—I had the Honor of addressing a Memorial in March 1772 to Your Lordship, and a Copy of it to the Two Secretaries of State, on the Death of Mr Wallace, Secret Translator of the German and low Dutch Languages, representing therein a Distribution of his Allowance in the Manner which I humbly apprehended might conduce to the Advancement of His Majesty's Service, and at the same Time be rewarding of those very Persons then labouring in the same Kind of Duty, who are underpaid, but have waited with great Chearfulness until Vacancies might happen without creating an increased Charge on His Majesty's Private Purse, as I had assured them of a fair Succession according to their Merits and Standing, and did not imagine it could ever have been broke through ; but Three Hundred of the Four Hundred Pounds a Year, which Mr Wallace enjoyed, have been given to Mr Howard, and now again, on his Death in September last, appear to be intended for Mr Fraser. Though he is a Gentleman for whom I preserve the truest Regard, having been in the most confidential and friendly connection with him, even so far back as for the whole Time of Lord Holdernesse's holding the Seals, and whose Services cannot be too much rewarded, yet I cannot but be alarmed, as well for the Service, as for the Number of Young Men, who have devoted their Lives to it, to observe the Danger they are in from these Precedents of others eating the very Bread for which they labour ; and as the Bishop of Bath & Wells died last Week, I the rather desire at present to make this humble Representation, not presuming to point out how, or in what Manner, his Allowance of Five Hundred Pounds P. Annum ought to be given or distributed, nor in the least Shape, to lessen or abridge any Part of it that might be intended for his

Son, whose great Merits and long Standing entitle him so much to it, and I am sure it would not hurt any one of the Persons, who may be aspiring to come forward in the Decyphering Branch, to see him rewarded with a large Part of it, or even the whole, for that is still preserving the Hire to those who perform the Labour ; but if any Part of this Money should be given to any one not in the same Line, I am certain it will give a Check to the Service, which I have been cherishing, at some Expence to myself, for the Twenty Two Years I have been at the Head of it here, and as Your Lordship, with every other First Lord of the Treasury, and all the Secretaries of State for that whole Time have approved of my Conduct, and the various Memorials I have presented, I hope, when Your Lordship considers that it is to those Three great Officers of State only, and for the Time being, that I can apply for any Matter on which His Majesty's Pleasure ought to be taken, You will not be displeased with me for this Representation, which is so exactly of a Piece with all the others I have at different Times been obliged to make, that I could wish, when Your Lordship may have one Half Hour to spare, I might be permitted to attend You with them, to refresh the Memory, as they contain a regular Series of my Endeavours to advance and preserve that important Secret Service, and I flatter myself I have in some Degree succeeded therein, for the Seals are now engraved here, not at Hanover, all the Translations are made in my Department, before they are sent to the Secretaries of State, who receive them, in many Instances, Days sooner than formerly, and a great Part too of the common Decyphering is now done here, and with less Loss of Time : But as the Business of discovering Cyphers, always liable to Decay, is now much in Danger from the Want of Hands to aspire to that arduous Task, for which so many Qualifications are requisite, that Point seems to deserve immediate Consideration ; and as my Nephew Mr John Maddison is willing to attempt it, and give up his Post of Deputy Receiver General of the Revenue here, which yields him One Hundred and Fifty Pounds a Year, but takes up too much of his Time, I should hope a suitable Encouragement would be afforded him. Already, as Your Lordship must remember, he has discovered Three Russian Cyphers, for which he neither has had, nor seeks Reward, though it was quite an Extra-Service, in Addition to his copying and translating the Russian, which no Subject of His

Majesty's has ever undertaken, and therefore I hope it would not have been thought unreasonable, if I had at the Time of Mr Howard's and of the Bishop's Death been solliciting an Advance of Pay for him, even without an Offer to attempt further Services ; and although he did not accept any Share of the Two Hundred Pounds offered him for the performing Mr Francis Willes's Duty, he has taken a principal Part in it gratis, and constantly decyphered & translated the Swedish Inwards, though it has not been always sent up to Lord Suffolk so soon as it might, if he had not had other Avocations. The Mr Bodes therefore, who are Three very good Men, having shared these Two Hundred Pounds a Year from Mr Francis Willes to their Satisfaction, I may hope that Mr Maddison will be enabled to give up the Employment of Deputy Receiver General, and that my Nephew Mr Michael Colling, the junior Clerk in the Department, who has worked near Three Years without Reward, may now commence with some small Appointment.

I have as usual transmitted a Copy of this Memorial to each of the Secretaries of State, and if any Thing amiss therein occurs to any of Your Lordships, or to the Under-Secretaries of State, I should be as happy to be set right therein, as it will make me to find upon this Occasion, that the Nature of the Service will now be so clearly settled and understood, as that no Part of the Money allowed for carrying it on may ever hereafter be diverted from the Purposes for which it was granted, and so careful was the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State, on the Appointment of Mr Wallace to succeed either a Mr Zolman, or a Mr Scholing, my Memory does not assist me to say which, that in his Letter thereupon to Mr Pelham First Lord of the Treasury, he assures him that Mr Wallace does compleatly understand the Languages therein mentioned.

I have the Honour to be with all the Respect that is possible, My Lord, Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient Servant

Anth Todd
Foreign Secretary.

General Foreign Post Office
November 30. 1773.

No. 1346—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 2 *Dec.* 1773.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty two letters which he has this moment received from Lord Harcourt by which his Majesty will see that the Stamp Act has pass'd the House of Commons in Ireland, & that the Absentee Tax has been rejected by a Majority of 14.

Bushy Park. *Thursday Even^g*

No. 1347—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—The good news You have communicated to me is very particularly pleasing, and at the same time that it prevents litigation here, must give great strength to the Lord Lieutenant for the remaining part of the Session.

Queens House
Dec. 3^d 1773.
$\frac{m}{40}$ p^t 11. A.M.

No. 1348—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

War Office 12th [*Dec.* ?] 1773.

In consequence of your Majesty's commands received last night, I have seen Lord Dartmouth to day. He seems to be in a very reasonable disposition. I shall send him Copies of all the War office Letters written to Secretaries of state since a third Secretary was appointed, on the Subject of releif. His Lordship will find by them, that I have always desired one of the antient Secretaries to order transports to convey releiving Regiments from Great Britain or Ireland. This will I hope and beleive convince his Lordship that my late Letter was not improperly addressed. When I have the honour to attend your Majesty next Sunday, I will implore your pardon for the presumption of troubling your Majesty with so many Letters. Barrington.

No. 1349—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Ld Rochford with the greatest humility hopes Your Majesty will forgive him troubling your majesty at this time, but he is too happy not to Communicate his Joy. Booth is returned, mr Rainsford is victorious by a majority of 150 may the same success for ever attend the true friends to your majestys Government.

Berkly square 15th *Dc^{er}* 1773

$\frac{m}{20}$ *p^{t}* 8 p.m.

No. 1350—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford takes the Liberty to trouble your majesty with the inclosed Draught to gen^{l} Prevot, which he humbly hopes your majesty will have the goodness to Correct & return it in the private Box. The Russian fleet is arrived & Lord Suffolk was obliged to see Monsr Pousckin, which Lord Rochford finds by Mr Eden was the reason Lord Suffolk did not pay his court to your majesty to day.

Berkley square

17th *Dec^{er}* 1773 $\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 4 p.m.

No. 1351—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford is afraid your majesty will think him mad in presuming to trouble your majesty with the inclosed but it will serve to shew the success at Malden & tends to shew the proof of future success. Mr Gascoynes letter is too familiar & perhaps Lord Rochford may offend in shewing it, but he hopes his intentions will be considered & not the absolute act, for which with the utmost humility he begs pardon

Berkley square

Decr ye 17th 1773 $\frac{m}{50}$ *past* 5 p.m.

No. 1352—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk, having been prevented coming to S[t] James's to Day, partly by Business, & partly by a worse cause (which he is inclined to attribute to the Badness of the Weather) has the Honour to send Your Majesty a note from Mons[r] Moussin Poujchkin; his Answer to it; also the Draft of his Letter to the Admiralty in consequence of it; together with one of a private Letter to Lord Sandwich. These Papers will fully explain what has a good deal occupied him this morning: it is therefore unnecessary to give Your Majesty the Trouble of a farther explanation: And if Your Majesty approves of the footing he has put the Business upon, he defies any threatenings of the Gout to make him Uneasy.

He proposes to delay the Departure of the Messenger for Petersburg, till the return of the one sent to Lord Sandwich—He shall then be dispatched in an extraordinary packetboat, if the regular packetboat shall have sailed, with an account of the Transaction alluded to for S[r] Rob[t] Gunning.

DUKE S. WESTM[R]

Dec[r] 17. 1773. $\frac{m}{2}$ *pt.* 7 P M.

The inclosed private Letter to S[r] Joseph Yorke is hardly worth Your Majesty's reading. L[d] North is so kind as to let Guernsey have the honour of moving the Address to Your Majesty, which makes me so anxious for his return.

No. 1353—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Your Majesty will see from the inclosed Papers how the Business of the Russian Squadron is finaly settled. You will also find, Sir, a few Lines to S[r] Rob[t] Gunning just to put him *au fait* of the Transaction: And there was not time to lay them before Your Majesty previous to the Departure of the Messenger at Twelve last night. All this Lord Suffolk would have had the Honour of delivering into Your Majesty's Hands to Day if a

plaguy Rheumatism in his neck & shoulder had not prevented him going out.

DUKE ST. WESTM^R

Dec, 19. 1773 $\frac{m}{30}$ *pt.* 3. P.M.

Will Your Majesty pardon a *Bit of Refinement*—it does not seem quite impossible that Monsr Moussin Pouschin held the Language he lately did, in order to obtain a better Reception for the Russian Ships, than from what was told him some time ago He had reason to expect.

No. 1354—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne. I. 159.

[This concerns the property left by the King's mother, lately deceased.]

QUEENS HOUSE *Decr 24th* 1773

$\frac{m}{40}$. *pt.* 10 P.M.

LORD NORTH—Had it not stood in Your letter of this day that You should be ready to come at any time agreable which, I understood as a desire of its being at an early period I should not have thought of fixing this Evening. I desire You will not on account of what I wrote come an hour sooner to Town than You would otherwise do. I have put the Notes and Cash of my late Mother together so that if You wish it to be delivered to Mr. Martin immediately I can send it to Mr. Robinson on hearing from You with a list of them.

As Renolds in [is] the Housekeeper at Carlton House I will take care that every thing shall be attended to there till I see You next when I will give my final directions. The giving the Furniture of the Coffee Room to Mr Duile and the Kitchen Furniture to the Cooks is very proper. I think I have hear answered all the Memorandums. I return to You the Charts which You sent this Morning

No. 1355—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Your Majesty will find at the Bottom of the Box a couple of Reports, which being entirely favourable, Lord Suffolk takes [the] Liberty to send at the same time two instruments for Your Majesty's Signature.

DUKE ST. WEST[R]
Dec[r] 27. 1773.
$\frac{m}{25}$ *p[t]* 2. P.M.

Damaged by damp.

No. 1356—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Honour to inform Your Majesty that in consequence of the Intelligence received a few days ago from the Admiralty of the Supposed Armament at Ferrol, He has given Directions that a Vessell shou'd be sent to Corunna to discover the Truth of it. Captain Pearson of the Speedwell Sloop is appointed for this Service, & fully instructed how to conduct himself & his Enquiries: The Capt[n] will repair to Dover this evening where the Speedwell is in compleat Readyness for sailing.

He hopes Your Majesty will approve this attention to a piece of News which if true wou'd be very important, tho' he trusts it will prove as erronious as *Ship News* Generaly is.

DUKE S[T] WESTM[R]
Dec[r] 27. 1773.
$\frac{m}{50}$ *p[t]* 3. P.M.

No. 1357—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 160.

LORD NORTH—I desire You will intimate to Lord Guildford that the Queen will direct Lord Delawarr to appoint him to attend Her at twelve tomorrow, which will enable him to be presented

the same day at my Levee You hinted his wishing to have an audience of me, this he may ask after the Levee tomorrow which will I trust be the means of giving him the least fatigue

QUEENS HOUSE
Dec. 28th 1773.
$\frac{m}{47}$. p^t 3 PM.

No. 1358—*Lord North to the King.*

[Lord Guildford, Lord North's father, had been appointed Treasurer and Receiver General to the Queen.]

[29 *Dec.* 1773.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that he communicated his Majesty's pleasure to Lord Guilford, who will obey it with utmost gratitude. He is truly sensible of his Majesty's goodness, & will express it to his Majesty when he has the honour of paying his duty, much better than Lord North can pretend to do.

Lord North has so much important business on his hands today, that he must intreat his Majesty to excuse his attendance at the Levée. He has order'd his Porter to say to all comers that he is passing his holydays in the country, but will attend his Majesty at the shortest warning if he has any commands.

DOWNING STREET *Wednesday.*

No. 1359—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Lord Hertford has now the honor of informing his Majesty that the Phisicians have been this morning with Mr Walpole, and have pronounced Lord Orford restored to his Understanding.

Dr Batty who till within these very few days desponded entirely of his recovery, is now the most sanguine, & declares it to be a new Case that has never before occurred to him in his great practice ; The Phisicians have talked to Lord Orford freely & without reserve upon the nature of his complaint, & he has heard it & conversed with Them reasonably upon the subject, &

as a Still farther proof of the full possession of his reason, he has promised to abstain from writing, doing business, seeing Company, or falling into any other indiscretion for some time least he should subject himself by any such means to a relapse, as he has before fatally experienced the danger & ill consequence of such imprudence

Gros^{r} Street
Decr 30th 1773.

On the back the King has drawn in pencil the ground plan of a building, with measurements of the rooms and windows.

No. 1360—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 161.

Lord North—The letter You have wrote this day to Lord Harcourt so fully conveys my sentiments on the captious jealousy manifested by the Irish House of Commons in starting at the alterations made in the Tontine and Stamp Bills which consist in nothing but making their own ideas intelligible, for no change is made as to the quantum or mode of levying the taxes.

I hope soon to hear that the affair of the Coin is settled, that the Speech may be drawn up.

Queens House
Dec 31st 1773.
$\frac{m}{2}$. *pt* 6 pm.

No. 1361—*Memoranda by the King.*

[? 1773.]

There is no denying the serious crisis to which the disputes between the Mother Country and its North American Colonies are growing, and that the greatest temper and firmness are necessary to bring matters to a good issue, time is undoubtedly also an ingredient as indispensible on this occasion. Had the Americans in prosecuting their ill grounded claims put on an

appearance of mildness it might have been very difficult to chalk out the right path to be pursued; but they have boldly thrown off the mask and avowed that nothing less than a total independence of the British Legislature will satisfy them; this indeed decides the proper plan to be followed which is to stop the trade of all those Colonies who obey the mandate of the Congress for non importation, non exportation, and non Consumption, to assist them no further with presents to the Indians and give every kind assistance to those that conduct themselves otherways, which will make them quarrel among themselves their Seperate interests must soon effect this and experience will then show them that the interference of the Mother Country is essentially necessary to prevent their becoming rivals.

. . . . . .

Perhaps no one period in our History can produce so strange a circumstance, as the Gentlemen who pretend to be Patriots, instead of acting agreable to such sentiments, avowing the unatural doctrine of encouraging the American Colonies in their disputes with their Mother Country; this so plainly shews that Men not measures decide their opinions, that it is not necessary to deduce the total want of principle which this motly tribe by their conduct [*unfinished*].

No. 1362—*Certain of the Royal Household to the Lord Chamberlain.*

[1773.]

To the Earl of Hertford Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold &c &c.

The Memorial of such of his Majestys Houshold Servants &c as are entitled to Fees of Honour Humbly sheweth to your Lordship

That the following Gentlemen viz: Sr Thomas Pye—Sr Richard Sprye—Sr Joseph Knight—Sr Edward Vernon—Sr Richard Bickerton having, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood on board his Majesty's Ship the Barfleur in the Month of June 1773: & conceiving that by the Circumstance of the Royal Standard flying at the Main-Top-Mast-Head that they become Knights-Bannerets have declin'd paying the accustom'd Fees for

Knighthood till his Majesty's Pleasure touching the Premises be further known

Your Memorialists therefore humbly request that your Lordship wou'd take the Trouble of laying the same before his Majesty praying that his Majesty out of his wonted Goodness wou'd be pleas'd to make known his royal Pleasure that your Memorialists may no longer be depriv'd of their usual and lawful Fees granted to them in the amplest Manner & by the firmest Title under the Sign Manual & Privy Seal of his late Majesty King Charles the Second.

No. 1363.

Abstract of Bills for the Debt contracted in the Royal Academy, from Mics. to Christmas 1773.

The Secretary's Bill of Sallaries & fees of Council, .	124	15	.
The Keeper's bill for the Expenses of the Academy	82	11	10
F. M. Newton Esq., for disbursements, . .	3	4	1½
Jackson, Brazier, ...	2	5	.
Hoskins & Oliver, Plaisterers, ...	4	5	6
Latimer, Joiner, ...	37	14	6¼
John Yenn for a Book	1	11	6
P. Brown, a Subscription to a Book of Animals 1 6 3			
Malton, a subscription to his Perspective 2 2	3	8	3
Charities by Order of Council to Mrs. Fitlie & Houthern	6	6	.
Paid to Mr. Banks his Majesty's Pensioner at Rome, viz			
March 27 . . . 15			
June 27 . . . 15	45	.	.
Sept. 27 . . . 15			
	£s311	1	8¾
Cash in the treasurer's hands, . .	130	17	.½
Balance due,	180	4	8¼

No. 1364—*Lord North to the King.*

[9 *January*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a note which he has just received from the Duke of Gloucester requiring an immediate answer, for which his Royal Highness's Servant is in Waiting; as his Royal Highness requires Lord North's Attendance upon business, He imagines that it will not be disagreable to his Majesty, that Lord North should obey the Duke of Gloucester's commands.

Downing Street 2 *o'clock.* p.m.

No. 1365—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 161.

Lord North—It will be proper for You to answer the Duke of Gloucester's note, that You may mention that You had deferred writing untill You had obtained my leave to attend him as You could not otherways. I know Your prudence too well to think it necessary to hint that in the Duke's Situation and the political line he has now taken, the hearing what he has to say and replying as little as possible is the only safe path.

Queens House
Jany 10th 1774.
$\frac{m}{8}$ p^{t} 2. p.m.

No. 1366—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I shall expect You after the Levée tomorrow with the Message that has been entrusted with You.

Queens House
Jany 10th 1774.
$\frac{m}{22}$ p^{t} 10 p.m.

No. 1367—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty some letters he has lately received from Lord Harcourt with his [*illegible*] which relates particularly to a [copy ?] of a [letter ?] from Lord Harcourt to Lord Rochford which he received last night.

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Lord Guernsey has undertaken to move the address, & Lord North will speak to night to Mr St John to second it.

Much damaged and partly destroyed by damp.

No. 1368—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 162.

Lord North—It is always a pleasant appearance at the opening of a Session to have the first day conclude without Debate; I shall appoint half hour past two on Saturday for receiving the House of Commons.

Queens House.
Jany 14th 1774.

No. 1369—*Lord North to the King.*

[16 *January*, 1774.]

Lord North not having been at home when his Majesty's note was brought to Bushy Park, has just received his Majesty's Commands, which he will not fail to transmit to Lord Dartmouth by the first opportunity.

Bushy Park *Sunday* $\frac{m}{25}$ p^{t} 2. P.M.

No. 1370—*Lord North to the King.*

[25 *January*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of inclosing a note he received to night with an account of the success of the Ballots at the India House today.

Tuesday night.

Enclosure.

Mr Robinson has the Honour to acq^t^ Ld North that the two Commissions to Mr Hastings and Mr Clavering are carried, the Numbers as under—Mr Robinson w^d^ have attended Ld North but that he is very busy at Home, which makes him wish to be excused, unless Ld N. sh^d^ particularly want him :———

Tuesday Night——

For Hastings Commission . . .		270
Against it		74
	Majority	196
For Clavering's Commission . . .		256
Against it		73.
	Majority	183

No. 1371—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 163.

Lord North—The account of the Ballot gives me much satisfaction, and has been much increased from the supposition that the Directors gave but little assistance ; I desire You will now have this victory pushed as far as it will go by carrying every question to the Ballot that seems necessary particularly the one

relating to the Commander in Chief ought to be agitated as soon as possible

QUEENS HOUSE
Jany 25th 1774
$\frac{m}{34}$ *p*^{t} 9 P.M.

No. 1372—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

[Written above by the King.]

Directors Inst^{e} . . .	406
Proprietors Do . . .	308
Majority	98.

Lord Rochford has the honor to inform your Majesty that Mr Tatem is this moment Come in with the inclosed account, The Majority gives Lord Rochford too much pleasure not to delay one moment acquainting your Majesty with it, if Lord North pushes this I hope he may carry his point Compleatly and in Lord Rochford's humble opinion it ought to be closely attended to for he is informed the Majority are well disposed to do what is to be wished.

BERKELEY SQUARE
25 *Janry* 1774
$\frac{m}{40}$ *past* 8 P.M.

No. 1373—*Mr. M. Rowe to Lord Hertford.*

MY LORD—The Revd Mr Dinsdale Chaplain at Kensington Palace dyed this Morning at 6'o'clock And tho' I dont presume to hope my recommendation could have weight with your Lordship, for a Successor; Yet if a Neighbour, *The Rev*^{d} *M*^{r} *Thomson of Kensington* (who some Years since married a Sister of Sr Archer Croft, by whom he has a large Family of small Children, and has obtained but an inconsiderable Income from his profession) sho^{d} come properly recommended to your Lordship; permit me only to speak of him as a most worthy Man, and a Scholar; as extraordinary in the Pulpit, as in every part of his

private life ; and I hope your Lordship will excuse my wishes for the promotion of such a Character, on the present Vacancy, which will give general satisfaction to the people at Kensington, and particularly so, to My Lord Your Lordship's Most obliged and ob^{t} very humble Servt M. Rowe

Treasury Chambers
Thursday 27th [*January*] 1774

No. 1374—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Ld Suffolk hopes the inclos'd is right—if not, that Your Majesty wou'd have the goodness to make it so.

Duke Street
Jan. 28. 1774.
$\frac{m}{21}$ p^{t} 5 P.M.

No. 1375—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Lord Hertford has seen the Chancellor this morning conformably to his Majesty's commands & has received from his Lordship the inclosed account of the transaction of Dr Dodd in regard to the living of St George's, which Lord H. thinks his duty to take the earliest opportunity of laying before his Majesty as he shall have no opportunity of doing it in person before sunday.

Lord Chancellor has desired him when he has an opportunity of speaking to the King, to add ; that the offence was in his Lordship's opinion much worse than *Simony* as the attempt in this case was not made on a private Patron, but on the Keeper of the great Seal, who had a Trust to fulfill in disposing of the Crown livings within that department ; which he was solemnly bound to perform

Gros^{r} Street
Janr^{y} 28th 1774

No. 1376.

MEMORANDUM.

[? 1774.]

The Lord Bishop of Chester has been desired by the House to preach before them on Monday 31st of Jany

No. 1377—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *January*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Malt Bill was not carried up to the House of Lords yesterday as he expected, & will not be ready for the Royal assent on Tuesday. Both the Land & Malt Bills will be ready on Thursday, so that if it [be] not disagreeable to his Majesty to go to the House of Lords on Thursday or Friday, They may be both pass'd at the same time Lord North will, in presenting his Majesty's commands see General Conway as soon as possible. The American business will be resumed today at Lord Sandwich's ; It was under consideration last night, upon a proposition of Lord Dartmouth's for punishing the Town of Boston by removing the Custom House from thence & holding the assembly for the future in another place. This was suggested as a measure that could be taken immediately by the sole power of the Crown, with other propositions. It is to be taken into consideration again today.

DOWNING STREET *Saturday.*

No. 1378.

A LIST of Ships of which geometrical Draughts have been prepared for HIS MAJESTY'S Use, with an Account of the Number of Guns and Weight of Metal on each Deck of a Ship of each Class in His Majesty's Navy, with some Account of the late Alterations & improvements in the Size and Dimensions of Ships by Sir John Williams Surveyor of the Navy.—

Guns	Ships Names	Number of Men.	Number & Nature of Metal on each Deck										By whose Draught.
			Gun-deck		Middle deck		Upper Deck		Quarter deck		Fore castle.		
			Number	Pounders	Number	Pounders	Number	Pounders	Number	Pounders	Number	Pounders	
100	R[l] George .	850	28	42	28	24	28	12	12	6	4	6	Establish'd 1745
90	Barfleur . .	750	28	32	30	18	30	12	..	..	2	9	Sir Tho[s] Slade.
74	R[l] Oak . .	650	28	32	..	..	28	18	14	9	4	9	Sir J. Williams
64	Intrepid . .	500	26	24	..	..	26	18	10	9	2	9	Sir J. Williams
50	Portland . .	350	22	24	..	..	22	12	4	6	2	6	Sir J. Williams
50	Experiment .	300	20	12	..	..	22	12	6	6	2	6	Sir J. Williams
32	Ambuscade .	220	..	..	..	..	26	12	4	6	2	6	Sir J. Williams
28	Enterprize .	200	..	..	..	..	24	9	4	3	..	..	Sir J. Williams
20	Sphinx . .	160	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	Sir J. Williams
14	Kingsfisher .	125	..	..	..	..	14	6	14	½	..	..	Sir J. Williams
Bomb	Carcass . .	60	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	½	..	..	S[r] T. Slade
Fire Ship	Strombolo. .	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted from an old Sloop of 271 Tons.

Of the Construction of Ships in general—

About the Year 1745 a general Complaint was made of the Ships of the Royal Navy, that they did not carry their Guns a proper Height above the Water, and that they were crank, and did not carry so great a Weight of Metal as the Ships of the Enemy. On which the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave Directions to the Flag-Officers, to the Surveyor of the Navy, and to the Master Shipwright of the Dock Yards to prepare and lay before them a Scheme of Dimensions and Scantlings, with a Draught for a Ship of each Class: which their Lordships having received, and finding great Difference in the Dimensions proposed by the several Constructors, their Lordships were pleased from the Whole to settle the Dimensions for each Class of the Royal Navy themselves.

And Directions being given to the Master Shipwrights to prepare Draughts for a Ship of each Class agreeable to these Dimensions, on their Lordships receiving the Draught they found great Difference between the Ships of the same Class among the several Builders; and the Builders of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, and Portsmouth were ordered to meet in the Mould Loft at Deptford, and there to consult and fix on one uniform Set of Draughts, which they were all to sign: they were then sent to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and by them laid before the King & Council and established.

Several Ships were ordered to be built of different Classes by these Draughts, and, on their being tried at Sea, were found to carry their Guns well and to be stiff Ships; but none of them sailed well at the Draught of Water proposed for them, being formed too full on their after Part: and the Royal George, a Ship that now works and sails well, is obliged to be kept a little by the Head instead of 1F^{t} 2 ins by the Stern, and it was found so in most of the other Classes.

This induced their Lordships to permit Sir Joseph Allin to make their Bodies more delicate and to ease them a great Deal on their aft Part: which Ships, when tried at Sea, sailed better and by the Stem, but did not carry their Guns so well, were not so stiff, and rolled much.

The Enemy having their Ships classed in a different Manner

from what the Ships of the Royal Navy of England were, it was thought proper not to build any more Eighty Gunships of three Decks, but to build a Class of 74 Guns on two Decks in their Room, and 64 Gunships instead of 70, and proposed not to build any more 60 Gunships, but to build 50 Gunships to have a Round house with Apartments for Commanders in Chief on Stations in Time of Peace. This required new Dimensions for the Ships of 74 and 64 Guns ; but the first of those there were built was found too small for their Weight of Metal, and during the late War were augmented to the Size they now are, which is much approved of and found to be proper for the Weight of Metal they are to carry.

The Dimensions of the present Ships of the Royal Navy have been found by Experience to be very proper and sufficiently great for the Weight of Metal they are to carry, the Proportions of the Length to the Breadth ; also the Depth in Hold proper to both. I am of Opinion, it should be an invariable Rule to all Constructors to be very careful not to diminish the Capacity of the present Ships Bodies under Water, and in the Formation of their Lines that the after Body have a strict Connection with that of the fore Body, in such Manner that the Center of Gravity at the Line of Floatation be before the Middle of the Ship on that Line, and the Axis of Gravity, cutting the Heights of the several Water Lines, fall more forward the nearer they approach to the Keel, and the Axis to make a fair Line through all the Heights of the several Water Lines, & when the fore Body is formed, the after Body should be made to answer to it according to one right Line inclining to another, that the Axis of Gravity may be kept at the Place which was first intended.

The Ships of the former Built that I have found nearest to this Maxim are the present Royal George when she was brought about 3 Inches by the Head, and the old Invincible that was taken from the French when she was 1.ft 3 ins by the Stern. But had the Royal George sailed 1 ft 2 ins by the Stern, as was intended by the Constructors, her Center of Gravity would have been abaft the Middle of the Ship on the Line of Floatation and also to some Feet below it, which would occasion the Ship to yaw.

Many Instances may be given of Ships of War sailing better when brought by the Head, they having had their Axis of Gravity at first too far aft, but by bringing them more by the Head, the Axis of Gravity is removed more forward, and although the

Capacity on the fore Body is increased thereby, the Ships have yet sailed much better.

The Establishment of Masts and Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, and Rigging have very lately been reformed and approved; which has met with almost a general Approbation. This was much wanted, because now the Furniture of one Ship of the same Class will suit any other of that Class, which before it would not.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich having observed on his Visitation of the Dock Yards, that the Ships lying up in Ordinary were improperly aired, gave the Navy Board Directions to lay their Thoughts upon that Subject before him; and having so done, they received the Directions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for carrying it into Execution: by which Means the Ships will be better aired, the foul Air pumped out, & Openings made in more proper Places than heretofore. J. Williams

11th *January* 1774

No. 1379—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—Since You left me this day, I have seen Lieutenant General Gage, who came to express his readiness though so lately come from America to return at a day's notice if the conduct of the Colonies should induce the directing coercive measures, his language was very consonant to his Character of an honest determined Man; he says they will be Lyons, whilst we are Lambs but if we take the resolute part they will undoubtedly prove very meek; he thinks the four Regiments intended to Relieve as many Regiments in America if sent to Boston are sufficient to prevent any disturbance; I wish You would see him and hear his ideas as to the mode of compelling Boston to submit to whatever may be thought necessary; indeed all men seem now to feel that the fatal compliance in 1766. has encouraged the Americans annually to encrease in their pretensions that thorough independency which one State has of another, but which is quite subversive of the obedience which a Colony owes to its Mother Country.

Queens House
Feby 4th 1774
$\frac{m}{46}$. p^{t} 6. P.M.

No. 1380—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Sire—I have this moment received the inclosed note from Lord Orford which I think it my duty to communicate to your Majesty. Mr Walpole who has seen him this morning says he never saw him more in his senses. His Lordship is determined to go out of town on Monday.

I propose to call at his door to-morrow as he is coming to Court. I have the honor to be with the most sincere & respectful attachment Sire Your Majesty's Most Faithful & dutiful servant

Hertford.

Gros^r Street
Feb^ry 4th 1774.

No. 1381—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—As the Land tax will be as well as the Malt tax ready for my Assent on Thursday, I will certainly go to the House of Lords on that day. I have directed Lord Dartmouth to speak to You concerning the lamentable situation of Governor Tryon, that it may [be] seen whether he cannot by some means be assisted under his severe loss.

Queens House
Feb^ry 5th 1774

No. 1382—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has received the inclosed from Lord Mansfield, who seem'd to wish that it might be communicated to Your Majesty. it is an extract of a Letter from The King of Poland to Mr: Lind.

Duke Sr Westm^r^
Feb: 5. 1774. M.

Sr Robt Keith, Sir, seems to believe the Intelligence He transmits in his Letter received yesterday of the Court of Petersburg's having accepted the Mediation of France. if This is actualy the case a variety of consequences may be expected from it.

No. 1383—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

The purport of the inclosed papers which are this instant arrived Lord Rochford thinks of importance enough to trouble your Majesty with, he presumes Ld North will be informed of it, or would send them to him

Berkly Square
7th Feby 1774
$\frac{m}{10}$ *past* 8 P.M.

No. 1384—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—Considering the great Majority on Wednesday I should not have expected it would have been so much diminished on a Ballot, I imagine the Majority on Friday will be very great.

Queens House
Feby 8th 1774.
m p^t 9. P.M.

No. 1385—*Peter Hasenclever to the King.*

Sire—With the Profoundest Respect and Submission implore the Protection of your Majesty, and beg redress for the injury Which I have innocently Suffered by the unaccountable Proceedings of my Partners the Trustees of the American Company, while I was busy in North America to Establish the Iron, Steel & Potash Manufactures, and to Provide Prima Materia for the British Fabrios, When I had accomplish'd these Works as has been fully proved : and drew for the Expenses which I had Disbursed, my Bills while I acted in Confidence, were treacherously Protested, and I was Suspended from the Direction of the Works, and deprived of all the advantages which were granted to me by a Deed of Partnership, for no other offence than a Frivolous Pretence, that they were nothing indebted to me ; I came from America with my Books, accounts & Reciets, to prove my demands, the Examination was begun, but when they found they

were my Debtors, they desisted from the Examination, and in order to Prolong the payment, or to tire me by the havy Law Expences, they throw this affaire, which could have been adjusted in a few days into the Court of Chancery, where they have by fallacious Assertions, Oaths Contradictory to their accounts, Books, a Signature of their Letters, So as I have proved Mislead the Judges, & This affaire has now been Depending five Years, deprived in the Manner related in the most Cruel manner of my property, & not being able to afford the havy Law Expences, & Prohibited to get my Subsistance by faire trade in England, I have at Last. Contrary to my Inclination been obliged to quit Your Majesty's Dominions, to be at Liberty to get a Subsistence abroad, after having lost by roguery of bad men a Considerable fortune which I brought with me from Spain and spend a great part of it to promote trade & Manufactures ; to trade without money, is as difficult as a Soldier who is to fight his enemy without Arms ; thus do I find myself in the Greatest distress, & what is Still more Cruel, I have been obliged to Leave my Wife behind me at Putney, Labouring under the most acute Bodely deseases, of the Stone, lamed of a Palsy, incapable to work, and I am as yet without means to Provide for her. and thus reduced to the Most Deplorable Situation, She would have Starved has not the Humanity of one Of your Majesty's Servants Mr John Duval pitied her Misfortunes and had aforded her Means of Subsistance.

Thus Sire, Necessity forces me to have my Refuge to Your Majesty, if I am deemed to be the Victim, I will suffer with Patience, but permit me Sire, to Recommend my Wife to your Majesty's pitty as She is an Object of Compassion, & therefore I must humbly beg to afford her Some relief, I am Chagreened that I have been obliged to leave your Majesty's Dominions for no Other Cause than that I have acted Conformable to Honour & Honesty, & wish to Return. I expect your Royal Commands and am to Extremity most Respectfully Sire Your Majesty's most obedient & most humble Servant & subject

Peter Hasenclever.

Landeshut in Silesia
the 9 *February* 1774.

No. 1386—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty a note which he has just received from Mr Robinson, & takes the liberty of informing his Majesty that Mr George Rous has declined offering himself a Candidate for Worcester in favour of Col. Lechmere, with whom he is to set out for that city tomorrow, in order to canvass the voters, & seems to be very sanguine in his hopes of Mr Lechmere's success.

Downing Street. *Feb^y^* 9 1774.

No. 1387—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 165.

Lord North—I am much pleased with the account of the Court of Directors having this day appointed Lieutenant General Clavering Commander in Chief agreably to the recommendation of the General Court of Proprietors ; this looks as if they were to a degree coming to their Senses, and as if they will not be forward in proposing unpleasant measures. The changing the candidate for Worcester from Mr Geo. Rous to Captain Lechemere seems very proper, and I trust the valiant welsh Knight will come back without any other advantage than the huzzas of the Worcester Mob.

Queens House
*Feby 9th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{55}$ *p^t^* 8 P.M.

No. 1388—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk forgot to acquaint your Majesty that Lord Percy express'd to him today at the Levée how sensible He was of your Majesty's Goodness & Indulgence, but added that his Mother might have sav'd herself the Trouble of the Application, as He

thought it his indispensable Duty to accompany his Regiment; and that He had now satisfied the Duchess on this Head.

He has been *certainly* inform'd that the Paragraph in the Papers which your Majesty spoke of today was inserted by General Clavering, who wrote a very peremptory Letter to the Duke of Richmond which produc'd the Answer which the printed paragraph publish'd.

February 11. 1774.

$\frac{m}{15}$ p^t 4 P.M.

No. 1389—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 166.

QUEENS HOUSE
Feb. 11*th.* 1774.

LORD NORTH—The hearing Colonel Monson's appointment has been carried by so great a Majority gives me infinite Satisfaction as his disinterested Conduct in India gave him a just claim to so honorable a support. Till the receipt of the Minutes of the House of Commons I had not heard of the extreme insolent letter to the Speaker in this day's Publick Advertiser, and though I think from the Call of the House being on Tuesday that there is but *one Man* that can have framed that piece of insolence yet I do not see how the House could avoid taking notice of it; as the *whole House* seem zealous on this occasion, I trust if the Steps are well considered, that it may end with that proper firmness that now it has necessarily called the House forth the attrociousness of the Offence requires.

No. 1390—*Lord North to the King.*

[12 *February,* 1774]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Mr Woodfall appear'd at the Bar today, confess'd that he received the Paper from Mr Horne, & Implored the mercy of the House. He is committed to the Serjeant at arms, & Mr Horne ordered to

attend on Wednesday. there was a debate between the Serjeant & the Gate House attended with several singular circumstances which Lord North will have the honour of relating to his Majesty the first opportunity.

Downing St. 9 *o'clock.*

No. 1391—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 167.

Lord North—I am glad the Printer is committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms and that he has confessed Mr Horne to be the person that delivered the paper to him, who in consequence is ordered to attend the House of Commons on Wednesday; now that this affair has come forward the House must with Spirit proceed the half measures taken on the former occasion have certainly taken off the dread that used very necessarily to be had of offending that House, and therefore makes a due degree of Severity absolutely incumbent on the House to inflict on the Author and also on the Printer.

Queens House.
Feb^y^* 13^*th^ 1774.

No. 1392—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to send your Majesty the extract of a letter he wrote to Lord Harcourt which he is sorry to say makes a little against Count de Guines as he says he knew the 7th of April that all was concluded therefore could not deal between the 7th & the 20th, his conduct was to be sure if he Jobbed, agreable to his then declarations and yet it is hard to suspect a gentleman capable of such a proceeding.

Berkley Square
15 *Feby* 1774.
$\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 6 P.M.

No. 1393—*The King to Lord Rochford.*

Lord Rochford—Though I look upon C^t de Guines as incapable of the black transaction laid to his charge, yet I am curious to examine every little incident that may throw light upon the affair; I owne the extract of Your letter to Ld. Harcourt does not appear to Me as in the least tending to shew Mr de Guines was ignorant on the 7th of April that Spain would comply and therefore that it remains doubtful whether he did not speculate in the Stocks between that and the 20th of the Said month; what the letter relates to is the disarming his declaration to the knowledge that Spain would comply with our just demand; and I am certain there was a hitch about who should set the example of disarming; the Counts language at the D. of Queensbury's Ball related to this alone.

Queens House
Feby 15th 1774.
$\frac{m}{3}$ *p^t* 7. P.M.

No. 1394—*Lord North to the King.*

[15 *February*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty the members in the H^o of Commons to day upon Mr Sawbridge's & Sr George Saville's motions.

Mr Sawbridge's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for shortening the duration of Parliaments.

Ayes.	94.
Noes.	221.

Sr George Saville's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for securing the rights of Electors.

Ayes	147.
Noes.	206.

No. 1395.

House of Commons.

[15 *February*, 1774?]

Motion to adjourn the Consideration of the Report on the Bill for regulating the Trial of Elections.

Speakers.

For the Adjournment.	Against it
Mr Ellis moved for ye Adjt	Mr Thos Townshend Junr
Chas Fox.	Sr Wm Bagot
Mr Dyson	Mr Wm Burke
Mr Rigby	Sambrooke Freeman
Ld North	Mr Pownall
Mr Attorney General	Mr Dunning
Mr Burrell	Ld Howe
Mr Geo: Onslow	Ld George Germain
	Sr Wm Meredith
	Mr Hopkins agt a Negative of ye Bill
	Mr Grenville
	Mr Wedderburn
	Mr Seymour
	Mr De Grey

ffor ye Question . .	123
Agt it	185
Majoritye . .	62.

No. 1396—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 169.

Queens House *Feby* 15*th* 1774.

$\frac{m}{4}$ p^t 6. P.M.

Lord North—Though the annual motions of Sir George Saville and Mr Sawbridge are thoroughly threadbare, I did not

expect the House could at so early an hour have dispatched them; it gives good hopes that the one on friday will also not last very long, the more I consider of it the more it has the air of coming from a weak friend to the Bill; for the framer of the Bill alone beged it might have a trial of Seven Years, and owned that till it had stood the test of the multitude of Petitions presented after a General Election, it did not deserve to be perpetual, and now without the least shadow of reason it is proposed to be deserving of perpetuity before the period when its efficacy is to be tried is arrived; I think therefore every candid man must be for deferring any consideration of this proposal.

No. 1397—*Lord North to the King.*

[16 *February*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Mr Horne, not having appeared in consequence of the Summons of the H^{s} of Commons, has this day been voted guilty of a contempt, & is ordered to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Lord North would have paid his duty at St James's this morning if the number of Members he was obliged to see about the matters now depending on in the House had not detain'd him till near three o'clock when he was under the necessity of [*the remaining two or three words lost*]

Downing Street 6 *o'clock.*

Much damaged.

No. 1398—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 169.

Lord North—The House of Commons could not do less than order Mr Horne to be taken into custody of the Serjeant at Arms for his contempt in not appearing this day agreable to the Summons of that House; if my information is true that he wrote to the Clerk of the House for information whether the Summons

regarded him, he having quitted his Profession, it greatly agravates the contempt; by what I heard this day of the transaction of Monday I am greatly incensed at the presumption of Charles Fox in obliging You to vote with him that night, but approve much of Your making Your friends vote in the Majority; indeed that Young Man has so thoroughly cast off every principle of common honour and honesty that he must become as contemptible as he is odious; and I hope You will let him know You are not insensible of his conduct towards You.

QUEENS HOUSE *Feb^{y}* 16th 1774 $\frac{m}{1}$ *p^{t}* 7. P.M.

No. 1399—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 171.

LORD NORTH—It is rather surprising to Me that Mr Horne has been decent and Submissive; if tomorrow no charge can regularly be brought against him, I trust the House will make the Printer feel its resentment; for if he escapes easily, the Press will grow more insolent and the week spent on this business only tend to encrease the evil every thinking Man now complains of.

QUEENS HOUSE
Feby 17th 1774
$\frac{m}{55}$ *p^{t}* 10 P.M.

No. 1400—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to send your majesty a Letter he has just received from Mr Tatem, which with great humility, he thinks deserves serious Consideration, and the sooner Clavering is sent away the better as that will put an end to all Contention.

BERKLEY SQUARE 22^{d} *Feb^{y}* 1774
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 6 P.M.

No. 1401—*The King to Lord North.*

QUEENS HOUSE *Feb*^{y} 23^{d} 1774.
$\frac{m}{20}$ p^{t} 10. P.M.

LORD NORTH—The Account I have just received from You of the very handsome Majority this day gives me infinite satisfaction ; I owne myself a sincere friend to our Constitution both Ecclesiastical and Civil and as such a great enemy to any inovations, for in this mixed Government it is highly necessary to avoid novelties we know that all wise nations have stuck scrupulously to their antient Customs why are we therefore in opposition to them to seem to have no other object but to be altering every rule our Ancestors have left us ; indeed this arises from a general disinclination to every restraint, and I am sorry to say the present Presbyterians seem so much more resembling Socinians than Christians that I think a test was never so necessary as at present for obliging them to prove themselves Christians ; I think M^{r} Ch. Fox would have acted more becomingly towards You and himself if he had absented himself from the House for his conduct cannot be attributed to conscience but to his aversion to all restraints.

No. 1402—*Count de Guines to the King.*

SIRE—Votre Majesté a bien voulu m'entendre avec bonté dans un des momens les plus critiques de ma vie, Je devois a l'interest qu'elle a daignée me temoigner un compte exact de ma conduite ; elle en trouvera un recit fidele dans le memoire cy joint. il n'est pas de nature a etre jamais rendue public, je ne l'ai fait que pour un tres petit nombre de personnes a qui je dois de la confiance, et qui sont faites pour m'en inspirer une entière. Le nom de votre majesté ne peut etre ecrit a coté du leur que dans mon coeur, c'est lui qui me dicte cette démarche, et cet homage respectueux d'une Sensibilité recconoissante qui ne finira qu'avec Moi meme.

Je suis avec un tres profond respect Sire de votre Majesté Le tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur LE C. DE GUINES.

paris Le 23 *fevrier* 1774

No. 1403.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Division List of 25 February, 1774.

N.B. Those Names marked thus X have places & voted against in N° . . . 32

and

Those marked thus O generally vote with and are Friends in N°. . . . 84

Total . 116.

Adam
Ashburnham

Bacon A.
Barrett
Barrington L^d
Bayntun S^r E
Beauchamp
Bertie L^d
Bradshaw
Brudenell
Brudenell
Bull
Bunbury
Burrard
Burrell S^r

Cadogan
Calvert J.
Campbell
Caswall
Clevland
Clinton.
Cockburne
Conway Genl
Conway Capt
Cooper
Coote
Crawfurd
Creswell T. E.
Cust Per:

De Grey
De Grey
Dodd
Dolben
Douglas J
Douglas W^m
Drake F. W^m
Dunday S^r L
Dunday J.
Durand

Edmonstone
Egerton W^m
Elliot S^r G.
Ellis.

Fane Hon. H.
Fitzpatrick
Fitzroy
Fletcher Sr Robt
Fox
Fox.

Gage
Gideon
Gilbert
Grant
Grey Hon J.

Harcourt R^d
Hardy
Hare
Harley
Hart
Harvey
Hay Sr Geo.
Hopkins R^d

Jackson
Jenkinson C.
Jenkinson J.
Jenyns
Jolliffe

Keene
Kennedy

Langlois
Legh
Lewis
Livingstone

Mackenzie
Macdowal
Martin S.
Melbourne
Montgomery
Morton
Munro
Murray Hon. Capt

North
Norton W^{m}

Onslow
Onslow
Osborn

Palmerston
Parker G. L.
Penton
Phillips G.
Phillipson
Poulet Anne
Powell
Pye
Purling

Rainsford
Rigby
Robinson
Rumbold

St John H. Col.
St John J.
Selwyn
Sefton
Skirma
Sloane
Spencer L^{r} R^{t}

Stanley
Stephens
Stephenson
Stuart S^{r} T.
Sykes
Symonds.

Thurlow
Townshend G.
Tucker

Vernon R^{d}
Vernon C.

Wallace
Walpole R^{d}
Walpole T.
Whitworth S^{r} C.
Wrottesley
Wynne S^{r} T.
Wynne Col.

ACourt	X	Bertie Ld B.	O	Burke	
Allanson	O	Blacket S^{r} W^{m}	O	Burke	
Allen		Bond	O	Byng	
Ambler	O	Boone	O		
Astley		Bootle		Calvert	
Aubery		Boscawen E. H.	O	Carnac	O
		Boyntun		Cator	O
Bacon E^{d}	O	Brett Chas	O	Cavendish L^{d} J	
Baker		Brickdale	O	Cavendish L^{d} T	
Barne	O	Bridgeman	O	Cavendish L^{d} G	
Barre		Bridges	O	Cavendish H.	
Bayley N.		Bull L^{r} Mayor		Cholmley	
Bennet	O	Buller	O	Clarke	
Benyon		Burgoyne	X	Clavering	O

Clayford S^{r} R	
Clayton W^{m}	O
Cleve	O
Cocks Sr Chas.	X
Codrington	
Coke	
Cornewall C. W.	O
Cotton Sr J. H.	O
Coventry	
Coxe	
Creswell Ert^{y}	O
Crosby	
Curwen	
Cust Sr B.	O
Damer	
Damer	
Damer	
Dawkins	
Dempster	
Dillon	O
Donegal	O
Dowdeswell	
Downe L^{d}	
Drake Wm Senr	O
Drake, Ju^{r}	O
Dummer	
Duncomb	O
Dunning	
Egerton Sr T.	
Elwes	O
Evelyn Genl	O
Evelyn W^{m}	O
Ewer	O
Fenwicke	
Fielde	
Fife L^{d}	O
Filmer	O
Finie	
Fitzmaurice	
Fletcher H.	
Foley Senr	
Folkestone	
Fornereau T.	
Frankland S. T.	
Frankland W	X
Freeman T. E.	O
Freeman Samb^{e}	O
Fuller Rose	O
Fuller R^{d}	
Galway	
Garden	O
Gascoyne	X
Germaine	
Glynn Serj^{t}	
Goddard	
Graves	
Grenville	O
Griffin	X
Grove	
Guise	
Guernsey	O
Halsey	
Hampden	
Hamilton	
Hawke	
Hay Col.	X
Hayes	O
Herbert H	
Hepburne	X
Heywood	O
Hill	O
Hoghton	O
Holt	
Honeywood	X
Hopkins B	O
Hotham	
Howard Genl	X
Howard Geo.	
Howe L^{d}	X
Howe W^{m}	X
Hunt Huss^{y}	
Hussey.	
Irwin	X
Jennings G	O
Jennings Ph	X
Johnstone	X
Keck	
Lambton	X
Lascelles Dan	
Lascelles Ed^{d}	
Legh	
Lemon	
Lenox	
Lethuillier	
Lisburne	X
Lister	
Long	O
Lowndes	O
Lowther	X
Ludlow	
Luther	
Martin	
Masham	
Mawbey	
Mauger	
Medley	O
Meredith	O
Methuen	O
Milles	
Molesworth	

Molyneux T. M. X
Montague Fred
Montague Jn
Morgan O
Morgan O
Murray
Musgrave
Myddleton O

Nesbitt X
Newdigate O
Norris
Norton Fl[r] O

Oliver
Oswald X
Owen

Palk O
Panmure L[d] X
Parker J.
Pennant
Pennymar
Penruddock
Percy X
Phipps X
Pigot L[d]
Pitt T.
Plumer
Popham
Pownall O
Praed O
Pratt
Prescott O
Pringle O
Pulteney

Rashley
Rice X
Ridley S[r] M
Ridley M[r]
Rolle
Rushout
Ryder O

S[t] Leger X
Salt
S[t] John S[r] H. O
Savile
Sawbridge
Scawen
Scrope
Scudamore
Seymour
Skinner O
Smith
Southwell O
Spencer L[d] C X
Standart
Stepney O
Stewart Jn[n] O
Strachey O
Sullivan
Sutton L[d] G.
Sutton J. A.
Sutton S[r] R[d] O

Taylor
Tempest
Thomond
Thompson
Thrale O
Tollemache
Townshend Gen[r]

Townshend Jn[r]
Townshend Ja[s]
Tudeway O
Turner C
Tyrconnel

Van O
Vanneck
Vansittart O
Verney
Vernon G. V. O
Vincent

Waller O
Walsh
Walsingham X
Walter J.
Ward O
Warren O
Warrender X
Waddel
Wedderburne X
Wemyss X
Wenman
Whitbread O
Whitmore
Whitshed O
Whitworth R[d] X
Williams S[r] H
William, Walk. O
Willoughby
Wollaston O
Wray
Wyldboro O
Wynne S[r] W.

Yonge

No. 1404—*Lord North to the King.*

[25 *February*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Sr Edward Astley's motion has been carried today by a great majority

Ayes.	250
Noes.	122.

Lord North has the honour of inclosing the List of Speakers.

Enclosure.

25th Feby 1774 Speakers on Sir Edward Astley's Motion

For the Motion	Against the Motion
Sir Edwd Astley	Lord North
Sir John Molesworth	Mr S. Fox
Mr Grenville	Mr Jenkinson
Mr Thos Townshend	Mr Penton
Sir George Younge	M^r^ De Grey
Mr C. Barry	Mr C. Fox
Genr Burgoyne	Mr Ellis
Mr Ward	Sr G. Elliot
Mr Drake Junr	Mr J. St John
Mr Phipps	Mr Stanley
Mr Freeman—(Sambrooke)	Mr Attorney Genl
Mr Aubrey	Mr Rigby
Mr Dunning	Sr Robt Fletcher
Ld George Germaine	Sr Wm Dolben
Mr E. Burke	
Sr Wm Meredith	
Mr Thos Pitt	
Mr Sol^l^ Genl	
Ld John Cavendish	
Sir George Saville	
Mr Dowdeswell	
Serj^t^ Glynn	

For the Motion

Mr Geo: Johnstone
Mr Rose Fuller
Mr C: Turner
Mr Fielde
Col[l] Jennings

Division Ayes	250
Noes	122
	128

No. 1405—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 171.

Lord North—I am sorry the House of Commons has yesterday been governed by a false love of Popularity instead of Reason, but as passion is a short Madness, I trust upon matters that particularly regard the business of Administration you will find them ever ready to give you the fullest support

Queens House
Feb[y] 26*th* 1774.

No. 1406—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord North having walked out to breakfast I had not an opportunity of seeing him so soon as I wished, but have now the happiness to assure y[r] Majesty that you will find him perfectly disposed to submit himself to your Majesty's pleasure: if he is not thoroughly convinced that he has abilities sufficient to carry on your Majesty's Service, he is however satisfied that the event of yesterday does not lay him under an indispensable necessity to distress your Majesty, & throw this Country into confusion.

Saturday
26 *Feb[y]* 1774.

No. 1407—*Mr. J. West to* [*? Lord Barrington*].

My Lord—The last time I had the Honor of talking with your Lordship upon the subject of the Lieut^{cy} of Horse Grenadiers, I beg'd leave to defer giving My answer till I had consulted My military friends (who have thoroughly satisfied the doubts I expressed to your Lordship in a former letter, relative to the propriety of My accepting the proposal, situated as I am), Your Lords^{p} at that time was so good as to Say that you would do nothing in the affair till I had given a final answer, which I avoided troubling your Lords^{p} with before, having heard that Col Ainslie had given up all thoughts of quitting the Troop ; but have since been told that he has accepted the Lt Col^{cy} of Horse ; I beg therefore to acquaint your Lords^{p} with my determination of accepting the Ltcy of H. Gren:^{drs} his Majesty has been so Gracious as to Offer me, & to return your Lords^{p}: my very sincere thanks, for the great politeness I have received from you during the whole transaction. I am, My Lord Your Lords^{ps} most obedient & obliged Humb^{le} Servt: J. West

Cavendish Square
Feby 26th [? 1774].

No. 1408—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a Petition which Major General Frazer sent to him today, & which he intends to present tomorrow to the H^{s} of Commons He can not differ [*sic*] it as tomorrow is the last day of receiving petitions ; The Report of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland upon the reference from the Treasury was brought to Town last week by Mr Frazer, & is very favourable to him ; His petition cannot be admitted without your Majesty's recommendation.

Downing Street. *Feb^{y}* 27. 1774.

No. 1409—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 172.

Lord North—The Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland having upon the Reference from the Treasury reported very favourably on the application of Major Gen. Frazer, I very [willingly] consent that my recommendation may be signified tomorrow when his Petition is presented to the House of Commons.

Queens House
Feby 27th 1774.
$\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 8 P.M.

No. 1410—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

The Second of the inclos'd Letters so far surpasses even Monsr de Maltzhan's usual Performances that Lord Suffolk is persuaded Your Majesty cannot read it with a grave Countenance, & without thinking that the Envoy must rely upon The King of Prussia's having totaly lost his senses, or that he has totaly lost his own.

Duke Street, West^{R}
Feb. 28. 1774. $\frac{m}{56}$ p^{t} 4. P.M.

No. 1411—*Lord North to the King.*

[7 *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that there was some conversation in the House to-day upon the Message, & the address, but that the latter pass'd without a division: The Speakers were. Mr Rice who moved the Address, Ld Clare who seconded it, Mr Dowdeswell Mr Jennings, Mr Ellis, Mr Burke, the Solicitor Genl Ld George Germaine, Genl Conway, Mr William Burke, & Mr Barré.

Downing Street.
Thursday 7 *o'clock* PM.

No. 1412—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 173.

Lord North—It is carrying a very material point the ordering the Address without a Division, and gives a degree of weight to the Subsequent Steps that will be taken on this business in the House of Commons.

Queens House
March 7th 1774.
$\frac{m}{11}$. p^t 7. P.M.

No. 1413—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to send your Majesty the minute of the day, there was likely to be no division, and so many Speakers of the same side that Lord Rochford did not think it necessary to speak upon the occasion.

Berkly Square
8 *March* 1774 $\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 5 P.M.

No. 1414—*Lord North to the King.*

[13 *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the House of Commons continued sitting till five o'clock this morning upon several Motions of Col: Onslow for asking divers printers to account for printing debates &c., the Minority by frequent adjournments & amendments attempted to tire out the Majority who nevertheless prevail'd at last. There were 23 divisions. The numbers in each are inclosed.

Downing Street *Wednesday morning.*

No. 1415—*Lord North to the King.*

[14 *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Motion for leave to bring in a bill for removing the Custom House, & taking away the privileges from the Harbour of Boston has passed without a division. There was a good deal of Speaking but very few of the Speakers declared themselves against the proposition, Some doubted the propriety of it. The only persons who directly condemn'd it were Mr Dowdeswell, Mr Sawbridge, & Mr Byng, the other Speakers were Mr Barré, Mr Phips, Govr Pownall, Mr Grosvenor, Mr Chas Fox, who supported the motion, Mr Rose Fuller, Lord J. Cavendish, & Mr J. Calvert, who spoke rather in disfavour of it, Mr Thos Townshend & one or two others who spoke upon matters that arose in the debate but had no immediate relation to the principal subject.

Downing Street 8 *o'clock.*

Col: Jennings spoke rather against some of the expected regulations of the Act.

No. 1416—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 174.

Queens House *March* 14th 1774

$\frac{m}{55}$ p^{t} 8 P.M.

Lord North—It could not be expected that any proposal on American affairs would pass without Opposition ; but the Bill being Ordered without a Division is a material point gained, and I trust if the different propositions are brought as forward as possible that this arduous business will be gone through with much [less] trouble than was supposed.

I have seen Lord Dartmouth this day very firm as to the Alteration of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay, but averse to the Bill for trying future Offenders in Britain, Wanting in lieu of

that, that Offenders of that particular province should be amenable to the Courts of Justice of Nova Scotia; and particularly anxious that the present Offenders should be somehow or other punished and much taken with a proposition of Lord Buckinghamshire to disable them at least by Act of Parliament from holding any Office in the Province, or being Members of the Assembly.

No. 1417—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 176.

Lord North—The letters received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are curious, and do no great honour either to the heads or hearts of the Duke of Leinster or the Speaker.

Queens House.
March 16th 1774.
$\frac{m}{8}$ p^t 4 P.M.

No. 1418—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

March 21. 1774.
4 *o'clock*

Lord Sandwich has the honour to transmitt to your Majesty the enclosed note which he has just recieved from the Navy office, & begs to recieve Your Majesty's commands in case any alteration or addition should be made to the explanation or drawings.

The Model of Sheerness Yard will be ready to morrow or next day; your Majesty will probably chuse to keep the explanation & drawings till you have had an opportunity of comparing them with the Model.

No. 1419—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 176.

Lord North—The Boston Port Bill having been read a Second time without debate or Division is so very favourable

to the measure that I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure it gives me; as also at having heard that yesterday the further Resolutions to be come to on Friday next were drawn up yesterday.

QUEENS HOUSE
March 21st 1774.
$\frac{m}{8}$ p^t 9. P.M.

No. 1420—*Sir Hugh Palliser to Lord Sandwich.*

Sir Hugh Palliser presents his Respects to Lord Sandwich, and herewith sends the account and drafts of Sheerness as a Specimen of the contents of Book prepairing for the Kings use, by way of Supplement to the Book now in his Majesty's Possession, containing an account of all his Maj^{ts} Yards—His Lordship will please to return these of Sheerness with any Commands for alterations or addition, that may be thought necessary

NAVY OFFICE
21 *March* 1774

No. 1421—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford hopes your Majesty will have the goodness to excuse being troubled with the Bill for the East India Charter in a green Bag as no Box can contain it, there are thirteen Skins, and your Majesty will have the goodness to sign each Skin.

BERKLEY SQUARE 22^d *March* 1774 $\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 7 A.M.

No. 1422—*Lord North to the King.*

[23 *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that though there was some debating in the Committee upon the Boston Port Bill, there was no division, the House seeming generally to approve the Bill & most of the Clauses. The Bill

was reported this evening, order'd to be engrossed, & to be read the third time tomorrow, so that if there is no debate tomorrow, the House of Lords may have it before they rise. Lord North has the honour of inclosing the Speakers. It is difficult to say which spoke for & which against. Mr Rose Fuller proposed that a Fine should be laid upon Boston, & if not paid by Xmas next, the priviledges of the Port should be taken away in the manner prescribed by the Bill. Nobody else seem'd to adopt his idea intirely. Mr Chas Fox opposed the clause allowing your Majesty to restore the Port upon receiving information that the state thereof would admit of the restitution, & afterwards the Clause restraining your Majesty from restoring the Port till the India Company are indemnified. His objection was that the two clauses ought not both to stand, one being, in his opinion, incompatible with the other. Mr Oliver offer'd an amendment, which he afterwards withdrew.

No. 1423.

House of Commons.

Speakers on the American Bill

23d March 1774.

Pro	Con
Ld North	Mr Rose Fuller
Mr Herbert	Mr Byng
Mr Gascoyne	Mr Dempster
Honble Mr John Montague	Mr Chas Fox agt a Clause
Mr Hans Stanley	Mr Barre
Mr Ward	Mr Oliver
Mr Jenkinson	
Genl Conway	
Mr Phipps	
Mr Van	
Mr Cooper	
Mr Graves	
Sr Edwd Astley for the Bill, but for a repeal of the Duty	

No. 1424—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 176.

Lord North—The feebleness and futility of the Opposition to the Boston Port Bill, shews the rectitude of the Measure, and that want of matter not of good will has been the cause of its having Met with so little trouble.

Queens House
March 23^{d} 1774.
$\frac{m}{35}$ p^{t} 8 P.M.

No. 1425—*Sir Robert Gunning to Lord Suffolk.*

St Petersbourg $\frac{11}{22}$ *March* 1774.

Private.

Accept My Dear Lord the Effusions of a most sincere and gratefull Heart for the new Instance You have given me of Your Friendship by submitting my humble Request in Behalf of my Daughter to their Majesties.

The success of Your Lordships Application has removed that Sollicitude & Anxiety I hitherto cou'd not but feel for the future Wellfare and Safety of my Child ; judge then My dear Lord how infinitely I think myself indebted to you & allow your own sensibility to do that justice to my gratitude which Words can not.

To the Obligation you have now conferred on me, may I entreat your Lordship to add that of laying me in the humblest Manner at their Majesties Feet, with every due Acknowledgment of their abundant Goodness and Favour ; which it shall be the constant Study of my Life, as it will of my Daughter, to deserve.

Agreeable to your Lordships desire I have the honour of informing you that my Daughter is in her sixteenth Year, which, in case of a Vacancy's happening (as they do not often) in the Corps I am ambitious of placing her in, will not I hope be thought too Young for admittance.

I have already taken the Liberty of troubling your Lordship

with some account of the Plan upon which her Education has hitherto been formed ; to which, I flatter myself it is unnecessary for me to add, that She has been brought up in the strictest Principles of Religion and Virtue ; She had till within these few years a striking Example of both, as well as of every amiable quality belonging to her Sex in an inestimable Mother ; which I have every Reason to flatter myself, She will never deviate from, nor give your Lordship any cause to regret the share you have been so good to take in her Advancement.

May I hope you will pardon the length to which I have drawn this subject, and believe me with the most perfect Attachment and the greatest Respect My Dear Lord Your most obliged most faithfull and obedient servant R. H. Gunning

No. 1426—*Lord North to the King.*

[25 *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Boston Port Bill has just past the House without a division but after a pretty long debate there was a division towards the beginning of the day upon the Question, Whether a petition offer'd by Mr Ballan, under the name of Agent for the Council of the Massachuset's Bay, should be brought up, which was carried in the negative. Noes. 170. Ayes. 40. The Debate upon the Question for passing the Bill lasted till about eight o'clock. Lord North has the honour of sending the List of Speakers.

For the Question.	Against.
Mr Ellis.	Mr Dowdeswell.
Mr Cooper.	Mr Ed. Burke.
Mr Anthony Bacon.	Ld Jno Cavendish.
Govr Pownall.	Mr Sawbridge.
Lord Advocate.	Govr Johnston.
Mr Thos Townshend. Junr	Mr Rose Fuller.
Lord North	
Mr Warde.	

No. 1427—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 177.

Lord North—It is now so much the custom for politicians to cast off the mask of propriety that there is no wonder forty persons could be found ready to admit Mr Bolland in an unacknowledged Office of Agent for the Council of Massachusets Bay though Decency must blame them. The debate this day on the Bill at least deserves the same comment but when Opposition are reduced to such low shifts it renders itself contemptible.

Queens House
March 25*th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{35}$ *p*t 9. P.M.

No. 1428—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to inform your Majesty that the house is this minute up ; there was Strong opposition to the Bill but no division as your Majesty will see by the inclosed Minute. Lord Lyttleton in the opinion of every body made one of the finest speeches that ever was heard. Your Majesty will not see Lord Rochford's name amongst the List of Speakers, he was up to answer the Duke of Richmond but Lord Mansfield was called upon at the same time and Lord Rochford thought it was in abler Hands

Cleveland Row
28*th* *March* 1774
$\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 10 P.M.

No. 1429—*Lord North to the King.*

[28 *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that a debate upon the third reading of the Air-Bank Bill having taken up the House till half an hour after six, the American business could not be enter'd upon before that hour. Lord North made a

motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Government of the province of the Massachusets Bay, which was debated upon till half an hour after eight, when it pass'd without a division. The Speakers were, Ld North, Mr Rose Fuller, Lord George Germaine, Mr Byng, Mr Jennings, Mr Stephen Fox, Mr Phips, Mr Pownall, & Mr Dempster, & Sr Fletcher Norton of whom none but Mr Byng, Mr Jennings, & Mr Dempster appear'd against the principle of the Bill.

No. 1430—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 177.

Lord North—After hearing that there would be a debate this day on the third reading of the Air Bank Bill I feared it would have postponed the motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Government of the Province of the Massachusets Bay, the finding myself mistaken by the note I have received from You, gives me infinite Satisfaction.

Queens House
March 28th 1774.
$\frac{m}{50}$ p^t 9. P.M.

No. 1431—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 178.

Lord North—The very particular regard I have for You, makes me receive with pleasure the account of the Vacancy of the Deanery of Durham, as it enables me to confer it on Doctor Dampier whose interest You have so much at heart; You will at the same time direct the proper Warrant to be prepared for Doctor Magendie as Canon of Windsor and for Mr Fountayne as Prebend of Worcester; and let no further time be lost in promoting the Bishop of St Davids to that of Bath & Wells.

Queens House
March 29th 1774.
$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 2. P.M.

No. 1432—*Lord North to the King.*

[29 *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Mr Impey, who will be presented to his Majesty today in order to take leave, has express'd a desire of being knighted. Lord North is afraid that he may not be at court time enough this morning to take his Majesty's pleasure before the Levee, & has therefore presumed to trouble his Majesty with this note.

Ld North has the honour of sending his Majesty, the translation of the East India Act into Persian which has been made for the use of the Indians.

Downing Street *Thursday morn*g

No. 1433—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 179.

Lord North—The Knighting Mr Impey on his going to India as he is desirous of that honour cannot meet with the least objection from Me ; I trust the Chief difficulties relating to India are now in fair train to be removed, but am anxious to learn that Mr Rumbold is nominated Governor of Madras, that the difficulty concerning Lord Pigott may not arise.

Queens House
March 30*th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{30}$ *p*t 10. A.M.

No. 1434—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *March*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that, upon reading the order of the day, Mr Rose Fuller moved for referring the consideration of the reports of the two Committees to a Committee of the whole House, which occasion'd a pretty long debate, but at last passed in the Negative. It was so late when the Question was put that General Burgoyne thought it right to defer his Motion till tomorrow.

Downing Street $\frac{1}{2}$ *p*t 7. P.M.

No. 1435—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *March*, 1774.]

Lord North is just setting out for Oxford to enter his son at the University, & is afraid that he shall [not] be able to be time enough in London to pay his duty at St James's on Wednesday, unless he receives his Majesty's special command to attend there. He will not fail being present at the Drawing room on Thursday & humbly intreats his Majesty's permission to be absent till then. He is sorry to inform his Majesty that Mr Mordaunt has, in all probability by this time lost his election in Warwickshire, & that Sr James Peache is in a good deal of danger in Sussex.

Bushy Park $\frac{m}{45}$ p^{t} 1.

No. 1436—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 179.

Lord North—A letter of the 31st is arrived this day from Lord Stormont, containing the intelligence he had just received of orders being issued for fitting out a Fleet at Toulon, my reason for instantly conveying this to You, is from a desire of mentioning what occurs to me on this Subject; I am clear that untill farther accounts are forwarded by Lord Stormont, the taking any step would be premature, and when they shall arrive it will be necessary to examine whether a large or a *small* fleet is equipping, in the latter case it would I apprehend be scarcely civil for us to ask the cause of the armament, for we do the like every Summer and should not think France had a right to put to us the question; Lord Stormont thinks the Duc d'Aiguillon is still [so] sore at our forcing him to disarm the last Summer, that it would be impossible to make him take a similar step this year; therefore I beg we may weigh every circumstance before any step is taken, for it may very probably draw us into a War, where we having nothing to gain; the conduct of our Colonies makes Peace very desirable, and that of Russia does not deserve that we should run any risk to save her fleet

Queens House *April* 3^{d} 1774.

Draft, and fair copy in the King's handwriting.

No. 1437—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North begs leave to return his most respectful thanks to his Majesty for his gracious communication of the news from Paris, at which he was more concern'd than surprized ; the flying reports of preparations at Toulon added to the intelligence we have received from time to time of the armament in Spain gave but too much reason to expect some advices of this kind : Although the present equipment at Toulon may not be considerable in itself it would, by the junction of the six ships of the line reported to be now fitting out in Spain, become a formidable fleet. The destination is probably against the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, & the armament which is talked of is certainly more than sufficient to accomplish any views that the H^{o} of Bourbon may have of distressing the Russians or supporting the Turks in that part of the world. Russia has not deserved much at your Majesty's hands but the misfortune is, that, while Great Britain is the Principal object of the enmity & jealousy of France & Spain, it will be hardly possible for us to see them arm without arming ourselves at the same time. What seems at first sight design'd against Russia may be ultimately employ'd against us, &, therefore, every naval equipment of our neighbours must be watched with a very jealous eye ; Our point is clearly to preserve the peace if possible, & the only question is, whether stirring, or remaining quiet on the present occasion is the best method of preserving it ; Ld North imagines that that question will be soon settled in a Cabinet, where he will be able to attend at a very short warning, if it should be held before his return to Town on Wednesday next. The situation of the Russian affairs is so much less favourable than it was last year, & there is so little prospect of their doing anything important in the Levant, that it is not easy to discover the wisdom of France & Spain in entering at this time into the Turkish War, which renders it a little suspicious that the Russian fleet may not be the object, or, at least, the sole object of their preparations.

Bushy Park *April* 3^{d} 1774. $\frac{m}{40}$ p^{t} 7. P.M.

No. 1438—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford is this minute honored with your Majestys Note by Og the messenger, and proposes being in Town tomorrow by Noon, & has written to Lord North to desire to know where he may be seen on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. with all submission Lord Rochford thinks there cannot be a doubt about the Line of Conduct which ought to be held, if a small fleet we certainly ought to make no enquirys about it, but treat it as a matter of the greatest Indifference, if a Large one and Joined by the Spanish fleet, it would be Imprudent not to put ourselves in such a situation as to have nothing to fear, and then wait the Issue; if Russia is their object, Lord Rochford cannot be of opinion, that it is incumbent upon us, after their treatment or political at the end of a War to renew it & give them fresh vigour by fighting their Battles for them, but Lord Rochford is rather apprehensive, that if the French & Spanish Armaments should be considerable, they must have other views than attacking Russia, whose marine power is too inconsiderable to require any very great preparations in the french ports, and one cannot help being inclined to think that the Duke Daiguillon if he meant anything solely against Russia, would do no more than what was absolutely necessary in order to avoid drawing us out, but as your majesty is graciously & most Justly pleased to observe, all this will want a much fuller Confirmation before we can stir a step one way or another. Lord Rochford having here a private Box has not sealed this Note which he humbly hopes will meet with your majesty's approbation.

St Osyth
4th *April* 1774
$\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 10 A.M.

No. 1439—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Ld Rochford has this instant received the inclosed letters directed to be opened by him only, he thought the news too

good to be detained one minute from your majesty, humbly hopes he will be forgiven for not having them properly made up & docketed.

Berkley Square 10 *April* 1774

$\frac{m}{15}$ *past* 10 A.M.

No. 1440—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 180.

Lord North—I am sufficiently acquainted with East India Ballots, to judge by the state of the Lists last night how far it is probable that a good Direction will be obtained; the more I reflect on Lord Mansfield's opinion to You yesterday concerning the Alteration of the Charter the more I am confirmed in the Propriety of Altering the Council and I find it so much the wish of the Cabinet, that I am certain [I can] not too strongly express my preferring Your introducing the Bill tomorrow that is drawn up for vesting the nomination of the Counsellors in the Crown.

St James's *April* 14th 1774.

$\frac{m}{55}$ p^{t} *one* P.M.

No. 1441—*Lord North to the King.*

[14 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty a State of the Ballot at the India House today. It is very foul & much scratcht, but as it is the only account Lord North has received, he takes the liberty of transmitting it as it is. Mr Freeman, Mr Moffat, & Mr Nathaniel Smith are the only Gentlemen in the House List amended, who have been introduced among the old Directors. It is, however, lucky that they stand in the room of three of the Old Directors who were the most violent opposers of the interest of Government. viz. Mr Hurlock, Mr Dulane, & Mr Chambers. Lord Clives two friends, Mr Thomson & Mr Becher have both lost their election. Mr Rous, another of his friends has

succeeded by being in the former direction, & consequently double-listed.

L[d] North will obey his Majesty's commands with respect to the Massachussets Regulation Bill; He has order[ed] that copy of the Bill which enacts the Alteration of the Council to be prepared for the House, & will present it tomorrow.

Thursday Even[g]

No. 1442—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has just received the enclosed List from M[r] Tatem and humbly takes the Liberty to transmit it immediately to your Majesty Lord Rochford is glad to see that the house list amended has brought in four, and Mr Booth as he has been out of England during all the late Squabbles at the India house no one can pretend to say what Line of Conduct he would have held.

BERKLY SQUARE 14 *april* 1774
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 8 P.M.

No. 1443—*Lord North to the King.*

[15 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that he presented to the House today, the Bill for Regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusets Bay, & afterwards in the Committee upon his Majestys message moved for Leave to bring in a Bill for the impartial administration of Justice in the case of Persons question'd for Acts done in execution of the Law, & in suppressing riots & tumults in the province of the Massachusets Bay. The motion was debated till about eight o'clock when it was carried without a division. L[d] North has the honour of inclosing the List of the Speakers.

FRIDAY EVENING $\frac{1}{2}$ *p[t]* 8 *o'clock.*

Enclosure.

15th April 1774

Speakers on the American Bills

Bill of regulation of the Government

Pro	Con
Lord North	Mr Dowdeswell

Bill for Safety of the Subjects acting in support of the Civil Magistrate

Pro	Con
Lord North	Mr Barre
Mr Solr General	Mr Phipps
Mr Thos Townshend	Mr Dowdeswell
Ld Carmarthen	Genl Conway spoke agt the Principle of the Bill tho' for bringg it in
Mr Van	

No. 1444—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 181.

Lord North—I am infinitely pleased at finding the House of Commons have this day read for the first time the Bill for regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusets Bay, and that the Bill for the impartial administration of Justice in the cases of persons questioned for Acts done in execution of the Law and in Suppressing Riots and Tumults in that Province has been moved for; with a continuation of the assiduity shewn this day I trust the Bills will soon be passed into Laws.

Queens House
April 15th 1774.
$\frac{m}{20}$ p^t 9. P.M.

No. 1445—*Lord North to the King.*

[19 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Mr Fuller's Motion for a Committee to take into consideration the Act for imposing a duty upon Tea in America was debated from three o'clock in the afternoon till Eleven, when it was rejected by a great Majority

Ayes. 49.
Noes. 182.

Lord North begs leave to add to this note that the Election of a Chairman & Deputy Chairman of the Directors of the East India Company has been made today in favour of Mr Wheler & Mr Harrison

Enclosure.

19th April 1774.

Speakers on the Question for a Committee to consider of the Repeal of the Duty on Tea

For the Motion	*Against it*
Mr Rose Fuller	Mr Price
Mr Pennant	Mr Cornewall
Mr Phipps	Mr Solr General
Mr S. Fox	Lord Beauchamp
Mr Edmd Burke	Genl Burgoyne
Mr Chas Fox	Lord Clare
Mr Thos Townshend	Mr Buller Junr
Mr Fredk Montague	Lord North
Mr Barre	
Mr Dowdeswell	
Ayes 49	Noes 182

No. 1446—*Memorandum in Lord North's handwriting.*

[? 21 *April*, 1774.]

Speakers upon Mr Fuller's motion

Pro	*Con*
Mr Fuller	Mr Dyson.
Mr Seymour.	Sr Gilbert Elliot.
The Solr General	Mr Ellis.
Gen. Conway.	Mr Stanley.
Ld John Cavendish.	The Atty General.
Mr Montagu	Mr Chas Fox.
Mr Byng.	Sr Wm Meredith.
Mr Thos Townshend Junr	Gen: Burgoyne.
Sr Richd Sutton.	Ld North.
Sr Edward Blacket.	
Mr Dempster.	Ld Barrington, Sr George Saville, & Mr Frankland, spoke upon collateral matters, but did not touch upon the immediate point of debate.
Mr Cavendish.	
Mr Wm Burke.	
Sr Jos: Mawbey.	
Mr Sawbridge.	

No. 1447—*Lord North to the King.*

[22 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Bill for regulating the Government of the Massachussets Bay was after some debate read today without a division. Lord North has the honour of subjoining the List of Speakers.

Ayes.		Noes	
Mr Ellis.	Mr Harris.	Sr Geo: Saville	Mr Cha: Fox.
Ld North.	Mr Jenkinson.	Sr Geo: Yonge.	Sr Ed: Astley.
Mr Rigby.	Sr Richd Sutton.	Gen: Conway.	
Sr Gilbert Elliot		Govr Pownall	
		Govr Johnston	

No. 1448—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 182.

Lord North—Your account of the Bill for regulating the Government of the Massachusets Bay having been read for the Second time this day after some debate, though without a Division gives me infinite satisfaction as I trust little more trouble will be given during the subsequent steps in the House of Commons.

Queens House
April 22^{d} 1774
$\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 7. P.M.

No. 1449—*Lord North to the King.*

[25 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Bill for the impartial administration of Justice in the Province of the Massachusets Bay was read the second time today & committed for Friday without debate or division. It is the determination of the opposers of the American measures to have one long & full debate on all of them & Monday next on which the Regulation Bill is to be read the third time is fixed for the debate. By this means Lord North apprehends that one if not both the Bills may be carried to the house of Lords tomorrow sevennight.

Downing Street $\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 6.

No. 1450—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to inform your majesty that Coll Rainsford has been with him from his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, desiring me to ask your majestys leave to attend his Royal Highness, to recieve a message he wishes to have conveyed to your majesty, Lord Rochford told Coll Rainsford he should not have the honor of seeing your majesty untill

to morrow, but the reason of his giving your majesty this trouble is, that he did not know whether he should have the honor of seeing your majesty to morrow alone, Lord Rochford humbly takes the liberty of inclosing copy of the letter he has written to mons^{r} de Lauraguair.

Berkley square 26 *April* 1774 $\frac{m}{40}$ *past* 3 p.m.

No. 1451—*Lord North to the King.*

[27 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that The Bill for regulating the Government of the province of the Massachusets Bay went today through the Committee, & is order'd to be reported tomorrow.

Downing Street *Wednesday* $\frac{m}{9}$ p^{t} 8 *o'clock*

No. 1452—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford agreeable to your Majestys permission has waited on his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester who desired him to acquaint your majesty that the Dutchess is again with child and has about two months to go, and further that his R H^{s} hoped some provision would be made for his children this is the purport of the messages, but by way of Conversation his R^{l} Highness let drop that He wished to know whether your majesty would disapprove of his going abroad about the latter end of July as he was desirous to see the Russian army but that he should not think of it if he thought it would be disagreeable to your majesty as many things were said Impossible to commit to paper, if your majesty approves of it, Lord Rochford will be at St James's before the drawing room if your majesty vouchsafes to see him

Berkley square 27 *april* 1774 $\frac{m}{10}$ *past* 9 p.m.

No. 1453—*Lord North to the King.*

[28 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that, after a pretty long debate today upon the admission of a petition from Mr Bollan, stiling himself agent for the Council of the Province of the Massachusets Bay, and a short debate upon a motion of Mr Dowdeswell's for putting off the Report for four months, The Report of the Bill was received, & gone through, & the Bill order'd to be engross'd. There was no division upon the second question, but the first pass'd in the negative by a majority of 63 votes.

Ayes — 32.
Noes — 95.

Enclosure.

28th April 1774

Speakers on the Question for bringing up Mr Boland's Petition.

For it	Against it
Mr Dowdeswell	Lord Clare
Mr Burke	Mr Dyson
Mr Thos Townshend	Mr Rice
Mr Serjt Glynn	Mr Cooper
Mr Wm Burke	Mr Attorney General
Mr Sawbridge	

Division Ayes — 32 —
Noes — 95 —

Motion for postponing the Report

For it	
Mr Dowdeswell—	Mr Dyson
Sr Geo: Saville—	

No. 1454—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 182.

Lord North—I am glad to find the Debate had ended earlier than was expected this morning; Opposition pretended a claim to candour in keeping the debate on the American measure to Monday, which they undoubtedly after what has passed to day have as little right to the Shaddow of it as before to the reality.

Queens House
April 28th 1774.
$\frac{m}{15}$ p^t 9 P.M.

No. 1455—*Lord North to the King.*

[29 *April*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Bill for the more impartial administration of Justice in the Massachusets Bay is gone through the Committee, and order'd to be reported on Monday next. There were in the course of the day a few short debates, but no division.

Downing Street, 6 *o'clock* P.M.

No. 1456—*The King to Lord North.*

Queens House *April* 30th 1774
$\frac{m}{15}$ p^t 5 P.M.

Lord North—I am much pleased at finding You view Gambier in the same light I do, for this morning when I received Lord Sandwich's letter proposing Rear Admiral Parker as the Commander of the Detached Fleet instead of Vice Admiral Byron I approved of it as it would hasten the business provided his being Junior to Gambier did not throw the command into those hands where prudence and discretion might not be found though quick tallents for what ever required expedition only; now that I see as I expected that Gambier must have the command, I am clear

it is better to deferr the Sailing a few days that Byron may command would it not forward the Service to order the Ships from Portsmouth to Plymouth that are to make part of the Squadron instead of ordering those from Plymouth to Portsmouth.

No. 1457—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford in obedience to your majestys Commands has delivered your majestys Verbal message to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester who *now* says that either he did not explain himself clearly, or that I misunderstood him, that what his Royal Highness meant, was, that when the parliament made the grant of £8000 pr annum to him & his Brothers only for their Lives, that it struck him, at the time as an Innovation, as being different from other grants that had ever been made, particularly that of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, that he would at the time have represented against it had not it been the particular business of his Elder Brother the Duke of York who declined doing it, and that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, being then just married, felt himself in too awkward a situation to interfere in it, as any step he could take would have led to an eclaircissement of his marriage, the discussion of which he wished then to avoid. his Royal Highness seemed much hurt at your majestys refusal and said he was sorry to see your majesty was not yet in a more kind disposition towards him. Lord Rochford did not omit observing as from himself that your majesty had not yet made any provision for your majestys own children to which his Royal Highness made no reply. The only thing else that passed in the conversation was that he understood he could not apply formally for leave to go to the Russian army, and that he now beleived he should not even think of going abroad, that his children being unprovided for it would be madness in him to think of running his head against a Cannon Ball. This is a faithfull report of what passed, which Lord Rochford thinks it a duty incumbent on him to lay before your majesty.

Berkley square 2^{d} *May* 1774

$\frac{m}{35}$ *past* 4 P.M.

No. 1458—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Debate upon the third reading of the Massachusets Regulation Bill lasted till a quarter of an hour after two this morning, when the Bill pass'd by a great majority

Ayes.	239.
Noes.	64.

Downing Street ¾ *p*^{t} 2. A.M.
Tuesday May 3^{d} [1774]

Enclosure.

2^{d} May 1774

Speakers on the third reading of the American Regulation Bill

For	Against
Mr Comptroller	Sir George Saville—presented a Petition ag^{t} it—ordered to lay on the Table.
Mr Stanley	Mr Dunning against reading the Bill a third time.
Mr Thos Townshend	Mr Barre.
Lord Carmarthen	Mr St^{n} Fox
Mr J. St John	Mr Byng
Mr Rigby	Gen Conway
Ld George Germaine	M^{r} C: Fox
Mr Attorney General	Mr E. Burke
Lord North	Sr George Saville

Ayes —	239
Noes —	64
Majority	175

No. 1459—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 183.

Lord North—I am infinitely pleased at finding by the note I received this morning from You, that the Regulation Bill has passed the House of Commons, and that the Majority was so considerable ; I trust that the one for the impartial administration of Justice, the Canada Regulation and Revenue Bills, as well as the Coinage will meet with as firm support.

Queens House
May 3^{d} 1774.

No. 1460—*Lord North to the King.*

[4 *May*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Impartial Justice Bill was reported today, & after some alterations made, order'd to be engrossed. The amendments which have been made have render'd it necessary to put off the third reading till Friday, when it will probably be pass'd without much opposition.

There was a debate of some hours today about a clause for taking away the appeal for death from the Colony of the Massachusets Bay, but that regulation being alter'd to a direction for trying all such appeals either in the other Colonies or in G^{t} Britain, the opposition was dropt.

Lord North has just read with great concern a letter from Ld Stormont with the account of the K. of France's small Pox, a disorder very dangerous at his age.

Downing Street *Wednesday* ½ *p*^{t} 6.

No. 1461—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 183.

Lord North—The hearing that the Bill for the Impartial Administration of Justice in the Province of the Massachusets Bay has been reported this day gives me much pleasure ; as

several amendments have been made in it, the third reading cannot certainly be sooner than friday.

I agree with You in opinion that the French King's Age would render his life very precarious if he had the Small pox where the distemper is well understood, but in France where it is most improperly treated his chance of recovery is but small; and no one can foresee who will have credit with his Successor, consequently whether the duration of Peace can be long expected.

Queens House
May 4*th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{15}$. *pt* 9 PM.

No. 1462—*Lord North to the King.*

[6 *May*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Bill for the better administration of Justice in the Massachusets Bay has been read the third time, & pass'd, after a short debate, by a great majority.

Ayes	.	127
Noes	.	24

No. 1463—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 184.

Lord North—The Bill for the better administration of Justice in the Massachusets Bay having been read the third time and passed the House of Commons this day after a short debate by a great Majority gives me infinite satisfaction; perseverance and the meeting difficulties as they arise with firmness seem the only means of either with credit or Success terminating public affairs; Your conduct on the American disturbances is a very clear proof of the justness of that proposition.

Kew *May* 6*th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{51}$. *p*^{t} 8 PM.

No. 1464—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 185.

Lord North—I have this instant received Your account that the Resolutions concerning the Gold Coin were come to in a Committee this day and are to be reported tomorrow, from the judiciousness of the plan You laid before me the other day I flattered myself that it would not meet with much opposition, and am happy at not finding myself mistaken.

Kew *May* 9th 1774.

$\frac{m}{58}$ p^t 10. P.M.

No. 1465—*Lord North to the King.*

[18 *May*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that there [has] been a debate upon the opening of the Budget today, but no division. Lord North, by being detain'd at home in preparing for the House was prevented from paying his duty this morning at St James's He has reason to hope that the Subscription Books which will be open'd at the Bank on Friday will not be long in filling. as the Subscription is but for a Million, & the terms advantageous, though not enormous, there is no doubt of the success of the plan.

The Speakers today were Mr Barre, Mr Burke, Mr Thos Townshend, Mr Cornewall, Ld J^{no} Cavendish, Mr Dempster, Governor Johnston, & Ld North.

No. 1466—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 185.

Lord North—The hearing that there was no division on the opening the Budget yesterday shews the opposition is not quite void of sense for but few would have appeared on that side and as Your propositions are so amazingly good considering the great though necessary expences that have been incurred, that the

gentlemen who should have placed themselves in that predicament must inevitably have disgraced themselves. I am pleased at Your opinion that the Subscription which will be opened on Friday will be soon filled, for though I always wish the Public to have a fair advantage yet the Subscribers ought not to be too severely dealt with least that should discourage them on future occasions or be a colour for their raising their terms in futurity. I have appointed the two Houses at half hour past two with their Joint Address I hope You will before that send the answer.

KEW *May* 19th 1774.
$\frac{m}{5}$ *pt* 8 A.M.

No. 1467—*Lord North to the King.*

[26 *May*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that upon the Motion for reading the Quebec Bill the second time there ensued a debate which lasted till nine o'clock, when the Motion pass'd in the affirmative

Ayes . 105.
Noes . 29.

Enclosure.

26th May 1774

Speakers on the Quebec Bill

For it	Against it
Lord North	Mr Thos Townshend
Mr Attorney General	Mr Dunning
Mr Solicitor General	Mr Barre
	Lord John Cavendish
	Mr Recorder of London
	M^{r} C: Fox
	Mr Dempster
	Mr Sawbridge
	Sir George Saville

Ayes 105
Noes 29

No. 1468—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *May*, 1774.]

As Lord North may possibly be prevented from paying his duty to his Majesty before the Levee He thinks his duty to inform his Majesty that he has promised the appointment of the Receiver General of Middlesex to Mr Richard Bagot, who by his promotion vacates a place of Commissioner of Excise. The latter office is solicited by Dr Barrett, whom he will, with his Majesty's permission, direct to be inserted in the new Commission. The Election for Haslemere being liable to some difficulty, Dr Barrett, if approved by his Majesty, would be glad to kiss hands today, & have the new writ moved for immediately.

*Friday morn^g^*

No. 1469—*Lord Effingham to the King.*

May it please your Majesty

I beg Leave humbly to represent to your Majesty the peculiar Disappointments I have met with in my Applications to obtain Promotion in the Army.

In 1766 I was inform'd by the Secretary at War That your Majesty had been graciously pleased to Appoint me a Captain in the 68th Reg^t^ of Foot; but that it was expected that I should exchange with a Captain on half Pay. On my Arrival in Town, I found both the Commissions made out, and that it was too late for me to hope for the Promotion, unannex'd to this humiliating Condition. Though I have since learn'd, that even this was represented to your Majesty, as what I had desired.

Unwilling to importune your Majesty, I went, by your Majesty's Permission, for some Years, into foreign Parts, with a View to improve myself in the Study of my Profession. After my Return in 1771 I humbly requested your Majesty's Leave to exchange with Lt Col. Ackland, in Answer to which I was inform'd by Lord Barrington that your Majesty wou'd not permit Officers to obtain Preferment from the Half Pay. Notwithstanding there were many Precedents for it.

By your Majesty's Approbation, signified by Lord Barrington,

I purchased a Company in the 22^{d} Reg^{t} with the Hopes that your Majesty wou'd then allow me to carry my former Agreement with Lt Col Ackland into Execution. For this I had no Opportunity of Addressing myself to your Majesty, as the Regiment was Orderd for immediate Service, and I set out to Join them. I soon after heard, that Lt Col. Ackland, had been told, that he must sell to Major Caldwell.

Thus after twelve years, I am, in a lucrative View, in worse Circumstances, than the first Day I enter'd your Majesty's Service, and in Point of Rank, a Captain of Foot.

All my Ancestors have been in the Service of their Country in a military Capacity, and it is my utmost Ambition to follow their Example; for the Consideration of all which Circumstances,

That your Majesty may be graciously pleased to think me worthy of Promotion is the humble Request of Your Majesty's most dutifull Subject & Servant EFFINGHAM

June the 1st 1774

No. 1470—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North thinks it his duty to inform his Majesty, that Mr Newport, the Heir of the Bradford family is dying, by whose death a sum of money, to the amount of about £130,000 will escheat to the Crown. The persons who will, probably, petition his Majesty for the escheat, are, as far as Lord North is advised, very opulent men, so that there does not appear hitherto any reason why the Crown should not avail itself of the escheat, as it is possible that some person or other may be very alert in applying to his Majesty for this succession. It is right that his Majesty should put upon his guard against any surprise; Lord North hopes, therefore, that his Majesty will excuse the trouble he gives him upon this occasion.

DOWNING STREET *June* 4 1774.

No. 1471—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—I am much pleased with Your attention in notifying to Me that Mr Bradford is dying, and when my debts

are so considerable cannot think of letting the Sum that will Escheat to the Crown be employed to any other purpose.

St James's
June 4th 1774.

No. 1472—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Honour to submit to Your Majesty the Dra^t^ of an Answer to the Prince of Orange's official Letter: Also, a Dispatch from Mr Elliot from Paris, where it seems he has made rather a longer Bait than was expected. This Dispatch shews Zeal & Activity; But as Ld S. does not know the Character of Count D'Eyck, he cannot form an exact Idea of the Prudence of some part of the young Minister's Conduct. The former Letter which Your Majesty will find alluded to, contained meerly an account of Mr Elliot's arrival at Paris, and a parcel of Acknowledgments for his Appointment.

Duke St Westm^r^:
June 6. 1774.
$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 1. P.M.

No. 1473—*Lord North to the King.*

[7 *June*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Committee upon the Quebec Bill has gone through the whole Bill except the Clauses relating to the Legislative Council so that the Committee will certainly close tomorrow. There were two divisions in the Course of the day, which were both carried in favour of the friends of the Bill by great majorities.

	91
First	31
	—
	75
Second	31
	—

No. 1474—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 190.

Lord North—The hearing that the Committee upon the Quebec Bill has gone through the whole Bill except the Clauses relating to the Legislative Council gives me much satisfaction, by the small progress made on Monday I had feared it would not have got this day through the Committee, and I see with no less pleasure that the Majority has been so considerable.

Kew *June* 8th 1774
Seven o'Clock. A.M.

No. 1475—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 187.

Lord North—I have been agreably surprised with Your account of the conclusion of the Committee upon the Quebec Bill, and that it will be reported on Friday, considering that the Clauses to be examined this day were some of the most material, had not the fire been totally expended, the Debate must have lasted longer; I hope therefore no farther trouble will be given in the latter stages of this Bill

Kew *June* 8th 1774.
$\frac{m}{30}$. p^t 11. P.M.

No. 1476—*Lord North to the King.*

[11 *June*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the House of Commons went last night through the report of the Quebec Bill, and order'd it to be read the third time on Monday. The House sat till Eleven o'clock, There were two divisions which were carried, by the friends of the Bill. The first was upon a

motion made by Mr Mackworth for granting an optional Jury in all Civil Causes. The numbers were { Ayes 40. Noes 83.

The Second was upon a Motion of Mr Dempster for introducing into Canada all the Laws respecting the Writ of Habeas Corpus, & Bail upon Commitment. The Numbers upon this question were

Ayes 21.
Noes. 76.

Enclosure.

The Speakers upon Mr. Mackworth's motion, which was the only point much debated yesterday were,

For the Motion.	against.
Mr Mackworth.	Ld North.
Mr Thos Townshend.	Atty General.
Serjeant Glyn.	Solr General
Mr Dunning.	Mr Ambler.
Mr Johnston.	
Mr Ed. Burke.	

Downing St. *June* 11*th*

No. 1477—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 190.

Lord North—After so much delay in the Committee on the Quebec Bill, I had thought the Opposers to it would not have been so absurd as to have debated again on the Report; but I cannot think on the third reading that they can possibly give farther trouble.

Kew *June* 11*th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt* 10 A.M.

No. 1478—*Lord North to the King.*

[13 *June*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Quebec Bill is pass'd with very little debate. The Numbers were,

Ayes. 56.
Noes. 20.

—

Downing Street ½ p^t 4. P.M.

No. 1479—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 191.

Lord North—On coming home from my walk I have had the pleasure of Your note, and am glad to find You have by perseverance finished the Quebec Bill this day, I hope You will have no more long days this Session, and that now I may prorogue the Parliament next Tuesday

Kew *June* 13th 1774.

$\frac{m}{4}$ *pt* 9 PM.

No. 1480—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 192.

Lord North—The Sheriffs of London have been here this Evening with a Message as I understand from the Lord Mayor; I ordered them to be acquainted that I did not receive messages from the City but on Court days at St James's I understand they will therefore come tomorrow after the Drawing Room; I take it for granted it is to know when the Lord Mayor may bring the Petition against the Quebec Bill, Quere whether it is to be called also an Address, and in either case I think it scarcely decent to receive them; if in the latter mode there must be an answer which certainly ought to teach them that they are not proper advisers on Political Questions; I desire to hear what You have heard on the subject, that I may know what Message they are

to bring; upon the whole I suppose it is just to make a noise on Thursday at their Common Hall

June 18th 1774.

No. 1481—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 193.

Lord North—I very much approve of the proposed answer to the City Address against the giving my Assent to the Quebec Bill; if the expression *no objection*, can be changed without altering the Sense of the answer I shall not object to it though I think it very proper; but am clear though I hope the Crown will ever be able to prevent a Bill it thinks detrimental to be thrown out in one or other House of Parliament without making use of its Right of refusing the Assent, yet I shall never consent to using any expression that tends to establish that at no time the making use of that Power is necessary.

Kew *June* 19th 1774.

P.S. I shall appoint the City for Wednesday at one o'Clock I hope the Speech is now ready, I shall order the Cabinet where it is to be communicated for Wednesday also.

No. 1482—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *June*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Resolution of the Committee yesterday has been this day agreed to by the Houses by a division of 134 to 80.

Thursday Evng. 7 *o'clock*

No. 1483—*Lord North to the King.*

[25 *June*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a letter he has this moment received from the Lord Lieutenant of

Ireland. If Mr Hutchinson can be trusted with so good a place *for Life* as the Provostship of Trinity College, The arrangement proposed seems a very useful one for government. Many good points are accomplished by it, among the principal, I reckon the alteration of the tenure of the Aulnager's place: Acquiring Mr Flood, & satisfying Lord Shannon are likewise two very important objects, & not dearly purchased at the expence of an additional £1000 a year granted to Mr Hutchinson & his family, but which, having to be held during pleasure, will be a pledge of his attachment to Government, if the independence of his situation in other respects should at any time tempt him to relapse into opposition.

Sir George Macartney has often solicited Lord North to render his Irish pension tenable with a seat in the British House of Commons; Of all the methods proposed by Sir George, the least objectionable is to let him continue to hold his pension as the Salary of an Irish place during pleasure. The Office which he has desired to have revived in his favour is the Constableship of Taon, which is the name of a Castle & a small district in the neighbourhood of his estate. Lord Bute has promised Sir George to bring him into Parliament at the next general Election for a district of Boroughs in Scotland which makes him very impatient for some arrangement which may reconcile the enjoyment of his present income with a seat at St Stephen's: If his Majesty should authorize me to confirm Lord Harcourt's plan, & to grant Sir George's request, it will be convenient to do them both at the same time. The objection to reviving an old place is, undoubtedly, the difficulty of ever abolishing it again, when the cause of reviving it shall have ceased; on the other hand, It will be always necessary to secure, by places or pensions, a certain number of Irish Members of Parliament, & if this place is not revived, other burthens will, probably, be laid upon the Irish revenue in the room of it, whenever the public service requires it. The important point for British Government in Ireland is that nothing be granted for life, & Lord Harcourt appears to have duly attained to this maxim in his proposed arrangement. Were all the good offices in Ireland granted during pleasure, They would, together with a few pensions, & a resident Lord Lieutenant, insure success to every reasonable proposal of Government.

Bushy Park. *Saturday* ¼ *p*t 3 P.M.

No. 1484—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 193.

Lord North—By the letters You have received from Ireland, I find Mr Flood has declined accepting the Employment of Aulniger, and that the Lord Lieutenant intends it for Mr Blaquiere, I think this very natural and not improper; but am of opinion He ought not to have the additional pension granted Mr Hutchinson, othe[r]wise the Office will never be on its old foot; besides 1800.£ is a much larger provision than was ever given to a Secretary; the Aulniger's place is worth £800. and a Red Ribband seem amply rewarding the tallents of Mr Blaquiere.

Kew *June* 28*th* 1774.

$\frac{m}{26}$ *p*t 4. P.M.

No. 1485—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North having been prevented from paying his duty at St James's yesterday by a Board of Treasury which sat till near four o'clock, & today by a great number of persons, who call'd upon him in Downing Street, has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty the inclosed Warrants for his signature if they meet with his approbation. He would not have troubled his Majesty, did not one of them, namely, that which appoints more money-changers, require his Majesty's hand this Evening, that it may be countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury time enough to have the Treasury Order inserted in tomorrow's Gazette.

Lord North submits to his Majesty, whether, as there is now an arrangement to be made in Ireland, It would not be agreable to his Majesty, that the Pension for the Queen of Denmark should be put upon the Irish Civil Establishment; Lord North will write immediately to the Lord Lieutenant, & will convey his Majesty's commands upon that subject. If he remembers accurately, It was his Majesty's pleasure that the pension should be £3000 a year, but for fear of being mistaken, He hopes to receive his Majesty's commands upon that point before he writes

to Ireland. He does not apprehend that any pension to his Majesty's Royal Family will meet with difficulty either from the Parliament of Ireland, or from the people at large.

Downing Street.

July 1. 1774. $\frac{m}{55}$ p^t 4. P.M.

No. 1486—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 199.

Lord North—I have signed the parcel of Warrants, this is certainly the proper time for granting the Pension of £3000. per Annum to the Queen of Denmark You will therefore write to the Lord Lieutenant; I have this day signed the Warrant for appointing Mr Hutchinson Provost of Dublin College.

Lord Dartmouth brought Mr Hutchinson late Governor of Massachusets Bay too late to be presented at my levee, but I desired he would introduce in my Closet, as I was desirous of hearing his account how matters were when he left his Government, and am now well convinced they will soon submit; he ownes the Boston Port Bill was the only wise effectual method that could have been suggested for bringing them to a speedy submission, and that the Change in the Legislature will be a means of establishing some Government in that Province which till now has been a Scene of Anarchy; one of the Regiments arrived the 1st of June the day he sailed, and the People of Boston seemed much dispirited.

Kew *July* 1st 1774

$\frac{m}{2}$. p^t 9. P.M.

No. 1487—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Cavendish Square *July* 5th 1774.

As in consequence of your Majesty's gracious permission I shall go to Beckett tomorrow morning, I have humbly presumed in this manner to send some warrants which want signing. I think I should not do Justice to Lord George Lenox if I kept his

proper expressions of duty and gratitude from your Majesty till my return from the Country ; and therefore I have ventured to send inclosed a Letter I received from him last Monday.

BARRINGTON.

No. 1488—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has been detain'd at home all this morning by several visits which he has had upon the subject of the approaching Election, by a long declaration of accounts, & by the necessary steps in consequence of the inclosed letter which he received last night from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. As he is but just free from his last visitor he is obliged to take this method of conveying the inclosed Warrants to his Majesty, & to desire his signature. He hopes to have a Proclamation in consequence of Lord Harcourt's letter ready to be sign'd by his Majesty in Council on Friday. There are great objections against postponing the second period in the Proclamation ; but the first he thinks may be defer'd without great inconvenience, at least for a fortnight. He will propose to the Att^{y} General that the first period shall be remov'd from the 16. of July to the 30th & he hopes that this alteration will prevent the distress apprehended in Ireland.

DOWNING STREET

July: 6th [1774] $\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 11 P.M.

No. 1489—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 197.

LORD NORTH—I return the Warrants, which I have signed, the postponing the term of receiving light gold in Ireland from the 16th to the 30th of July may be very proper, but the carrying till the 16th of August as proposed by the Lord Lieutenant would inevitably cause great inconvenience in this Kingdom if it had been complied with.

July 6th 1774.

$\frac{m}{30}$ p^{t} 6 PM

No. 1490—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

July 16. 1774.

Your Majesty will this morning recieve the model of a Frigate for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with two more of the pictures for your Majesty's collection. Mr Williams is the bearer of them, that he may answer any questions relative to the construction of the frigate : he is coming by water.

Your Majesty will please to signify your commands when & where you will be attended by Captain Furneaux, & the man from Otaheita, Ld Sandwich can bring them to Kew or elsewhere whenever your Majesty chuses to see them. the Otaheita man dined yesterday at the Admiralty & behaved with the utmost decency & propriety.

The viol that accompanies this note contains seed of the remarkable flax plant in New Zealand, it is very likely to grow here, as no conveyance could be more quick than that of Captain Furneaux, who is come directly from that Island, Mr Bankes however thinks that the sooner it is put into the ground the better.

Lord Sandwich has sent the charts, but your Majesty will observe, that they are only a repetition of what I had the honour to deliver yesterday, upon a larger scale.

Mr Banks if your Majesty approves it will attend as interpreter, when you allow the Otaheita man to appear before you.

No. 1491—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a letter he has received from Dr Davis. His directions to the Doctor are That arm'd Chairs should be provided for their Majesties, That Stools should be placed for the Princes, & That the rest of the Spectators should sit upon Benches. But that the Boys, who were to speak, should deliver their speeches standing, or sitting in such a situation, & in such a chair as the parts they have to perform should require, That the rule did not

extend to the performers, for that it was equally the advantage of the spectators & performers, that their performances should be deliver'd with the greatest propriety, & set off in the most advantageous manner.

DOWNING STREET. *July* 17 [1774].

No. 1492—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—All that I meant was that two Great Chairs should be placed in the Center of the School first in front of the benches for the Spectators for the Queen and Me and some Stools on each side of the two Chairs for some of my Children, but I never meant to prevent the whole of the performance being conducted exactly as on other occasions, this I trust will remove any little doubts that may arise in Doctor Davis's Mind as to the mode of conducting the Speeches on the Election.

KEW,
July 17*th* 1774
$\frac{m}{56}$ *pt* 6. P.M.

No. 1493—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—Having heard yesterday of a most scandalous paragraph that appeared in the Whitehall Evening Post in the course of last Week laying a matter to the charge of Lord Lewisham which though without the least shaddow of truth I have reason to know has caused much uneasiness to his worthy Parents, I cannot help mentioning it to You as his Relation, and should immagine that Lord Dartmouth is called upon to defend the amiable Young Man whose exemplary conduct at Oxford so fully does credit to the Principles instilled in him; besides the prosecution of a Printer by so worthy a Man as Lord Dartmouth must be attended with success, and would greatly tend to check that licentiousness which disgraces the freedom of the Press.

KEW *July* 19th 1774.

No. 1494—*Lord North to the King.*

[20 *July*, 1774.]

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's commands; He thinks, upon recollection that the omission of the words he mention'd yesterday will not be so liable to the inference of disclaiming the negative, as he thought when he had the honour of writing to his Majesty; He proposes to pay his duty to his Majesty before the Drawing room at St James's this morning when he will explain his reason for altering his opinion, & lay before his Majesty a Draught of the Speech. He never had heard of the scandalous paragraph in the News-paper till two days ago when Lord Dartmouth mention'd it to him. He had then enquired into the story, & had been so happy as to learn that there was not the least foundation for it. He did not then talk of prosecuting the Printer, & Lord North imagines that he had no thoughts of it.

Bushy Park *Sunday morning.*

No. 1495—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 197.

Lord North—I am clear that the City does not deserve to know the motives of my conduct therefore I am equally ready either from the Throne to declare that in Parliament alone I can take notice of the Bill agreed to by the two Houses, or to direct the Lord Chamberlain to acquaint the Lord Mayor with it and that therefore no answer is to be expected.

I hope you will be rather before one at St James's.

Kew. *July* 22^{d} 1774.

$\frac{m}{50}$ p^{t} 7 A.M.

No. 1496—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing for his Majesty's signature a Warrant appointing two Money-changers at Banbury,

which has been so long delay'd by his friends there not venturing to undertake it before.

Lord North saw yesterday at Eton Lieut: General Howard & has the honour of informing his Majesty, that he will accept of the Red Ribband whenever his Majesty is pleased to confer it upon him. Lord North mention'd Friday next to Gen: Howard, which he believes will be also very agreable to Mr Blaquiere. If this day is equally convenient to his Majesty, Lord North will, upon receiving his Majesty's commands, give notice thereof to the Secretary of the Order.

Bushy Park. *July* 26 1774.

No. 1497—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—Friday will suit very well for conferring the Order of the Bath on Lieutenant General Howard and Mr Blacquiere, You will therefore give notice to the Officers of the Order for that purpose and let such Knights as are within distance be directed to attend.

Kew *July* 26th 1774.

$\frac{m}{25}$ p^{t} 11 A.M.

No. 1498—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 198.

Lord North—The paper of arrangements from Sir John Blacquiere requires consideration; as to the pension to vacat the Vice treasurership I think that inadmissable and will within these few days write You my opinion on the Subject which You may convey if You please to the Lord Lieutenant; I wish You a pleasant journey and congratulate You on the Peace between the Russians and Turks which I should hope will to a degree keep off the spreading of that distructive fire farther.

Kew *Augt.* 16th 1774.

No. 1499—*Sir Robert Rich to the Secretary at War.*

Copy.

HARWICH 22^{d} *August* 1774.

MY LORD—By your Letter to me of the 9th instant wherein (after acknowleging the receipt of the Memorial inclos'd in mine of the 10th of July with a copy of Mr Bradfords Letter to me of the 21st of June signifying his approval of the said Memorial, and his Letter to your Lordship wherein he recants that approbation; and also of Lord Orwell's Letter to your Lordship of the 18th of July expressing his determination to acquiesce in the last Report of the Board of General Officers, & to pay due obedience to His Majesty's Command contained in your Letter to me of the 12th of April) your Lordship desires I would inform you whether I concurr with the other two Executors, or wish your Lordship to report to His Majesty my dissent from them.

I therefore do desire your Lordship to acquaint His Majesty that I do not nor can concurr with my Co-Executors in opinion that the last report of the Board of General Officers establishes General Conway's Claim any more than that of the Board of 1769, or can be consider'd in that Light, but only as an opinion founded upon the Idea of there being no appeal from a decision once confirmed by the Crown: And I do expect that your Lordship will at the same time do me the justice to inform His Majesty of the reasons (as they are set forth in the said Memorial) which induce me (altho' with the most respectful reluctance) to decline paying obedience to His Majesty's said Command.

It is indeed evident from the King's last reference to the Board, that His Majesty did not consider his Royal Confirmation (given without hearing the parties) as a preclusion to any Appeal either side might be advised to make; and that His gracious intention was to have the affair reheard upon the merits of the Case, But this was frustrated as is set forth in the s^{d} Memorial.—And indeed it could not well happen otherwise so long as your Lordship persisted in the impropriety of admitting any appeal on behalf of the Exōrs, because (as you was pleased to declare) no precedent could be found for it either in the War Office, or that of the Judge Advocate:—Neither My Lord is there any precedent for referring a Claim so constituted to a Board at all,

or for the measures since pursued by your Lordship in support of it.

Upon the whole the same reasons which induced the Exōrs to reject this part of General Conway's Claim from the beginning, remain in their full force now; and if my Co Executors have changed their opinion, the reasons they have assigned for it, do not appear to me justifiable, or sufficient to influence mine.

Mr Bradford's reason is, not that he thinks General Conway's demand just & well founded, but that he sees no means of redress, which me thinks implys a doubt of His Majesty's justice. Lord Orwell's reason I shall give in his own words.—Speaking of the Memorial he says,

"It would indeed come with a very bad grace from me who "troubled His Majesty with an audience in order to obtain a "rehearing: His Majesty was pleased to comply with my "request & a New Report is made which His Majesty has "approved of and confirmed: Would it not then be deem'd an "insult to Majesty for me to tell the King I would not abide "by that determination which I myself had prayed, nor "pay obedience to his Majesty's Commands, to which I had "submitted myself in the Memorial I presented to him."

I need not remark to your Lordship that Lord Orwell's inference is drawn from false premisses, as you well know that the Memorial he alludes to does not tend either in words or by implication to pray a Rehearing, but merely to have the respite of the Offreckonings taken off, & that there never has been a rehearing, nor the merits of the Case been entered into.

In point of Law & Justice, the opinion of my Co Executors cannot, nor ought to bind me, because (as I am now inform'd by a Gentleman of the Law) the offreckonings are no part of the trust Estate but of the Residuum bequeathed to me by my late father's will; So that, as Exōrs, they are in this Case Trustees for me, & cannot justify giving up this part of their trust, that is, my property without my consent.

The Sum in question is a triffle which I would rather concurr in paying in my own wrong than give His Majesty any farther trouble about it: but as the report of the Board of 1769 implied an unjust censure on my late father's Memory by their omitting to mention the ample & adequate Supplies of Regimental Equipage given by him during a course of years, so this Extra demand is

calculated for the same purpose, & is both in its constitution & in every measure pursued since for its establishment, so groundless, so void of common justice, and so contrary to the usual practice of the Army, as may (if submitted to) become hereafter a precedent of the most injurious tendency to all Colonels of Corps in His Majesty's Service.

These considerations added to the reasons set forth in the said Memorial (more especially when compared with those of my Co Executors for their dissent) will I hope in his Majesty's Judgement, acquit me of any disrespect to His Majesty for adhering to an Opinion which as yet I have seen no just cause to change. I am &c ROB^{T} RICH

HARWICH *Sunday* 21st *August* 1774.

No. 1500—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 199.

KEW *Aug^{t}* 24th 1774.

LORD NORTH—Having enquired when Mr Robinson was to send a Messenger to You, I avail myself of that opportunity to return the papers concerning the arrangements so strongly solicited by the Lord Lieutenant. I am much pleased at finding though he had reason given him at the opening of the last Sessions in Ireland (provided the measures proposed were obtained), that he might suggest arrangements that did not exceed the Annual income of £12,000. but the plan enclosed amounts only to £10,704 - 18^{s} - 4^{d} this makes me inclined not to object to the large Article of £2,000 for Mr Flood if a proper method of conferring it can be devised ; for I cannot approve of appointing him a Vice Treasurer of Ireland if it was vacant, as it would be giving an additional Employment to Ireland at the expence of providing for a Man of tallents in the English House of Commons ; but when added to the proposition that it must be by the removal of one of the present possessors I think it inadmissible for as they behave well I look upon it as a point of honour to keep them in their situations, and the granting one of them a pension for life as an equivalent, which may perhaps be agreable to them I cannot consent to it, as I have solemnly

given my promise to Ireland that I will not grant Pensions for *life* or *Years* but on very particular cases; the one conferred [on] Mr Dyson for Years has made much noise and ought not to have been granted; and I am resolved never to look on a parliamentary arrangement as a very particular case, indeed if this was admitted more would follow but that is not the consideration that weighs with Me, I was wrong after what the Duke of Northumberland had declared in my name, in giving the Pension to Dyson, and will not therefore get into the same dilemma.

The promoting Mr Langrishe to the Revenue Board in the room of Sir Francis Barnard is objectionable as there will then be no Englishman at the Board; but as the first Vacancy is to be filled up by one from this side of the Water, I agree to the proposal and also to the new Offices for Lieut Col. Browne and Mr Lysaght. Lord Courtown is a very proper person to be added to the Privy Council; I am glad Mr Robinson has had directions to obtain a good Law opinion on the term that must be given to the Aulnager; I am clear against a term of Years, and not afraid to granting it for life.

The request of the Solicitor General in favour of Lady Erskine, does not raise him in my opinion, but I agree with You that it must be acquiesced in; at the same time the pension applied for by the Duke of Buccleugh if not already executed must be prepared.

No. 1501—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 201.

Lord North—I cannot let [go] the letter I have wrote in answer to the one that You sent Me last week accompanying the Irish Arrangements without just adding on a Seperate paper a few lines on the calling a New Parliament; the general Congress now assembling in America; the Peace of Russia with the Turks and unsettled state of the French Ministry are very additional reasons to shew the propriety of the measure; besides I trust it will fill the House with more Gentlemen of landed property as the Nabobs, Planters and other Volunteers are not ready for

the Battle; as soon as You can fix on a proper day for the dissolution I desire You will write to the Chancellor and Lord President, but not above a week before the measure is to be into execution.

KEW *Augt.* 24th 1774.

No. 1502—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *August*, 1774.]

Lord North, being prevented from paying his duty this morning at St James's has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty an extract of a letter that Mr Hutchinson has just received from Boston, by which his Majesty will perceive that the Lieutenant Governor & ten other gentlemen have qualified for seats in the new Council, a very advantageous circumstance in the present dispute with the province of Massachussets Bay, which Lord North had almost dispair'd of, from the letters of Gen: Gage & Lord Percy.

DOWNING STREET 2 *o'clock* P.M.

No. 1503—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk, being engaged to dine with the Bishop of Chester to day, hopes Your Majesty will excuse his not giving a verbal Account of what has passed with the foreign Ministers till Tomorrow. In the mean time He has the Honour to inform Your Majesty that Count Belgoioso did not say a syllable upon the German Busyness; and that Baron Diede & *his Spy* Monsr Pouschin have had no reason to flatter themselves that Assurances contradicted by Facts will find either Credit or a favourable Reception Here.

DUKE S^{T} WESTM^{R}
Septr 1. 1774.
$\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 3. P.M.

No. 1504—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

[8 *September*, 1774.]
War Office *Thursday four o'Clock.*

On coming from St James's today I found here a Letter from Governor Leyburne with an account of the sentence passed on Major Maxwell of the 6th Regiment by Court Martial. He has been found guilty of Disobedience of orders and neglect of Duty for which he is suspended for six months; likewise of having misapplied the Provisions issued for the use of the Troops and of having signed false returns to the Deputy Commissary of Provisions, by returning to him a greater number of men in the Regiment than there actually were; for which last crime he is dismissed from the Service, but recommended to your Majestys Grace. Governor Leyburne has suspended the execution of the Sentence till your Majestys pleasure should be known. The Proceedings are not yet come to my hands; but the Governor has given it out in orders that they should be laid before your Majesty. Major Maxwell broke his arrest and left his Barracks in the night of the 19th of July, and went on board a Ship bound for England; leaving a strange Letter for the Governor, of which he sends me a Copy. I propose consulting with General Harvey whether he should not be put under arrest as soon as he arrives here; & perhaps I may be obliged to trouble your Majesty again on this Subject. Barrington

No. 1505—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk forgot to inform Your Majesty yesterday, that he had received from Mr Osborn some Compilations relative to the Court of Saxony. They accompany this note to Your Majesty; and (*if one may judge by the outside*) perhaps are worthy a place in Your Majesty's Library.

Duke St Westm^{R}
Septr 10. 1774. 8 A.M.

No. 1506—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

WAR OFFICE *Sep^t.* 10. 1774.
Half after three o'Clock.

I have just seen General Harvey, who after reading the Letters from St Vincent & Grenada joins with me in opinion that Major Maxwell should be put under arrest as soon as he arrives in England, where he may be expected every hour. If your Majesty does not disapprove, I will direct one of your Aids de Camp to signifie the arrest to the Major. I have the honour to inclose Copies of the Letters for your Majestys perusal.

BARRINGTON.

Enclosure No. 1.

Governor Leyborne to Lord Barrington.

Copy.

GRENADA 26th *July* 1774.

MY LORD—I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the Court Martial held at St Vincent for the Trial of Major Maxwell, has found him guilty of Disobedience of Orders, & Neglect of Duty, for which he is sentenced to be suspended for six Months, and also that he is guilty of having misapplied the Provisions issued for the use of His Majesty's Troops, and of having signed false returns to the Deputy Commissary of Provisions, by returning to him, a greater Number of Men in the Regiment, than there actually were, for which last Crime, he is sentenced to be dismissed from the Service, but in Consideration that the Articles of War, do not admit of a Change of Punishment, the Court has humbly beg'd leave to recommend him to His Majesty's Grace.

In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, signified in the Warrant empowering me to hold General Courts Martial, I have suspended the Execution of the Sentence, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known, and mentioned in Orders that the Proceedings would be laid before His Majesty for his Approval.

It is with Concern I inform your Lordship, that Major Maxwell broke his arrest in the Night of the 19th instant, left his Barracks,

and is supposed to have embarked on board a Vessell bound to England, he wrote me a letter upon this Occasion, a Copy of which, I have the honor to transmit your Lordship.

I have the honor to be with great Respect. My Lord &c

WILL^{M} L: LEYBORNE

Enclosure No. 2.

Major Maxwell to Genl Leyborne.

Copy.

St VINCENT 18th *July* 1774.

SIR—The particularity of my present Situation rendering my presence in England for many reasons indispensible, I am sorry to find myself under the necessity of taking that Journey without your leave.

I did not form this Resolution till after your Orders were communicated to me, that you would take the earliest opportunity, to transmit the Court Martial to England, for His Majesty's approbation, otherwise Sir, I would have informed you of my intention, and applied for your liberty, but after that, the opportunity that offered for my conveyance, together with the Season of the year, would have drawn to too great a delay, and I am forced to adopt the mode of expedition, in place of that of form, which I would rather have preferred, but for the Reasons I have given you, and I hope you will not suggest any other; I have the honor to remain Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant (Signed) W^{M} MAXWELL.

I hope to have the honor of seeing you again soon.

No. 1507—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a letter sent by the Quakers of Pensylvania to four gentlemen of the same profession in London. It was communicated by Mr Hagen to Mr Thurlow, with permission to shew it to Lord North, & a desire that it should be laid before his Majesty, as a testimony of the loyal & obedient principles of the Quakers in America. Although it was at first put into Mr Thurlow's hands

with a strict injunction of secrecy, Mr Hagen was very uneasy till he saw his secret in a course of being divulged to his Majesty, but still pressed that, as he had no authority from his brethren to shew the letter to any person it might not go further. Lord North received yesterday, through Lord Willoughby, an application from Dr Jebb, desiring that in case Sr William Duncan, who is now extremely ill, should die Lord North would present to his Majesty his humble petition to succeed him as Physician in ordinary Lord North takes the liberty of submitting to his Majesty whether, in case it shall be thought proper to promote Dr Jebb, an opportunity may not be taken of obliging all the Quakers in his Majesty's dominions by nominating Dr Fothergill to succeed Dr Jebb. Dr Fothergill is certainly as good a Physician as any in the world, & is, undoubtedly, the man who has the greatest influence over the whole body of the Brethren. Lord North does not know whether he would wish for the appointment, nor has he consider'd what objections may be made to it, but, having occasion to write to his Majesty both upon the subject of Dr Jebb's request, & of the Quaker's letter, it occur'd to him whether a compliment paid to Dr Fothergill might not be attended with good consequences both in great Britain & America, at the same time that the great character of the man for learning, skill & integrity qualifies him for any promotion in his profession which his religious sentiments will permit him to accept.

Lord North incloses the Alnager's case with the opinion of the Attorney General, which he has just received.

Bushy Park *Sunday morn. Sept.* 11 [1774]. 11 *o'clock* A.M.

No. 1508—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 202.

Lord North—The letter from the Quakers of Pensilvania to some of chiefs of that persuasion in London, shews they retain that coolness which is a very strong characteristick of that body of people; but I was in hopes it would have contained some declaration of their submission to the Mother Country; whilst by the whole tenour they seem to wish for England giving in

some degree way to the opinions of North America; the dye is now cast, the Colonies must either submit or triumph; I do not wish to come to severer measures but we must not retreat; by coolness and an unremitted pursuit of the measures that have been adopted I trust they will come to submit; I have no objection afterwards to their seeing that there is no inclination for the present to lay fresh taxes on them, but I am clear there must always be one tax to keep up the right, and as such I approve of the Tea Duty.

From Your interesting Yourself for Doctor Jebb in addition to the good inclination I already had for the Doctor I will certainly advance him to be Physician as soon as feesible; but Doctor Thomas has so good a Character and has been so many years Physician Extraordinary that it would be unjust to put Jebb over his head; Sir Edward Willmot is of so advanced an Age that an opportunity will soon occurr; I doubt whether a Quaker can hold an office but if he can I have no objection to appointing Doctor Fothergill to suceed Doctor Thomas; I therefore desire You will find whether the thing is practicable.

After the Attorney Generals Report I am clear Sir John Blacquiere ought to hold the Aulnager's place during pleasure.

KEW *Sep*^{t} 11th 1774.

No. 1509—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford humbly begs pardon for troubling your majesty with two Draughts to the Lords Stormont and Grantham, in which he flatters himself he has avoided any possibility of ever being committed, and as a Cabinet cannot be conveniently held at this time of the year, he sent them with a letter to Lord North copy of which letter he presumes to trouble your majesty with, and Lord North's answer. Lord Rochford is to have a Conference with Monsr Pinto, and will have the honor to shew your majesty on Wednesday his draught to mr Walpole.

FULHAM 20th *Sep*^{er} 1774 $\frac{m}{10}$ *past* 9 AM.

No. 1510—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 204.

Lord North—I am sorry to acquaint You, that by what Mr Sayer the Deputy Stewart of Westminster droped to me yesterday there is too much to apprehend that the Duke of Newcastle retracts from his agreement of joining Lord Thomas Clinton as a Candidate for Westminster with Lord Percy, and this from no nobler an idea than the fear of some scurrilous abuse in the News Papers. I owne it grieves me to see Men of birth wanting that which disgraces the meanest Man resolution; I hope this early information will enable You to write to him, and without in the least shewing any suspicion press him as a meritorious conduct towards Me, to nominate his Son for Westminster and You may easily add that Lord Mahon cannot be a very formidable opposer as he will not open any houses; I understand the Duke's wise Scheme is that Lord Percy ought to join Lord Mahon, now after the advertisement the latter has published I do not think him in the least preferable to Humphry Coates.

Kew. *Sep^t* 25th 1774.

No. 1511—*Lord North to the King.*

[25 *September*, 1774.]

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's commands, & is very sorry that he is able to confirm Mr Sayer, as the D: of Newcastle has declared to Lord North that he can not think of engaging in a Contest for Westminster. Lord North will, however, write again to his Grace, and use every argument in his power, but he has not the most distant hopes of prevailing upon his Grace to resume his former resolution. Lord North is sorry to say, that if the Parliament is now dissolved, every Member in the County of Middlesex will be a determined opposer of Government. The D: of Newcastle has quitted Westminster, & Mr Harley London, & Mr Clithero not only persists in refusing to stand himself, for the County of Middlesex, but assures Mr Robinson, that there is no Country Gentleman in the County

who will offer himself, or is likely to be well supported, & gives it as his opinion that the only possible way of our succeeding will be to wait, & see, if, from the division amongst the Faction, any Gentleman not connected with Government will step forth, &, in that case, to give him our assistance. He says, that from his knowledge of the County, he can venture to pronounce, that a Candidate set up by Government will be infallibly defeated.

Sion Hill: $\frac{1}{2}$ *p*^{t} 2. P.M.

No. 1512—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has just received the inclos'd packet which he takes the Liberty to accompany to Your Majesty with a Line. Mr Elliot seems to have acted with much Zeal & Ability; and it is to be wish'd that the Elector's ministers may not be able to undo his work: But as the whole Success of the Project depends upon it's being brought before an influenc'd Tribunal He has no Idea, if the Elector persists in it, of it's being suffer'd to be discuss'd elsewhere.

He is extreemly unhappy to have no prospect of being able to attend on Your Majesty at St James's on Wednesday, at a time when Your Majesty may have particular commands for him. A cold which he caught (*indeed not a shooting*) at Castle Rising, threatens to lay him up entirely before that time.

Hampton Court
Septr 26. 1774.
$\frac{m}{24}$ *pt* 6. P.M.

No. 1513—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that at the meeting at Mile end yesterday for nominating candidates for Middlesex, there were not more than three hundred persons present, all of them of the lowest of the people, & many of them certainly not freeholders. Mr Wilkes & Serg^{t} Glyn were nominated; But Mr Wilkes was so ashamed of the thinness of the meeting after so many advertisements, that he thought it

necessary to account for it by informing the company that the badness of the weather had prevented many of his friends from meeting him one might hope, that this appearance might give to some gentleman of the County an inclination to oppose Mr Wilkes; but the spirits of the gentlemen of this parts of the world are either so intimidated, or so indolent, or so fond of Mr Wilkes, or so averse to the present administration, that I do not think anything is to be expected from them.

As a premature dissolution of Parliament renders the necessary preparation almost impossible Government can not expect to be so strong in the next Ho of Commons, as if we were at the natural end of the Parliament, Lord North hopes that his Majesty will not think him to blame if some important elections succeed contrary to his wishes; Many good consequences will result from a sudden dissolution, but some seats in the Ho of Commons will probably be lost by it.

Sion Hill. *Sept*: 27 [1774]. 12 *o'clock*. A.

No. 1514—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 215.

Lord North—The account of the meeting at Mile end yesterday shews that faction is not supported by the oppulent part of the County; but I entirely agree with You that though this ought to rouze the Gentlemen to put up proper candidates, that their timidity, and want of zeal will leave the Representation in the most disgraced hands. I think it not unlikely but that a premature dissolution may in some few places be disadvantageous, Yet upon the whole even in that view it will not be of much consequence, and considering the Chapter of Accidents it will I trust prove a very salutary measure, and when that is the case I do not grudge a little additional trouble; and am thoroughly convinced that with temper, firmness and due activity that by degrees the hands of Government will be as strong as before the many untoward events that have of late years arisen.

Kew. *Sept* 27th 1774.

$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt one* PM.

No. 1515—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has been so hurried these two days, that he has not had it in his power to pay his duty to his Majesty, as his Majesty is acquainted with the great business that is in hand, He hopes to be excused.

Lord North wrote a very earnest letter to the D. of Newcastle, which overtook him on the road to Clumber Park. The Messenger brought back the inclosed from Ld John Clinton upon which Lord North wrote another letter still more pressing to which he soon expects an answer. Lord North took the liberty in both the letters, but, especially, in the last, to make use of his Majesty's name for which he hopes for his Majesty's forgiveness. He was very sure that no other argument would have so great a weight with the Duke.

The Duke of Bolton having declared himself a friend to Government, & being about to bring in three persons who will be favourable to us, asks it as a favour that Col: Jennings may be made a Baronet. The Col: himself who will be one of the Duke's members wishes for it. Lord North humbly recommends to his Majesty that it will be of service at this time to grant that favour. The Baronetage which has been promised for some time past to Mr Peperell may, with his Majesty's permission, be confer'd on him at the same time. Mr Peperell is one of the new Counsellors, who has qualified under the Act of Parliament for regulating the Government of the Massachusets Bay.

Downing Street. *Sept*: 29. 1774.

No. 1516—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I am too sensible of the great load of business the present moment must occasion to have either expected You yesterday or today; nothing can be more proper than Your having used my name to the Duke of Newcastle and I wish it may have effect, though I am not ignorant of his fear of abuse; & hope the orders are given for a Council tomorrow, and wish to know how You found Lord Suffolk, and if he is not well

whether I had not best send an express for Lord Rochford I desire an immediate answer.

QUEENS HOUSE
Sept 29th 1774.
$\frac{m}{58}$ p^t 3 PM.

No. 1517—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—In the hurry with which I wrote my answer to Your letter, I omitted approving of the Duke of Boltons application for a Baronetage to be conferred on Mr Jennins his Relation, You will direct it to be prepared and also for Mr Peperell, and on this occasion I cannot omit granting the same favour to Sir Clifton Wintringham, whom you may remember I put off the last time on account of the number; his merit in his profession gives him a very fair claim and his property is very considerable.

QUEEN HOUSE *Sept.* 29th 1774.

No. 1518—*Lord North to the King.*

[*September*, 1774.]

Lord North is sorry to inform his Majesty, that new difficulties have arisen with respect to the Middlesex Election. There has, He believes, been a mistake, but it would not have been of such fatal consequence if both Sir Charles Raymond & Mr Clitherow were not anxious to catch hold of every pretence to decline. The inclosed letters from Mr Robinson & Mr Atkinson will explain to his Majesty what has pass'd today at the Buffalo Tavern, where, it is too probable that the last blow was given to all hopes of opposing Wilkes in Middlesex. There is a better appearance at Westminster; the Meeting today in Westminster Hall was entirely in favour of Ld Percy & Lord Thomas Clinton, &, if People are not too much intimidated, it is most probable that the election will go in their favour by a great majority. General Clinton & Col. Philips are very active in conducting Lord Thomas's business, &, undoubtedly, in such bustling times a greater dependance may be had upon Military men than upon

worthy citizens & respectable Justices of the Peace. The Poll begins tomorrow.

Lord North has the honour of inclosing the account that has been received of the various returns. There are not many alterations but he is sorry to say that in general they are for the worse. Mr Sambroke Freeman is replaced at Bridport by Mr Cary, & Sr John Turner at Lynn by Mr Crispe Molyneux. Mr Cary may, however, be a friend to Government, & Mr Molyneux opens a seat at Castle Rising which will be fill'd by a better politician. The D: of Grafton has lost the election at Bury & Mr Fitzroy's place is occupied by a constant opposer, Sir Charles Davers but then Sr Charles Davers seat at Weymouth is fill'd up by a friend. The worst news that has been received today is that Lord Clare has declined the Poll at Bristol, & made room for a hot Wilkite & American Patriot, Mr Cruger: He will be chosen himself at St Mawes; He has written a long letter to Mr Robinson explaining his reasons for declining the Poll which it seems he did to save his Collegue Mr Brickdale; He lays the blame upon the conduct of his friends in the Town.

Lord North has the honour of sending for his Majesty's signature three warrants, one for secret service, & two for the appointment & the salary of Sr George Macartney as Constable of Toone. The near approach of the Election renders it necessary that these warrants should be sign'd immediately, if they meet with the approbation of his Majesty. Lord North takes the liberty of inclosing the two Polls for London & Southwark.

No. 1519—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 206.

Lord North—The City Poll promises at least a resolution of trying the Strength of the two parties and if it goes prosperously this day may encourage persons to stand forth as Candidates for to represent the City; after the account Lord Sandwich gave me of Sir Walter Rawlinson I am not surprised at the pusillanimous part he takes, but the Sounding him was perfectly right; I am thoroughly convinced of the rectitude and wisdom of the measure recommended by the Cabinet, and as such provided every one will shew as much Zeal and activity as You have done in the

whole management of the load of business this has occasioned I trust it will be crowned with Success

KEW *Sept.* 30*th* 1774

$\frac{m}{51}$. *pt* 8. A.M.

No. 1520—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 30 *September*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty the numbers, as they stood upon the close of this day's Poll at Guildhall: The Poll is not so favourable for Esdail & Kennett today as it was yesterday, but a friend of theirs who is well inform'd says that he believes that they have sixteen hundred still to poll. If that is the case they need not yet despair, but that party has been so often disappointed that it is rash to be very sanguine for their success.

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that there was likewise at Guildhall today after the Closing of the Poll a Common hall to nominate Candidates for the City, when M*r* Bull, M*r* Sawbridge, M*r* Crosby, M*r* Hayley, M*r* Oliver & M*r* Baker were nominated: The Four first took the same oath that M*r* Wilkes & Serg*t* Glynn did at the Mile-end meeting, & were much applauded. M*r* Baker & M*r* Oliver refused to take the oath, & were much hissed but Lord North believes that they persist in their canvass, & hopes that they will be join'd by two other tolerable candidates.

Lord North received the inclosed letter yesterday from the Duke of Newcastle in answer to his second messenger, & imagines that there are no longer any hopes of Lord Tho*s* Clinton. Having, however, seen in M*r* Sayer's hands this morning a letter from the Duke of Northumberland, in which the Duke expresses his expectation of a junction between L*d* Percy & L*d* Tho*s* Clinton, He thought it a fair pretence to write once more to the Duke of Newcastle, to whom M*r* Sayer sent by the same messenger the Duke of Northumberland's letter accompanied by one of his own, representing to the Duke the certainty of his success, if he will but permit his friends to set up his son. It is much to be fear'd that this attempt will be as vain as the former.

DOWNING STREET 10 *oclock.* P.M.

No. 1521—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty the numbers upon the Poll today. Although Sir James Esdaile & Mr Kennett have gain'd some ground upon their antagonists Lord North is very apprehensive that Mr Wilkes's friends will, as they usually do, get very forward towards the end of the Poll.

Downing Street *Oct* 1. 1774. ¼ *p*t 5. P.M.

No. 1522—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 207.

Lord North—I received through the hands of Lord Dartmouth the answer You have got from the D. of Newcastle whose nerves seem so unaccountably weak that he has entirely mistaken Your proposal for Lord Thomas, which was for the Duke to authorize his standing and take no further trouble ; I hope You will still [find] a person willing to step forth, I am desirous to know who will be candidate for the City.

Kew *Oct.* 1st 1774.

No. 1523—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 208.

Lord North—The numbers this day have certainly been less favourable than I hoped, but may be recovered ; the Conduct of Wilkes's four Representatives does not surprize Me, but considering the lengths Oliver and Baker have gone, I am a little so at their refusing to take the Oath; I am glad to hear two tolerable Candidates are likely to join them. The D. of Newcastle's timidity is highly absurd, and though I much approve of Your having again wrote do not expect it will be of effect.

Kew *Oct.* 3d 1774.

$\frac{m}{30}$ *pt* 11. P.M.

No. 1524—*Lord North to* (?)

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Lordship the numbers as they were today at the Close of the Poll at Guildhall.

Bull —	1443.
Wilkes	1434
Esdail —	1212.
Kennett.	1168.

Lord North is sorry that appearances are so unfavourable to Esdail & Kennett. The Westminster meeting was held today at Westminster Hall where the two Lords were present, & made their offers in long & vehement speeches, Mr Humphry Coates tender'd himself but was not supported, The two Lords were nominated by the whole meeting where there was a crowd, but which deserved rather the name of a mob than a meeting.

Downing Street. *Oct.* 4. 1774.

No. 1525—*The King to Lord North.*

[? 4 *October*, 1774.]

Lord North—Considering how favourable the Poll appeared at Noon, I am rather disappointed that Wilkes has again obtained the upperhand.

$\frac{m}{26}$ p^t 6 pm.

No. 1526—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 208.

Lord North—I entirely agree with You in opinion that the probability is very slender of the two Aldermen regaining the ground they have lost these two days; the conduct of the two Lords in attending an irregular meeting does them no credit; and if proper men offer will I trust occasion their meeting with the reception they deserve; I see Alderman Hopkins and

Mr Roberts solicit for to represent the City I suppose if no new person appears Mr Baker and Alderman Oliver must join them.

Kew *Oct.* 4*th* 1774.

$\frac{m}{55}$ *pt* 7 P.M.

No. 1527—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 209.

Lord North—Just before the receipt of Your letter Lord Abercorn asked an audience and mentioned his desire of relinquishing his Seat, I very fairly told him I hoped it was not his determined resolution as he was one of the few of the Sixteen that had regularly attended, and one of the still fewer peers that attended private Bills, upon which he said that my seeing his services in that light he now desired to be of the Sixteen ; I therefore have put this letter into Lord Dartmouth's hands to forward it to You, and as I thought of Lord Aberdeen have no objection to his waiting till a future vacancy ; I shall direct Lord Suffolk to wait for Your answer.

Queens House *Oct* 5*th* 1774.

$\frac{m}{56}$ *pt* 2 P.M.

No. 1528—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North is very sorry to acquaint his Majesty with the bad situation of Middlesex. Sr Chas Raimond declined yesterday, &, notwithstanding a most pressing letter from Mr Robinson, a copy of which is inclosed, persists in his refusal, & Mr Clitherow will decline too unless Sir Charles can be persuaded to stand tomorrow, of which there is not the most distant probability. The opposition will, therefore, be given up tomorrow morning ; Lord North hopes that there is a better prospect in Westminster. Lord North has the honour to inclose a state of the returns which are come to his knowledge. He is rather surprized that he has not been inform'd of a greater number.

Downing Street. *Oct:* 9. 1774. $\frac{1}{4}$ *pt* 12. *at night.*

No. 1529—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 209.

Lord North—On Saturday evening I received a note from Mr Robinson (whose assiduity in keeping me informed with what was going forward I cannot enough commend) with the account of Sir Charles Raymund's disgraceful retreat; the trying every means to get him to step forth is certainly yet right but if he could withstand the very able letter Mr Robinson wrote him, I do not think that a conversation will have much effect; Mr Clitherow's conduct is manly and sensible, and his standing without a proper Collegue might keep out Glynn, but not Wilkes therefore I cannot see any reason for his acting but in consequence of the part Sir Charles shall take. I desire You will regularly acquaint me with the returns of Elections as they come to Your knowledge; I have apprized Lord Delawarr to have the Horse and Grenadier Guards privately spoke to for their Votes in favour of Lord Perry and Lord Thomas Clinton, they have a large number of Votes.

Kew *Oct* 10th 1774.

$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 8. A.M.

No. 1530—*Lord North to the King.*

[10 *October*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Sir Charles Raymond has just consented to stand for the County, upon condition that he need not attend the Poll, but be allow'd to go to Bath for his health. L. North is sorry to hear that an opposition has been declared in Hampshire by Mr Iremonger & Mr Garnier.

Downing Street $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t 10. A.M.

No. 1531—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 210.

Lord North—Nothing could give me more satisfaction than Sir Charles Raymund having consented to stand for the County ; if the plan for managing the Election proposed by Mr Robinson be exactly followed it will undoubtedly be crowned with Success ; the Opposition in Hampshire may give the late Members some trouble, but I should think must prove not very serious

Kew *Oct* 10th 1774.

$\frac{m}{58}$ *p^t^* M.

No. 1532—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 210.

Lord North—I am much disappointed at the seeming end of the Middlesex contest ; but still hope Mr Robinson may set it again on float. The account of Westminster is very promising, undoubtedly men of the activity of Gen. Clinton and Col. Philips are very fit for that bustling Scene ; I have kept the additional list of Elections and the Polls of London and Southwark.

Kew *Oct* 10th 1774.

$\frac{m}{30}$. *pt* 10 P.M.

No. 1533—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Honour to lay before Your Majesty a Letter of Resignation from Mr Stanhope of the Office of Law Clerk which he held under the Secretaries of State, it being incompatible with a Seat in Parliament to which he is Elected. This, Sir, is one of those Offices to which it has been usual for the Secretarys of State to recommend by Turns ; & it is Ld Suffolk's Turn to recommend. He therefore humbly begs Your Majesty will allow him to contrive some way or other for Mr Eden to enjoy the Income of the Office, tho' he cannot be nominaly

and ostensibly appointed to it. He knows he need not expatiate on Mr Eden's merits to Your Majesty; He certainly deserves particularly well, and may be really usefull hereafter in the vacant employment. Lord Suffolk wou'd be far from Soliciting Your Majesty to go out of the common road to conferr Favours, if he did not think the circumstances of the Case justifyed his Request.

Hampton Court
Oct. 11. 1774.
$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 10 A.M.

No. 1534—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing the Polls of this day for London & Southwark. Sr Abraham Hume's Poll has been much prejudiced by it's being known that he has secur'd to himself a seat at Petersfield.

The opening of the Poll today went off very well, but there was a little riot afterwards about a flag that had been brought by some of Lord Thomas Clinton's friends. It was, however, of no great consequence, & I trust that the rest of the Poll will be as quiet as such a proceeding can be. There is a report but I do not know with what foundation, that Lord Harrington has solicited the Grenadier guards of his troops for Lord Mahon, & Lord Mountmorres, & this upon the score of the relationship that subsists between Lord Harrington & Lord Mahon.

The Reports of Elections today are much as were expected. The few alterations from the last Parliament are in favour of Government.

Downing Street. *Oct.* 11. 1774 9 *o'clock.* P.M.

No. 1535—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 211.

Lord North—I should fear Sir Abraham Hume has now no chance of Representing Southwark and Mr Roberts as little for

the City; I can scarcely credit the report of Lord Harrington having solicited his Troop in favour of Lord Mahon, for his House are so zealous for the success of the other Candidates that Lady Harrington has sent me word that She can prove Lord Mahon not of Age till next May, which She will do if he obtains a Victory, as that laid before the Committee must incapacitate him, but thought it best to be silent for the present as otherwise another Candidate might have been set up by the party. I am sorry to see by the papers Mr Clitherow has openly declined standing for the County.

Kew *Oct* 12*th* 1774.

$\frac{m}{30}$ *p*t 6 P.M.

No. 1536—*Lord North to the King.*

[14 *October*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of inclosing for his Majesty the two Polls of London & Westminster. He is very sorry to acquaint his Majesty at the same time of an event which, he is afraid, will be very prejudicial to his Majesty's affairs. Poor Mr Dyson was this morning attack'd by a stroke of the Palsy, has lost the use of one side, & lies most dangerously ill at his house in Clifford Street

Lord North having heard that Sir Fletcher Norton is to set out tomorrow morning for Yorkshire intends, with his Majesty's permission, to wait upon him this evening, & offer to support him for the chair in the next Parliament.

Downing Street $\frac{m}{7}$ *p*t 5. P.M.

No. 1537—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 212.

Lord North—The Westminster Poll continues very prosperous; I am sorry to hear Mr Dyson has been seized with a Stroke of the Palsy; but from his former bad state of health I

am more hurt on account of the great service he has been of, than from any hopes that he would have been able ever more to have been very active. I think the Visit to Sir Fletcher Norton very well timed this Evening, who I find by his Ally at Guildford was very much enraged that You did not make him the offer at the Levee this morning ; which I am sure would have been not a proper place for such a conversation

KEW *Oct.* 14th 1774.

$\frac{m}{27}$ p^t 7. PM.

No. 1538—*Lord North to the King.*

[14 *October*, 1774.]

Lord North has but just received the inclosed List of returns, which he has the honour of sending to his Majesty.

Sr Fletcher Norton was upon the road to Yorkshire when he received Lord North's letter, & returned back to Town immediately. He desired to speak to his friends before he gave his answer, but Lord North thinks there are great hopes that he will not ultimately reject the offer of the Chair.

DOWNING STREET $\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 1. P.M.

No. 1539—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

SIRE—From a perfect disapprobation of the political measures pursued in regard to the County of Warwick & there being no prospect of union or concert to change them, I have for sometime determined to take no part whatever in the choice of their Representations ; but hearing to day from Warwick that Mr Mordaunt a personal servant of Your Majesty's is one of the Candidates proposed, with Sr Charles Holt, & Mr Skipwith, I beg to submit to your Majesty's opinion whether I shall not take a part in favor of Mr Mordaunt.

The same principle which directs my general political behaviour will not leave an hesitation or doubt upon my mind if

your Majesty is inclined towards him, having the honor to be in every instance & upon every occasion Sire your Majesty's most devoted & most faithful humble servant HERTFORD

GROS. STREET
Octr 15th 1774.

No. 1540—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

It is with the greatest satisfaction Lord Rochford can send your Majesty what he thinks very good News from Spain, Portugal must be compelled to act prudently and the affair will blow over, Lord Mansfield was two hours with Lord Rochford yesterday and proposes paying his court to your majesty next Wednesday and has many curious anecdotes to relate. Lord Rochford hopes your majesty will have the goodness to pardon him for inclosing some Essex Election squibs, as the first states the exact proceeding of last saturday

FULAM 17th *oct^br* 1774.

No. 1541—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk is sorry to trouble Your Majesty at this late Hour: But having this ins^t^ heard from London in consequence of Mr Pownall's calling at his office from Lord Dartmouth, he is necessitated to do it. It seems the American Department begin to be alarm'd at the several advices which have been transmitted to them out of S^r^: Joseph's Yorke's correspondence; particularly at the last of a Ship-load of Canon from Amsterdam: They desire L^d^ S: wou'd instantly direct Your Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague to apply to the Dutch Ministers on the occasion. A Dra^t^: (which is inclosed) was prepared for that purpose before they had intimated a wish about it, and design'd to goe by Tomorrow's Mail. But as M^r^: Pownall has been by Lord Dartmouth's Directions extremely urgent this evening that no time may be lost in taking this Measure while his Lordship thinks of others, Ld Suffolk, unwilling that a moment's Delay shou'd happen on his account, humbly submits to Your Majesty that

a Messenger be dispatch'd to night in an extraordinary packet Boat with the inclos'd Instructions to Sr Joseph Yorke. If your Majesty does not disapprove the Idea, You will have the Goodness, Sir, to give Orders for the Messenger's proceeding to the Office with the Dra^ts^—If Your Majesty thinks the propos'd activity unnecessary, You will be pleas'd Sir to honour Ld Suffolk with Your Commands which shall be implicitly obey'd.

HAMPTON COURT
*Oct^r^* 17. 1774. 10 P.M.

No. 1542—*Lord North to the King.*

[18 *October*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of inclosing the Westminster Poll. Lord Mountmorres & Lord Mahon made a great push on Monday, & the former of them poll'd in the course of the day nine more than Lord Thomas Clinton, but Lord Thomas has resumed his superiority today, & has gain'd more ground than he lost yesterday. Lord North takes the liberty of inclosing some papers by which his Majesty will see the steps which have been taken in consequence of the letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, which gave intelligence of the arms that were embarking at Amsterdam on board a vessell from Rhode Island.

DOWNING STREET ½ *p^t^* 3. P.M.

No. 1543—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 212.

LORD NORTH—The Poll for Westminster could not be more favourable than this day; I have heard it pretty positively asserted that Lords Mahon and Mountmorres polled Yesterday many very bad Votes. The steps taken with regard to the fire Arms and Gun Powder seem very proper.

KEW *Oct* 18^*th*^ 1774.
$\frac{m}{48}$ *p^t^* 5 P.M.

No. 1544—*Lord North to the King.*

When Lord North had the honour of paying his duty yesterday to his Majesty at St James's, He was afraid of detaining his Majesty too long if he enter'd into the matter contain'd in the inclosed letter, but as it may be necessary for him to take his Majesty's pleasure soon upon the subject, He thought it would be more agreable to his Majesty to see the letter itself before Lord North troubles his Majesty upon it. When Mr Stanley resign'd the Cofferer's Office, He certainly did give him hopes that he should be restor'd to a Privy Counsellor's place as soon as an opportunity offer'd.

Downing Street *Oct*: 20. 1774. $\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 10. A:M.

No. 1545—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 213.

Lord North—I feel the propriety of Your having by letter apprized me of Mr Stanley's application to be restored to the Cofferership of the Household if vacated by the stroke that has befallen Mr Dyson, previous to the time that may require a decision; the very handsome manner with which Mr Stanley conducted himself on that occasion added to his zealous Support on all occasions makes me instantly take up my pen to answer Your note, that he cannot have a competitor in my breast and stands first for that or any other Privy Council Office that may suit his inclination.

Queens House
Oct 20th 1774.
$\frac{m}{22}$. p^{t} 11. A.M.

No. 1546—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing the number of the Westminster Poll, as they stood when it was closed today.

Downing Street *Oct*: 21. [1774].

No. 1547—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty the state of the Westminster Poll, & the last list of returns. The continuance of the Poll on the part of the Lords Mountmorris & Mahon, whose hopes of success seem to diminish every day is most wantonly vexatious to their antagonists, & inconvenient to the City of Westminster.

Bushy Park *Oct*: 22 [1774]. ½ p^t 6. P.M.

No. 1548—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—The Messenger did not wait for an answer or I should instantly have wrote the last Evening to desire if Lord Dartmouth could not attend this day that the Recorder's Report might be postponed ; considering the hurry You have naturally had during the height of the Elections, I am very desirous of giving You a little quiet at Bushy. Lord Suffolk's gout does not surprize me ; for I thought him the last week far from certain of avoiding a farther attack though he seemed to think a few days would thoroughly reinstate his strength.

Kew *Oct* 28th 1774.

$\frac{m}{55}$ p^t 7. A.M.

No. 1549—*Lord Aberdeen to the King.*

Haddo House
October 1774.

Sire—Some years ago when I had the honor of a Audience of your Majesty, I humbley presumed to menchone my Desire of beeing brought in to Parliament, at the General Elections, as one of the sixteen Peers to represent Scotland. your Majesty was then Grachously pleased to say, you was pleased I had made my request so early, The parliament beeing now Disolved, I have no other way left, of repeating my request to your Majesty but by letter, as I am at so great a distance from London. I humble beg

your Majesty, will be Grachously pleased to forgive my presumeing to write, If your Majesty is Grachously pleased to comply with my request, I will go on in every measure, that shall be agreable to your Majesty—I am SIRE your Majestys most Dutiful and Loyal Subget ABERDEEN

No. 1550—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 213.

LORD NORTH—On reading the News Papers, I found this morning an account of the death of the Bishop of Bangor; this seems the proper occasion of placing so worthy and able a Man as Doctor Hurd on the Bench; I therefore desire You will let this appointment be known to prevent solicitations which otherwise would naturally occurr; as to the Vacant Canonry at Windsor I hope You will have one also now to propose for the instantly filling up the preferments saves enumerable difficulties which every hour of delay only accumulate.

KEW *Oct* 29th 1774.

$\frac{m}{10}$ p^t M

No. 1551—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—By the Flanders mail that I have just received an account is come from Sir William Hamilton of the death of the Earl of Morton at Taormina in Sicily on the 25th of Sept. of a violent Fever; undoubtedly the Earl of Aberdeen ought to be elected in his stead of the Sixteen, and if You will send this Evening to Lord Suffolk, I should hope notice might be sent in time for the Election which does not come on untill the 11th of next month.

KEW *Oct* 29th 1774

$\frac{m}{16}$ p^t 4. P.M.

No. 1552—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk is this moment made acquainted by Lord North with your Majesty's Pleasure in favour of Lord Aberdeen. On receiving an account of Lord Morton's Death yesterday He instantly wrote to Lord Aberdeen, and the other necessary Letters are preparing with all possible Dispatch.

DUKE S^T WEST^R

oct^r 30. 1774. $\frac{m}{30}$ *p^t* 4. P.M.

notwithstanding this wretched scrawl I am more recoverd & better than when I had the Honour to pay my Duty to your Majesty at St James's last.

No. 1553—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—I have this instant received from Lord Suffolk the account of the death of the Duke of Athol as the Election comes on on Tuesday there is no time to be lost in recommending a Peer ; no one in particular occurs to me, but I am clear it ought not to be one of those who opposed on the last occasion I wish You would early tomorrow morning transmit some names to Me for by Noon the orders ought to be forwarded.

QUEENS HOUSE
Novr 9^*th*^ 1774
$\frac{m}{40}$ *p^t* 10 P.M.

No. 1554—*Lord North to the King.*

[14 *November*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty a state of the supposed numbers in the New Parliament. This State has been form'd with as much caution as possible, & every member left out of the List of Pros, whose sentiments are not perfectly known, & of whose conduct the least doubt can be entertain'd. A farther deduction must be made from the Number of 321. for persons absent, or sick, which may go to 50 or thereabouts, but a

similar deduction though not of equal numbers must be made from the two other Lists.

Downing Street *Monday morn^g*

No. 1555—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 214.

Lord North—I am much pleased at the State of the supposed Numbers in the New Parliament; I have suggested to Lord Rochford the propriety of the Address of the House of Lords being moved by a Peer of some degree of weight as it must naturally contain strong assurances of Supporting the Authority of the Mother Country over its Colonies; and have mentioned Lord Hillsborough as every way answering the above description; he has in consequence wrote but no answer can as yet have arrived.

Kew *Nov^r* 14th 1774.

$\frac{m}{15}$ *p^t^* 4. P.M.

No. 1556—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 214.

Queens House *Nov^r* 18th 1774

$\frac{m}{48}$ *p^t^* M.

Lord North—I am not sorry that the line of conduct seems now chalked out, which the enclosed dispatches thoroughly justify; the New England Governments are in a State of Rebellion, blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this Country or independant; from the time You first mentioned a wish that a Major General might be sent I have had it in my thoughts and am clear that Major General Gisborne is the best qualified for the particular Service; if a Second be necessary Major Gen Cuningham will do well; but if it is absolutely necessary to send one who has already been in that Country Major General Mackay is very proper, but I should rather pitch on one of the others as it is not a desirable commission

No. 1557—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 216.

Lord North—I return the private letters received from Lieut. General Gage; his idea of Suspending the Acts appears to me the most absurd that can be suggested; the People are ripe for mischief upon which the Mother Country adopts suspending the measures She has thought necessary this must suggest to the Colonies a fear that alone prompts them to their present violence; we must either master them or totally leave them to themselves and treat them as Aliens; I do not by this mean to insinuate that I am for advice new measures [*sic*]; but I am for Supporting those already undertaken.

Queens House
Novr 18th 1774:
$\frac{m}{17}$. *p^t^* 3 P.M.

No. 1558—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 217.

Lord North—The Resolution for the Address of the House of Commons seems fully to express those sentiments that I trust I shall ever meet with from that body.

I have heard a report that Mr Wilkes is to propose Mackreath for Speaker, this would appear impossible to be true if the author's Character was not known to be so void of decency; might it therefore not be prudent to get him on tuesday morning to vacat his Seat and not to mention it but in case the motion should be made.

It is rather extraordinary if the Bishop of Worcester should recover, but at least the accident has shewn my desire of doing that which must give You pleasure

Kew *Nov^r* 27th 1774. $\frac{m}{5}$ *p^t^* 2. P.M.

No. 1559—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford humbly implores your majesty's forgiveness for presuming to trouble your majesty with the inclosed correspond-

ance; but he thought the Ridiculousness of it might occasion your majesty some mirth. Lord Rochford takes this opportunity of acquainting your majesty that he has learnt from Coll Rainsford that the Two Dukes have not seen each other this summer, and that although the Duke of Gloucester called twice on the Duke of Cumberland the latter never returned the visit, and there is a great coolness between them. Coll Rainsford says the Dutchess is not with child.

BERKLY SQUARE 27th *Nov^{er}* 1774

$\frac{m}{15}$ *past* 2 P.M.

No. 1560—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 215.

LORD NORTH—I learnt from the Chancellor at the House of Lords this day, that a Clergyman quitted Bath on Sunday morning to solicit him for a Living vacated by the death of the Bishop of Worcester on Saturday night; this I rather think was rather premature but having since heard it pretty positively asserted that accounts are arrived this day from that Place assuring he is dead, I trust if true You will have heard it in which case I desire You will acquaint the Bishop of Litchfield with his being promoted to the See of Worcester and Doctor Hurd to that of Litchfield; the Bishop of Bangor is I believe now certainly dead which will occasion a promotion that will certainly open a Small Bishoprick for the Dean of Canterbury who having good Preferments can be contented with any that may be conferred on him

QUEENS HOUSE *Nov^{r}* 29th 1774. $\frac{m}{26}$. *p^{t}* 6. P.M.

No. 1561—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—I see by the Minutes of the House of Commons that the Address is ready for presentation I desire You will therefore if this Day is convenient for the business of the House to be deferred by bringing it up, to direct the Comptroller to

acquaint the House I will receive it at half hour past two and that You will in time send Me the answer to the Address.

QUEENS HOUSE
Decr 7*th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{48}$ *p^t* 8 A.M.

No. 1562—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—On reading the rough Draft sent me in the morning the objection occurred to Me, but I thought it so obvious that when wrote out fair it could not fail of being altered, that I did not mention it to You ! I understand the Bishop of Landaff stands much in his own light this may perhaps ease Your Oxford difficulties concerning the Canonry of Christ Church.

I am sorry to find You have sprained Your knee and recommend the giving it as much rest as possible.

QUEENS HOUSE
Dec. 7*th* 1774.
$\frac{m}{50}$ *p^t* 11. A.M.

No. 1563—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 219.

LORD NORTH—I am pleased at hearing that the Army and Ordnance Estimates passed the Committee of Supply this day without any Division

I was much pleased with Your ideas concerning the suspension of bounties and other regulations that may be effected this Session towards bringing the Americans to their Duty, but am not so fond of the sending Commissioners to examine into the disputes ; this looks so like the Mother Country being more affraid of the continuance of the dispute than the Colonies and I cannot think it likely to make them resonable ; I do not want to drive them to despair but to Submission, which nothing but feeling the inconvenience of their situation can bring their pride to submit to.

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Dec^r* 15*th* 1774. $\frac{m}{33}$ *p^t* 6. P.M.

No. 1564—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Falcon sloop being ready to sail, any person whom his Majesty shall think proper to nominate as Major General to command under General Gage in North America will have an early opportunity of setting out for his destination. Lord Dartmouth's letter need not, in case a Major General should go by the Sloop, be so ample as it must be if no such person is sent, as many instructions, & observations may, perhaps, be conveyed to the General with more propriety by such a Messenger, than by an official letter. Lord North intreats his Majesty's pardon for not attending personally at St James's this morning to receive his Majesty's pleasure on this subject.

Downing Street
Decr 17. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p^{t}* 3. P:M.

No. 1565—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 220.

Lord North—The sending a Major General to America will [be] very proper ; but as a general plan is necessary to be formed for that Country would it not be right not to act by detail but have the whole digested before any step is taken : should it be thought right to give the Command of the Forces in America to Sir Jeffery Amherst it would be right he should be consulted as to the Generals to Serve with him ; therefore if yet You wish a Major General should be sent prior to the formation of a plan of future conduct, I should think he ought to be consulted who will suit best this kind of service which requires as much prudence as firmness. I should have been sorry if You had attempted coming to St. James's this day, for rest must be necessary to strengthen your knee

Queen's House
Decr 18th 1774. $\frac{m}{35}$ *p^{t}* 4 P.M.

No. 1566—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *December*, 1774.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a plan of a speech which has been communicated to Lord Mansfield, & received his approbation, as it contains a detail of the plan for carrying on a War in America, together with an idea of a Commission much approv'd by Lord Mansfield, but which Lord North has not yet had an opportunity of submitting to his Majesty, the whole must be consider'd as merely an object for deliberation, & as quite imperfect; Imperfect, however, as it is, Lord North intreats his Majesty to cast his eye upon it before Lord North has the honour of seeing his Majesty at St James's. He begs his Majesty's pardon for not having paid his duty there on Thursday & Friday, having been prevented on both those days by a number of visitors to whom he could not shut his door.

Lord North has been solicited by the Bishop of Hereford to request his Majesty for a Commendam to hold the Living of Ross with his Bishoprick: He thinks it right to mention on behalf of the Bishop, that his application is warmly seconded by Lord Bateman, who speaks highly of the political as well as Episcopal merit of his Lordship. He need not mention that, although one of the oldest Bishops upon the bench, He is still possess'd of one of the least considerable Sees in his Majesty's gift.

Lord North is sorry to add a note which he has just received from Lord Barrington

Bushy Park. *Tuesday Even^{g}*

No. 1567—*Richard Reeve to Grey Cooper.*

Copy.

Sir—His Excellency Genl Gage Governor of this Province having on the 6th Inst. communicated to the Comm^{rs} a Copy of His Maj$\tilde{y}$s Orders in Council of the 19th Octr last, prohibiting the exportation of military Stores from Great Britain, requesting that notice thereof might be given to the several Officers acting under this board—the Comm^{rs} lost no time in issuing the necessary Orders to the Officers in the different ports under their management, and there being reason to apprehend that such Articles

may be attempted to be introduced from Holland and other foreign parts, the Commissioners thought it necessary at the same time to instruct the Officers to be particularly watchful over all Vessels that may be suspected to arrive from such places, and to take the most effectual methods for seizing and securing all Gunpowder Arms or any sort of Amunition that may be found on board, and having lately received answers to their Letters from the Ports of Piscataqua and Rhode Island, I am directed to enclose to you copies thereof, with the news paper mentioned in the Rhode Island Letter for the Information of the Lords Commrs of His Majys Treasury. I am, &ca RICHD REEVE

CUSTOM HOUSE BOSTON
20th *Decr* 1774.

Enclosure No. 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Collector and Comptroller of Rhode Island to the Commrs of His Majys Customs at Boston No 148.

We have recd your general Letter of the 6th Inst. No 2. we have given particular directions to the out door Officers of this port, touching the substance of your said Letter, and we shall do whatever is in our power to prevent the Introduction of military Stores, agreable to His Majys order in Council and your Instructions.

But circumstanced as things are in this Colony, we cannot flatter ourselves of the power of doing much, the spirit of Opposition which so generally prevails against the Officers of the Customs, and the peculiar Situation we are in by reason of this popular Government, must of consequence diminish our power if not totally destroy it, and perhaps we cannot acquit ourselves so well by any means as by communicating the present state of things here

We therefore desire leave to inform you that the general Assembly of this Colony, have very lately passed an Act for purchasing 300 Barrels of Gunpowder, 3 Tons of Lead, 40,000 Flints, and 4 brass field pieces to be deposited in the Town of Providence and they have caused the Guns from the Fort at Newport to be removed there also—

Your Honors here see a determination in this Colony to be provided with Military Stores. We believe there are none at all in the Colony at present for sale, thence it follows they must be

imported and we have little doubt ourselves but Holland & St Eustatia must be the Market on this supposition a question naturally arises as to the means of preventing such illicit commerce for should such an Attempt be made it will not be in our power to prevent it as it cannot be conceived that any Vessel will come into this Harbour with prohibited Goods while other Avenues are open into the Bay leading to Providence the Place at which it seems a Magazine is to be formed.

With all due deference We therefore offer an opinion for your consideration That no Check can possibly be put on this design but by an Armed Vessel being placed in each of the Channels leading to Providence namely in the Narragansett & Senconnit passages and in the Harbour of Newport which we apprehend being under the command of active Officers would put a stop to Importation of military stores into this Colony

The Acts and Orders of the General Assembly to which we allude in the former part of this Letter not being yet published at large we cannot furnish your Honors with better Authority than a Newspaper on which so far as relates to the points now under consideration we believe you may fully rely.

We are &c

CUSTOM HOUSE
RHODE ISLAND
S. M.

signed { CHA^{S} DUDLEY Coll^{r} & Surv^{r}
JOHN NICOLL—Comp^{r}

Enclosure No. 2.

Collector and Comptroller of Piscataqua to the Commissioners.

Copy.

HON^{D} GENTLEMEN—In answer to your general Letter N° 2 of the 6th Inst. We most sincerely wish it was in our power to execute the orders therein contained, we can only assure y^{r} Honors, that so far as our present feeble State will admit, that our hearty endeavours shall not be wanting, but when the Honble Board observes the following Transactions of this Town, they will be judges how far its likely, we can be able to do our Duty in matters of that kind

On Thursday the 13th about 4 oclock an express arrived here with Letters from some of the Com^{tees} at Boston, and as we understood signed by Wm Cooper, in order to invite the Inhabitants

to take the powder &ca out of the Fort, and yesterday the 14th about 10 oclock. A M the drum began to alarm, and draw the people together, and about 3 in the afternoon, a number went down to the fort took out the powder and landed it here about 7 oclock in the Ev'ning, and the same night dispersed it by Land and Water into different parts of the Government by the best accounts we can get there was 234 whole Barrells Powder, all which were taken away but one—the 15th about 200 then came into Town in the afternoon from the Country, in order to assist in taking the Guns from the Fort, and this morning early a party came in, and this moment a large body of people from Exeter &ca under Arms are coming into Town, and we hear a Gondola loaded with small Arms Field pieces &ca is now coming up from the Fort. We remain &ca GEORGE MESERVE Collr
ROBT TRAILL Comptr

CUSTOM Ho PISCATAQUA
16th Decr 1774.

No. 1568—*Memorandum by the King.*

Proposed Regts of Infantry

In Britain for 1775	In Ireland for 1775	At Boston for 1775
1st Bat. Royals	3d Regt. of Foot	4th Rgt. of Foot
2d Regt of Foot	9th Do	5th Do
21st Do	11th Do	7th Do
29th	15th	10th Do
30th,	17th	14th Do
31st	19th	18th Do
32d	20th	23d Do
36th	22d	35th
	24th	38th
	27th	
	28th	
	33d	
	34th	
	37th	
	40th	
	42.	

No. 1569.

List of Generals.

(for commands in America)

[In the King's handwriting.]

Lieut. Gen.	Gage.	Sorell
	Pierson	Hotham
	Irwin	Draper L.
Major Gen.	Gisborne	Cuninghame
	Pitt	Howe
	Ld. Adam Gordon	Clinton
	Haldiman	Burgoyne.

No. 1570—*Notes by the King on the dockyards.*

[? 1774.]

Chatham

Worming the Rigging ? and when introduced ?

How does Ballast taken up in Salt Water come to be less damp than that in Fresh Water ?

Winter felled Timber the best for Ship building.

The Stock of Timber insufficient at Chatham.

The Depth of Water not adequate to the Draught of the Capital Ships.

This Port ought to be used chiefly for building or repairing Such Ships as are not fit for immediate Service.

Sheerness

Mr Hunt's composition to prevent the bite of the Worm promises better than anything yet tried.

Portsmouth

Decay of the Dead Eyes.

Timber enough for a year's consumption.

No Worm of consequence in this Port.

No. 1571.

Intelligence from Paris.

[1774.]

His Most Christian Majesty shewed great anxiety for His Grandfather's recovery, and a real apprehension of being raised so early to the Throne ; he speaks of His Inability, Inexperience, and total Ignorance ; the number of Letters which he has wrote with his own hand to the Princes of the Blood and to his Several Ministers, shew that he is capable of Application ; the style of those Letters, and the clear precise manner in which he answered the questions put to him by his Ministers, indicate an aptitude to Business, and carry marks of a good, plain, natural Understanding.

The strongest and most decided features in his Character are love of Justice, a general desire of doing well, a passion for economy, and an abhorrence of all the excesses of the last Reign.

His Temper is violent, impatient of controul, and kindles into anger on the slightest provocation

No. 1572—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Honour to lay before Your Majesty a private Letter from M^r^ De Laval which came by today's Mail. It does not strike him at present that the Subject of the Letter calls for M^r^ De Laval's immediate Interference, Or that the Question which the Resident thinks of putting to Prince Frederick wou'd be at all proper. If on reading the Letter Your Majesty is of a different Opinion, He will be prou'd to receive & Obey Your Majesty's Commands.

DUKE S^T^ WESTM^R^

Jan. 14. 1775. $\frac{m}{50}$ p^t 3. P.M.

I say nothing, SIR, of our Deliberations last night, concluding Your Majesty has had them fully reported to You from better Hands.

No. 1573—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford would obey your majesty's Commands immediately, but on receiving a letter from Ld North this morning Who desired the same paper Ld Rochford sent it him, The purport of it was that, as to a provision for His Royal Highnesses children, your majesty did not think fit to propose it to Parliament, & as to a provision for the Dutchess, your Majesty did not think proper to give any answer at all. What passed between the Duke of Gloucester & Ld Rochford was verbal, but his R H^{s} desired it to be put in writing by a message from Coll Rainsford, a Note was in consequence drawn up, which met with your majesty's approbation which original Note is since this morning in Lord Norths possession, & as soon as it returns, your Majesty shall have it.

Berkeley square 15th *Janry* 1775

$\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 8 p.m.

No. 1573A—*Lord North to the King.*

(See Addenda at end of Volume.)

No. 1574—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 221.

Lord North—The frankness with which You have stated in Your letter of yesterday Your sentiments on the effect of the answer I may finally direct You to give to the Duke of Gloucester in consequence of the Message he delivered to You last Tuesday, gives me real satisfaction for openess I look upon as at all times the proper line for an honest man to follow, and that the cause must be very improper when a man is drove to Subterfuges, I shall therefore be as clear in my answer to You.

To the Duke's desire of going abroad, I give my consent, To his offer of selling his two Houses on St Leonard's Hill to Me, that I have no intention of making any purchase in that neighbourhood.

And To the renewal of his request for a provision for his family, I do not see any reason to give a different answer than the last year.

I find from Lord Rochford that he sent You Yesterday the Message he brought and the answer he returned; but I well recollect that, it was on his sending back Lord Rochford with an explanation that his application had not been alone for his Children but for the Lady he has married to which I replied that I had no answer to give.

My Dear Lord, I cannot deny that on the subject of the Duke of Gloucester my heart is wounded, I have ever loved him more with the fondness one bears to a Child than a Brother his whole conduct from the time of his publishing what I must ever think a highly disgraceful step, has tended to make the breach wider; I cannot therefore bring myself on a repetition of this application to give him hopes of a future establishment for his Children, which would only bring a fresh altercation about his Wife whom I can never think of placing in a situation to answer her extreme pride and Vanity. Should he be so ill advised as to have a provision for Her and the Children moved in Parliament the Line of conduct to be held is plain as my conduct is proper. I Am not unwilling that the whole world may know it, and all the answer to be given by my Minister that it is natural the King should not apply to Parliament for provisions for the Children of a Younger branch of His family when he has not as yet done it for his own Numerous offspring, and totally avoid mentioning the Lady, so far for the public; but for Your self I am certain You know my way of thinking too well to doubt that should any accident happen to the Duke I shall certainly take care of his Children.

To sum the whole up I do not chuse for the sake of preventing the affair being agitated in Parliament to authorize Your giving an answer that I do not think it right to give.

QUEENS HOUSE
Jan: 16th 1775

Draft.

No. 1575—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North begs leave to return his most dutifull thanks to his Majesty for the very gracious note with which he honoured him this morning. In obedience to his Majesty's commands, he waited upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, & com-

municated to his Royal Highness his Majesty's pleasure upon the three of the messages which he had sent to his Majesty by Lord North. When Lord North return'd from Gloucester House he call'd at the Queen's house, but hearing that his Majesty was at dinner, he came to Downing Street, & waits for his Majesty's Commands as to the time when it will be convenient to him, for Lord North to attend him, submitting to his Majesty that he is summon'd to a Cabinet Council this evening at half an hour after seven o'clock.

Downing Street 6 *o'clock* P:M. *Jan*: 16. [1775].

No. 1576—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I have this instant received Your note, as the Cabinet is to meet within this half hour on the American business ; I cannot think it right to call You from Such weighty considerations ; therefore shall postpone Seeing You till tomorrow at half hour past two.

Queen's House
Jany 16th 1775.
$\frac{m}{3}$ *pt* 7. P.M.

No. 1577—*The King to Lord Rochford.*

Lord Rochford—As the means of clearly explaining my directions on the four letters received from the Lord Lieutenant I have Numbered them.

To recommend a list of Successions at the head of which stands a No. 1.

Recommendation of Lieut Col. Barton of the 12th Reg^{t} of Dragoons to sell his Commission, but instead of the Major Walker Succeeding to him Lieut. Col Burgoyne of the 58th Regt of Foot to be Lieut Col of the 12th Regt of Dragoons ; the Succession in the 42^{d} Foot and also in the 45th Foot are perfectly right and therefore those Commissions must be prepared.

No. 2. Contains a Plan for a Rotation of Quarters for the Infantry which I perfectly approve of.

No. 3. Has a proposal for putting the Staff on a more useful footing, it thoroughly meeting with my approbation I shall have

no objection to giving a Regt. of Foot in Ireland to Gen Dilkes in part of what he loses on being removed from the Command but am not certain it can be the first that falls vacant, the making it by a pension is very creditable the making him a Baronet seems very proper but the other expedient I should not have thought so I mean the making his Son Major Dilkes a Lieut. Col. by Brevet ; the letting on his death the Government of Kilmainham Hospital shall be instantly possessed by the Commander in Chief in Ireland [*sic*]

No. 4. Proposes that the Detachment in the Isle of Mann may be relieved every other year which is very proper.

Draft.

No. 1578—*The King to Lord Rochford.*

[? *January*, 1775.]

Lord Rochford—The irregular mode of the Lord Lieutenants carrying on business added to his running himself into difficulties and then thinking it hard that by improper steps I will not make myself answerable for his faults, has obliged Me to examine carefully the Memorials he has transmitted, I find in the recommendation of Captain Stewart to Sell in the 2^{d} Reg^{t} of Horse, Capt Lieut. Smyth to buy the Troop, Lieut Skeffington, the Captain Lieutenancy Cornet Stuart for the Lieutenancy

Draft, unfinished.

No. 1579—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford was Just going to have the honor to write to Your Majesty when he was honored with your Majesty's note, & to send the inclosed minute by which your Majesty will see that Lord Barringtons proposal has been adopted, Lord Rochford will certainly see Gen Elliot today and will immediately have the honor of acquainting Your majesty with his opinion of the 12th Regiment. Lord North's plan which he partly opened was thought not only feasible but the wisest that could be pursued.

Berkeley Square 18th *Jan^{ry}* 1775

$\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 10 A.M.

No. 1580—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 224.

Lord North—The events of the day give me infinite satisfaction and promise a very favourable issue of the present unpleasant business; nothing can be more calculated to bring the Americans to a due Submission than the very handsome Majority that at the outset have appeared in both Houses of Parliament.

Queens House
Jany 23^d^ 1775.
$\frac{m}{3}$ *p^t^* 9. P.M.

No. 1581—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford in obedience to your Majesty's commands omitted writing to Lord Harcourt concerning Genl Gisborne as your majesty has given no orders relative to Sr Jeffry Amherst Lord Rochford presumes it is not your majesty's intention it should be mentioned to the cabinet to night. it is with the deepest concern Lord Rochford finds it his Duty not to conceal from your majesty that he learnt last night from authority that may be entirely depended on that His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester['s child] is past all possible hopes of recovery.

Cleveland Row 24 *Jan^ry^* 1775 $\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 2 P.M.

No. 1582—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

War Office *Jan* 25. 1775.
4 *o Clock* P.M.

General Harvey and I agree that the most proper augmentation for the present will consist of 20 Men & a Sergeant to each Company of the marching Regiments in Great Britain & North America. If your Majesty does not forbid I will propose this Plan to morrow to Lord North. Barrington.

No. 1583—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing His Majesty that Mr Hayley having presented another petition from the London merchants trading to America moved that the Order made on Monday last should be discharged. A long debate ensued which ended by a negative being put upon the question by a great majority. Ayes 89.
Noes. 250.

There was a second debate & division upon bringing up a petition from Dr Franklin, Mr Bollan, & Mr Lee who prayed to be heard upon the petition presented from the Congress to Your Majesty. Ayes. 68.
Noes. 218.

Downing Street
Jan: 26. 1775. ½ *p*t 11. P.M.

Enclosure No. 1.

List of Speakers for discharging the Order of Monday last for hearing the American Merchants in a Committee of the whole House.

For	Against.
Mr Hayley.	Mr Eden.
Mr T. Townshend	Mr Stanley.
Mr Burke	Mr Lewis.
Mr Fox.	Mr Jenkinson.
Col. Barré.	Mr Cooper.
Sir Geo: Savile.	Lord Geo. Germaine
Mr Hotham.	Lord Adam Gordon
Govr Johnstone.	Mr Sollicitor General
	Mr Ellis.
	Hon: Mr W. Montagu.
	Lord North.

For - 89
Against 250

Majority - 161

Enclosure No. 2.

List of Speakers upon the Question for bringing up the Petition of Messrs Franklin, Bolland & Lee.

For	Against
Sir Geo. Savile.	Mr. Ellis.
Mr Hartley.	Mr Cornewall.
Lord J. Cavendish.	Att^{r} General.
Mr T. Townshend.	Lord North.
M^{r} Ch. Fox.	

For	-	68
Against	-	218
Majority	-	150

No. 1584—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I see with pleasure that the unjustifiable lengths opposition go, are equaled by their absurd littegiousness which must revolt every candid Man, and therefore daily encrease the Majority.

Queens House
Jany 26th 1775
$\frac{m}{59}$ p^{t} 11. P.M.

No. 1585—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 225.

Lord North—I am much pleased at Your information of the very respectable Majority in favour of the Address Moved by You on the present rebellious State of America ; I should imagine that after the very flagrant outrage committed by the Province of New Hampshire, some notice ought to be taken of it, for whatever difference prudence may devise between the New England Governments and those of the rest of North America this cannot extend to New Hampshire

Queens House
Feby 3^{d} 1775
$\frac{m}{20}$ p^{t} 10. A.M.

No. 1586—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 226.

Lord North—I am much pleased at finding that You concluded last night the business of the Address, though I feel for the fatigue You must have endured by sitting in the House till this morning at three.

Queens House
Feby 7*th* 1775
$\frac{m}{5}$. *p^t* 9. A.M.

No. 1587—*Lord North to the King.*

[7 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North upon reconsidering the answer, is of opinion, that it may be shortned by the omission of these words "*In the exercise of the Powers with which I am intrusted*" He has the honour of transmitting for his Majesty's consideration a plan of the answer without the words in question. He has sent the answer to the Lords of the Cabinet drawn up in the two different ways, & shall be furnish'd with their opinions, before he pays his duty to his Majesty tomorrow at St James's, which he will not fail to do at the time his Majesty has been pleased to appoint.

Tuesda^y Even^g

No. 1588—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 226.

Lord North—The proposed answer to the Address is highly proper, as it conveys the sentiments that must be harboured by every candid and rational Mind, this language ought to open the eyes of the deluded Americans but if it does not, it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the most coercive measures

Queen's House
Feby 8*th* 1775
$\frac{m}{50}$. *pt* 11. A.M.

No. 1589—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 227.

Lord North—The joint Address of the two Houses of Parliament having been carried by such great Majoritys, to give it the appearance it deserves with the Public nothing now remains necessary but its being presented tomorrow by a large Attendance; I therefore hope You will insinuate the propriety of this, and that the Members may come up with the Speaker from the House of Commons not join him at St James's; I have given Lord Rochford a like hint for the House of Lords

Queens House
Feby 8th 1775.
$\frac{m}{18}$. p^{t} 6 P.M.

No. 1590—*Lord North to the King.*

[8 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty a fair copy of the proposed answer to the two Houses of Parliament. There are two small alterations from the last copy sent to his Majesty, the word *Always* which was inserted in the former copy though superfluous is here omitted, and the words *My American Subjects* alterd to *My Subjects in America*. This alteration is rather a nicety, but it is made to avoid a misconstruction of the term *American Subjects*. All the inhabitants of the Colonies being in effect *British subjects* though establish'd in America, &, as such under the control of the laws of Great Britain. Some persons having objected to the words as they formerly stood, Lord North thought it better to alter them, than leave them liable to any misinterpretation.

Downing Street *Wednesday night.*

No. 1591.

Directions

From the King for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. and given to Lord Rochford.

The 22^{d}, 40th. 44th. & 45th Ordered for foreign Services and to be immediately Compleated to their present Numbers; they will not be ordered to embark untill replaced by an equal number of Men.

A Return of the Men raised in Ireland agreable to the late Order to be transmitted from Ireland on the 25th. of the present Month

Also a Return of the Number of Officers who have arrived in Ireland that have been ordered to take the Command of the Draughts and Recruits.

In the King's handwriting, and endorsed by him.

No. 1592—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 227.

Lord North—The hearty concurrence of the Majority of the House of Commons in the measures proposed to be pursued in New England could not be more evident than in with good humour receiving the motion for the temporary restraining the Trade and Fishery of that Province at so late an hour as Six the last Evening, and consequently being open to a long debate.

I find that the preparations the three Major Generals must inevitably make for their expedition to N. America cannot cost them less than 500£ each; they have behaved so very properly and are so poor, that I wish You could find some means of instructing Lord Barrington to allow them that Sum, I should think as the Service is quite different from any other this might be effected without establishing a precedent that other Officers might avail themselves of on future occasions.

Queens House *Feb^{y}* 11th 1775 $\frac{m}{20}$ *p^{t}* 9 A.M.

No. 1593—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 229.

Lord North—By the Minutes of the House of Lords of Yesterday I find the Landtax Bill has passed both Houses I am ready to go to the House of Peers the day that may best suit the other Bills that may be ready or nearly so now ; I therefore desire when You have enquired which will be most convenient that I may have due notice for giving the necessary Orders.

Queens House
Feby 14th 1775.
$\frac{m}{50}$. *pt* 8 P.M.

No. 1594—*Lord North to the King.*

[14 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's commands respecting the Land Tax Act, & has enquired if there is any particular reason to hurry the passing of it, He finds that either Thursday or Friday or any other day in the next week which is most agreable to his Majesty will be equally convenient in regard to the public business. His Majesty will, therefore, appoint that day which is most suitable to his own convenience.

Lord North did not think it necessary to inform his Majesty of the debate in the House of Commons yesterday upon the motion of the two thousand additional seamen. as it was but short & was not followed by a division.

Lord North takes the liberty of inclosing a very private letter sent by a private hand from the Governor of Maryland to his Brother, which conveys the Governor's sincere opinion which he appears by the letter itself not to venture to send in a public & official manner. Lord North adds a very silly anonymous letter which he received a day or two ago by the post, & which he would have communicated before, if he had thought it deserving of the least regard. He thinks, however, upon recollection, that no advice that he receives, be it never so ridiculous, upon any point of importance ought to be conceal'd from his Majesty.

Downing Street *Tuesday Even*^{g}.

No. 1595—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 229.

QUEENS HOUSE *Feb^{y}* 15th 1775

$\frac{m}{6}$. *p^{t}* 10 A.M.

LORD NORTH—I take this method of returning the Secret letter from Maryland; the Author seems to be a Spirited Man and well adapted to the difficulties he may meet with; but where violence is with resolution repelled it commonly yields, and I owne though a thorough friend to holding out the Olive Branch I have not the smallest doubt that if it does not succeed that when once vigorous measures appear to be the only means left of bringing the Americans to a due Submission to the Mother Country that the Colonies will Submit; I return also the foolish anonimous letter, any of that nature I equally despise, whilst I have nothing to lay to my charge I entirely place my security in the protection of the Divine Disposer of All things, and shall never look to the right or left but steadily pursue the Tract which my Conscience dictates to be the right one.

As there seems to be no hurry in passing the Land tax I will postpone it till Friday, and desire notice may be given that the private [bills] which can be finished by that day may be passed at the same time.

No. 1596—*Lord North to the King.*

[15 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Augmentation of the Army, after a short debate in a thin House was, about five o'clock, carried by a division of 91 ayes against 15 Noes.

DOWNING STREET ½ *p^{t}* 5. *Wednesday.*

No. 1597—*Lord North to the King.*

[17 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty a packet containing the Canvass of the House of Commons both on the

American business, & on the question of the Middlesex Election, by which his Majesty will perceive the great majority we have upon the first, & our fair prospect of success on the second. Lord North has added a Secret Service receipt for his Majesty's signature, & the proposals of Lieut: Col: Maclean, whom he mention'd some time ago to his Majesty. Mr Maclean desires to have a Mandamus for lands in America, as a pretence for going there, which he will return when he comes back to England. He stipulates for no reward unless his services deserve it, & speaks with great confidence of his prospect of success. The first proposal he seems sure of, & does not despair of succeeding in the others. Lord North has dirtied the paper by writing the names of some Half pay Officers on the back of it who were ready to go with him & assist him.

Downing Street. *Friday afternoon.*

No. 1598—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 230.

Lord North—I am much pleased with Your sending the Canvas of the House of Commons on the American and Middlesex Questions which serves to correct the former List of the new Parliament.

I return the Secret Service Receipt and the proposal of Lieut. Col. Maclean Which latter deserves attention

Queens House
Feby 17th 1775
$\frac{m}{40}$ *pt* 6 P.M.

No. 1599—*Lord North to the King.*

[19 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North having arrived on Friday last at St James's too late to lay before his Majesty the determination of the Cabinet on Thursday evening & the directions he had received from the

Lords to move the inclosed resolution in the Committee on the American papers, has the honour of inclosing the proposed resolution to his Majesty. Lord North hopes for great utility (if not in America, at least on this side of the water,) to arise to the publick from this motion; He is confident it gives up no right, & that it contains precisely the plan which ought to be adopted by Great Britain; even if all America were subdued. He has reason to think it would give general satisfaction here, & that it will greatly facilitate the passing the Bill now in the House for restraining the Trade of New England, & the other which must, he fears, be soon brought into the House for subjecting Virginia, Maryland, & other provinces to the same restrictions.

Downing Street. *Sunday morn^g*

No. 1600—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 231.

Queens House *Feb^y* 19*th* 1775.
$\frac{m}{8}$ *p^t* 6. P.M.

Lord North—I very highly approve of the Resolution proposed to be moved tomorrow in the Committee on the American Papers, as it plainly defines the line to be held in America, and as it puts an end to Congresses, it certainly will have a good effect in this Country and I should hope in at least some of the Colonies. I have seen Lord Suffolk this day who has assured me that the Solicitor General will join You on Wednesday if he can make a real distinction to cover him from the strictures of opposition; he says he is certain Lord Guernsey and Mr Charles Finch are open to vote with You on that occasion if applied to by You; and he has promised me that if upon that they shall consult him, that he will say the question is different now than when agitated formerly, and that they are at liberty to take the part You wish; I have also sent to the D. of Newcastle that Lord Thomas Clinton might be recalled from Bath but have not succeeded.

No. 1601—*Lord North to the King.*

[20 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the resolution proposed today in the Committee was carried after a long debate by a great majority. In the first part of the day an idea struck several gentlemen that it was too great a concession, & we were likely to lose several friends, but their wavering was a strong proof that the disposition of the house independent of any ministerial connection is to maintain the authority of Great Britain over America. Mr Ellis who differ'd from us upon a real conviction that our measure was wrong, spoke against us in the most friendly terms, & Behaved, as indeed he has always done, as a man of honour, & a conscientious friend of Government.

The Motion was for the Chairman to leave the chair, & the division was in the negative.

Ayes.	88.
Noes.	274.

Lord North has not yet received the list of Speakers, but will have the honour of sending it to his Majesty as soon as he receives it.

Downing Street ¼ *p*^{t} 11. P.M.

Lord North has just received the List, & has the honour of inclosing it.

Enclosure.

Speakers upon the Resolution moved in the Committee on American Papers Feb. 20. 1775

For.	Against.
Lord North.	Mr Fox.
Govr Pownall	Mr Ellis.
Mr Jenkinson.	Mr Adam.
Mr Cornwall.	Mr T. Townshend.
Sir Gilbert Elliot.	Mr Acland.

For.		Against.
Sollicitor General.		Soll^{r} Genl for Scotland.
Mr Turner.		Mr Van
		Col. Barré
		Mr Burke.
		Mr Dunning.
Ayes	274	Lord John Cavendish.
Noes —	88	Mr Hartley.
	—	Mr Sawbridge.
Majority.	186	Admiral Frankland.

No. 1602—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 232.

Lord North—I never doubted the zeal of the House of Commons in Support of the just Superiority of the Mother Country over its Colonies, but the debate of Yesterday is a very convincing proof of it; no one can be more sincerely of that opinion than myself though thoroughly approving the Resolution taken which certainly in a most manly Manner shews what is expected and gives up no right

Queens House
Feby 21st 1775
$\frac{m}{15}$. *pt* 9. A.M.

No. 1603—*Lord North to the King.*

[22 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty. that Mr Wilkes's Motion for expunging the resolution of the last Parliament which declared him, in consequence of his expulsion, incapable of being re-elected has been negatived by a very creditable majority.

Ayes.	171.
Noes.	239.

Lord North has the honour of inclosing the list of Speakers. The debate lasted till 12 o'clock.

Downing Street. 1 *o'clock.* A.M.

Enclosure.

Speakers upon Mr Wilkes's Motion for expunging from the Journals the Resolution of the 17 Feb: 1769

For	Against
Lord Mayor	Mr C. Fox.
Mr Recorder of London.	Genl Fitzroy.
Serjt Adair.	Lord Stanley.
Mr Grenville.	Col. Onslow
Mr Ja. Grenville	Mr J. St John.
Lord Lumley.	Mr Van
Capt Luttrell.	Lord North.
Mr Vyner	Mr Wallace.
Sir Geo. Savile.	Mr Attorney General
Mr Solicitor General.	Mr Gilbert.
Mr T. Townshend	

For . . .	171
Against . .	239.
Majority . . .	68

No. 1604—*The King to Lord North.*

[22 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North—It is with pleasure I see the Majority so Considerable on this old bone of contention, but think the Sollicitor General might for the sake of consistency have silently voted in the minority without adding to the list of Speakers, though I trust he alone defended the question.

$\frac{m}{30}$. p^t 8 P.M.

No. 1605—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 233.

Lord North—It is impossible that any thing could have proved more advantageous than the bringing forward the old affair of the Middlesex Election as it has met with a hansomer majority than in the former Parliament and I flatter myself we shall in future not hear that old bone of contention brought into agitation. I do not comprehend the reason of Mr Solicitor General's chusing to speak unless he thinks upon that question being consistent is a veil over that duplicity that often appears in his political deportment. I owne the frankness of the Attorney is much more to my mind.

Queen's House.
*Feb^y^* 23^d^ 1775.
$\frac{m}{57}$. *pt* 8 A.M.

No. 1606—*Lord North to the King.*

[23 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that there was one division today upon the question whether the Speaker should [leave] the chair in order to let the House go into the Committee upon the Massachusets Bill, which question was carried by 97 votes against 24. The House then went into the Committee, & sat till past ten o'clock hearing Evidence brought by the American Merchants against the Bill.

Downing Street $\frac{3}{4}$ *p^t^* 10. P.M.

No. 1607—*Lord North to the King.*

[27 *February*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the House of Commons has this day agreed to the resolution of the

Committee of last Monday after a pretty long debate without any division. Lord North incloses the list of Speakers

Enclosure.

Against agreeing with the Report of the Resolution	For the Question
Mr Scott	Lord Clare
Mr Acland	Sir Philip Jennings Clarke
Mr Temple Luttrell	Mr Powis
Mr Hartley	Lord North
Mr T Townshend	Sir Richard Sutton
Mr Turner	Mr Stanley
Mr Sawbridge	General Burgoyne
Governor Johnston	Mr Penton.

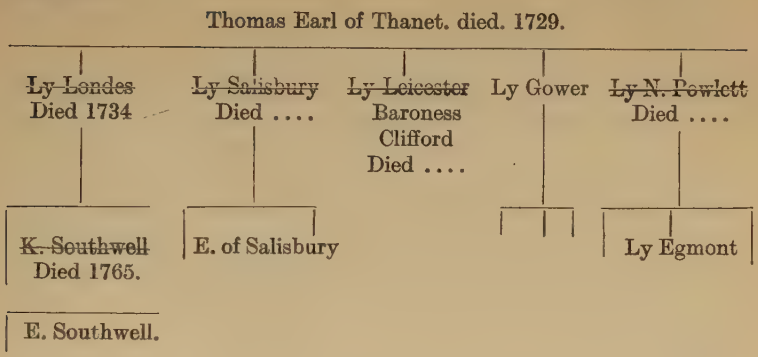
No. 1608—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that by Lord Strichen's death, two places in Scotland are become vacant. a Lord of Session, & the General of the Mint: The former office was, if Lord North remembers correctly, promised to Mr Lockhart, & Lord North begs leave to recommend to his Majesty Mr Elliot, brother to Sir Gilbert, for the latter.

Lord North has the honour of inclosing a paper which he has received from Mr Southwell, & which he intended to deliver to his Majesty yesterday. As Lady Leicester is either dead or at the point of death, it is probable that his Majesty may soon receive applications from other quarters: Lord North would, therefore, think it wrong to delay for a moment communicating the inclosed memorial and which explains the claims of the different persons who may aspire to the Barony of Clifford, with their respective relationship to the old Lord Thanet.

Downing Street.
Tuesday Feb: 28. 11 *o'clock.* A.M.

Enclosure.



No. 1609—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 235.

Lord North—The vacancy in the Court of Session must be filled up by Mr Lockhart agreable to the application of Lord Mansfield and I consent to the Brother of Sr Gilbert Elliot being appointed General of the Mint. It will be right to wait the receipt of the applications of the other Heirs to the Barony of Clifford, but at the same time, the Earl of Salisbury and Lady Egmont having for their families Seats in the House of Lords are out of the question, the decision must lie between Mr Southwell and the Dowager Countess of Gower, the former being descended from the Eldest Sister and having an Estate sufficient to support the Dignity seems to have a prior claim to favour.

Queens House.
Febv 28*th* 1775.
$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt* 2. P.M.

No. 1610—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *March* 4. 1775.

As Lord Sandwich is to set out to morrow for Portsmouth to assist at the choice of a Mayor, & therefore cannot have the honour of attending your Majesty for some days, he takes the liberty to send a commission for your Royal signature.

The young gentleman recommended is about sixteen years of age, & nephew to Lieut: Coll: Carruthers of the Marines.

No. 1611—*Lord North to the King.*

[6 *March*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the New England Bill was this day reported & order'd to be engrossed by 215 against 61. The Speakers were for the Question Mr Jenkinson, Mr Rice, the Lord Advocate & the Solicitor General for Scotland against Mr Fox, Mr Thos. Townshend, Mr Burke, Lord John Cavendish & Mr John Johnston.

Downing Street. *Monday* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p*^{t} 7 P.M.

No. 1612—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 235.

Lord North—Though in general it is not just to weigh the propriety of a measure by the event, yet in the case of the Bill reported this day it is fair to declare, that the languor of Opposition arose from feeling the sense of the Nation warm in favour of the proposition ; the more I revolve in my mind the line adopted in the American affairs, the more I am convinced of the rectitude, candour, and becoming firmness, and if properly attended to must with time be crowned with success.

Queens House.
March 6th 1775.
$\frac{m}{30}$ *p*^{t} 8 P.M.

No. 1613—*Lord North to the King.*

[8 *March*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the New England Restriction bill is pass'd to day. There was not much debate, but a division upon a rider offer'd by Mr Hartley, which was rejected by a great majority.

Endorsed by the King, March 8th, 1775,

No. 1614—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford with infinite concern is obliged to be the transmitter of disagreeable news to your Majesty, which is no less than an irreparable Breach between Lord Harcourt, & Gen[l] Elliot, Lord Rochford on receiving the inclosed letters, immediately sent for S[r] John Blaquiere concluding he had also received letters from Ireland, which your Majesty will see he has by the inclosed which S[r] John has entrusted Lord Rochford with, before Lord Rochford received these letters, he was setting down to write to your Majesty on a more agreeable subject for having had much at heart the very essential service of ordering to obedience the rebellious Americans & the absolute necessity of hastning the second embarkation from Ireland and knowing the Impossibility of that taking place till Troops could be spared from hence to reimplace them he consulted S[r] John Blaquiere yesterday upon it, & after some conversation on the subject found him ready at all risks, to undertake it a general order was sent from your Majesty's Secretary of State to recruit at large in Ireland, that 600 recruits should be procured mixt with Roman catholicks & protestants, and that he would pledge himself, that he would support in the Irish parliament, should Government be attacked for taking away the protestants that the exigency of the situation of affairs required it. Gen[l] Harvey once seemed to think that 500 would be sufficient, but S[r] John undertakes for 600, and if this plan meets with your Majesty's approbation, orders shall be immediately sent to Lord Harcourt in Consequence at the last Cabinet meeting Lord North although averse to the first Idea of raising all the men wanted in Ireland, thought a part might be raised there in proportion to what may be raised in England & Scotland.

Berkley Square 13th *March* 1775

$\frac{m}{47}$ *past* 9 P.M.

No. 1615—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford in obedience to your Majesty's Commands has the honor to send your Majesty the proposal for raising 600

Recruits in Ireland, together with the Draught of a letter he proposes to write to the Lord Lieutenant, when your Majesty shall approve of the plan. Lord Rochford has seen General Harvey this morning, who approves of the plan and thinks 600 men will be a good acquisition. Lord Rochford cannot avoid observing to your Majesty that there has been no Tergiversation on his part, unitedly with the rest of your Majesty's servants, he considered the first proposal as dangerous, and Impracticable, and if Lord Rochford has changed his mind from thinking it, as he did at first, not feasible in any shape, it was his anxiety for promoting your Majesty's service that made him renew the proposition in every shape, and if he succeeds he claims no merit from it, as nothing but Sr John Blaquieres chearfully undertaking for its success, could have obviated every difficulty.

Cleveland Row 14th *March* 1775

$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 2 P.M.

No. 1616—*Lord North to the King.*

[15 *March*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Mr Grenville's Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Members of Parliament to vacate their Seats was after some debate rejected though not by a very considerable Majority.

Ayes. 126
Noes. 173.

Enclosure.

For the Question	Against the Question
Mr Grenville.	M^{r} De Grey.
Lord Bulkeley	Mr Ellis.
Lord Folkstone	Lord North.
Mr Bailey	Mr Rigby.
Mr Townshend.	
Mr Fox.	
Sir John Astley	

For the Question	Against the Question
Col: Barré	
Mr Burke	
Govr Johnston.	
Sr Geo. Savile	
Sir John Griffin.	
Mr Acland.	
Mr Vyner	

No. 1617—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to acquaint your majesty that the house is Just up, that nothing was done but Hearing of witnesses and the debate is adjourned till tomorrow ; Ld Barrington & general Harvey shall be immediately apprised of your majestys pleasure and Sr John Blaquiere will send a messenger with a private letter to Ld Harcourt, that there may be no difficulties made from that Quarter, Ld Rochford has today hinted to Ld Suffolk that 600 men could be got in Ireland whether he approves of it or no is now immaterial as Cabinet need not be consulted upon it.

Berkley square 15 *March* 1775 $\frac{m}{10}$ *past* 9 P.M.

No. 1618—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Ld Rochford has just received the inclosed letter from Sr John Blaquiere which as it is an appendix to what your majesty has already received, may serve to throw some more light upon the Transaction which is the reason of Ld Rochfords troubling your Majesty with it. Ld Rochford not being alone with your majesty today, could not say that Coll Rainsford is ordered to attend to morrow to Windsor in mourning His R Highness the Duke of Gloucesters child that is dead.

Berkley Square 20 *March* 1775
$\frac{m}{10}$ *past* 9 P.M.

No. 1619—*Lord North to the King.*

[22 *March*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Mr Burke's motions, having given rise to a long debate, were at last partly set aside by previous questions, & partly negatived The first previous question caused a division in which the numbers were ;

Ayes.	78
Noes.	270.

all the other questions were decided without a division.

Wednesday night.

Enclosure.

List of Speakers.

For Mr Burke's motion.	Against Mr B—'s motion.
Mr Burke.	Mr Jenkinson.
Ld John Cavendish.	Lord Clare.
Mr Powys.	Mr Cornwall.
Ld Tenham.	Mr Lister.
Mr Sawbridge.	Ld George Germaine.
Mr Fox.	The Attorney General.
Mr Field.	Mr Ann Poulett.
Mr Hotham.	Lord Frederick Campbell.
	Mr Adam Drummond.

No. 1620—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I shall certainly be at Westminster by a little after two at latest, so that no delay will arise by my passing the Bills on a Ballotting Day.

Queen House
March 24*th* 1775
$\frac{m}{40}$ p^t 11 A.M.

No. 1621—*Lord North to the King.*

[27 *March*, 1775.]

Lord North, having been prevented by many visits & a board of Treasury from paying his duty to his Majesty on Friday morning was not able to convey to his Majesty Lord Weymouth's grateful & dutiful acceptance of the Gold Key. He saw his Lordship on Friday morning, & was authorized by him to lay him at his Majesty's feet with every expression of duty, & acknowledgement of his Majesty's goodness.

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that as Mr Hamilton continues to demand inadmissible conditions for quitting the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, Sir John Blaquiere has open'd another negociation, by which he has reason to hope to procure a place for Mr Flood on more reasonable terms, if his Majesty will permit him to proceed. His plan is to treat with Mr Fox for his office of Clerk of the Rolls which he will probably part with for a pension much inferior to what would content Mr Hamilton. Mr Fox's place might be given to Mr Ellis, & the Vice Treasurer's office would remain for Mr Flood.

Lord North accompanies this note to his Majesty by Gen: Home's papers, as he thinks it very possible that he may be obliged to go down to the House of Commons so soon, as not to be able to pay his duty at the Levee today.

Lord North has the honour of acquainting his Majesty that the Duke of Marlborough has repeated his solicitations in behalf of Lt Col. Gordon, & is afraid that it will not be possible to put him by. He has had an application from the Dutchess of Bedford in behalf of Mr Fitzpatrick, & would submit to his Majesty whether he will allow Lord North to give her Grace any prospect of success in a future application.

Bushy Park. *Monday morning.*

No. 1622—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *March* 27. 1775.
half past four o'clock.

Lord Sandwich takes the liberty to inform your Majesty that he has seen Ld Bristol & that he is convinced the matter will be

settled on Wednesday (when Ld Bristol will pay his duty again to your Majesty) in the manner your Majesty wishes it Should.

Ld Sandwich told Ld Bristol that he thought the King listened to the idea of a promotion, but that he did not fully explain his intentions; and that upon the whole it was Lord Sandwich's opinion that if he confined himself to the single object of the flag, & agreed to vacate the Admiralty, he would prevail upon your Majesty to gratify him. Ld Bristol said that was his only object & seemed greatly pleased with the prospect of his success.

Ld Sandwich told him that he thought it would be very awkward for him to come over all the other Lords of the Admiralty to sign second, to which he answered he could sit at the Board on no other conditions, & if there was any difficulty upon that point he must at once determine to quit, whither he had his flag or not.

No. 1623—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 236.

Lord North—As I find by the letter received this forenoon from You Lord Weymouths ready acceptance of the Gold Key vacated by the death of the late worthy and honourable Man that held that Employment; having received that Badge of Office from the present Earl of Bristol this day I authorise You to acquaint Lord Weymouth that I will confer it on him next Wednesday.

If the Office of Clerk of the Pells can be vacated and made acceptable to Mr Ellis that will make the arrangement proposed for Mr Flood feasible. I therefore consent to Your encouraging any reasonable proposal for that purpose; but expect in future that Office is to remain at the disposition of this side of the Water.

As the Duke of Marlborough is so very pressing for Lieut. Col. Gordon I will think of his application but do not chuse to give encouragement to that in favour of Captain Fitzpatrick, I do not chuse to fill my family with professed Gamesters.

Queens House

March 27th 1775 $\frac{m}{2}$ p^t 7. P.M.

No. 1624—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Mr Hartly's motions in the House today for addressing the Crown to make requisition to the Colonies, & to suspend for three years the British Port Bill, the Massachuset's Charter Bill, & the Bill for the impartial administration of Justice in that Colony were rejected after a short debate without a division. Lord North subjoins the List of Speakers.

For Mr Hartley's motions.	against the motions.
Mr Hartley.	Ld North.
Sir Cecil Wray.	Mr Lyttelton.
Mr Thos Townshend	Mr Viner.
Sr George Saville	
Mr Tuffnell.	

Endorsed by the King, March 27th, 1775.

No. 1625—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—Your attention in rather chusing to send the two Warrants than bring them after the long Drawing Room of this day, is not lost upon me.

Queens House
March 28th 1775.
$\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 6 P.M.

No. 1626—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Your Majesty will I hope forgive me for troubling you again, to explain a circumstance that is necessary you should be informed of before Lord Bristol has the honour of an audience.

Lord Bristol says that Ld Vere has informed him, that the Duke of Newcastle told him that the King would not let a Peer sign under a Commoner, & that Lord Vere had acquiesced under that command.

The books of the Admiralty prove directly against this

declaration; Lord Sandwich has examined them from June 1747 when Lord Anson was made a Peer, Lord Vere was then at the Board of Admiralty & continued there till November 1749, during all which period he signs before Ld Anson, without a single instance to the contrary.

Mr Buller is now second in the Patent; if nobility gave a title to precedence at the Board, Ld Palmerston, Ld Charles Spencer & Ld Lisburne, & allso Captain Hervey, till his brothers death, should have signed before him.

In case your Majesty should chuse to satisfy yourself of Lord Vere Beauclerks preserving his precedence over Lord Anson, the messenger who brings this box carries with him two of the Admiralty books for your Majestys inspection, if you care to give yourself that trouble.

What makes Ld Veres forgetfullness the more remarkable is, that after Ld Anson was made a Peer, & before Ld Vere left the Board there were three new commissions issued, in all which he preserved his rank next to Ld Sandwich, & Ld Anson came after him.

Your Majesty will observe in the Order book, which contains a copy of the Original Orders, the initial letters of the names with which they were signed are put down: & I send a list of the several Boards of Admiralty from 1673 to this day, to shew who the Lords were to whom those initials belong.

It may not be improper to apprize your Majesty, that Ld Bristol in his conversation with Ld Sandwich yesterday, never dropped the least hint that he intimated to your Majesty a wish that Captain Phipps should succeed him as Colonell of Marines.

ADMIRALTY
March 29. 1775.

No. 1627—*Sir Grey Cooper to General Gage.*

SIR—My Lords Commissioners of his Majestys Treasury having resumed the consideration of the Memorial of Messieurs Nesbitt, Drummond, & Franks Contractors for furnishing Provisions to the Troops in North America, submitting whether it may not be expedient to direct you to order any quantity of Provisions you may think proper out of the Stores of Quebec in

case the Provinces of New York, Pensylvania & Maryland, should not suffer Provisions to be shipped for the Troops at Boston : I am ordered by their Lordships to desire you to give orders (if it shall appear to you to be necessary) for removing the Provisions in store at Quebec to such Places as you shall think more convenient for the Troops under your command.

I am &c GREY COOPER.

30 *March* 1775.

No. 1628—*Mr. C. Jenkinson to the King.*

In obedience to your Majesty's Commands I have perused the enclosed Papers ; and am humbly of Opinion, that if there should be wanted three complete Regiments for the Service of this Kingdom, the Proposal made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may be adopted with propriety, so far as respects Great Britain.

The British Establishment will thereby acquire, according to the different Plans, either 2841, or 2451 Men already Disciplined and fit for immediate Service, without any Expence except that of the Arms & Accoutrements necessary for those that are to replace them.

These three Regiments may properly replace the Troops that are intended to be sent to the East Indies ; and as the whole Charge of the latter is to be defrayed, according to the late Act of Parliament, by the East India Company, the Sums Voted for them may be applied to the Pay of the former, so that there will be no encrease of Expence.

The raising of the new Regiments in Ireland will also afford proper opportunities of Promoting Officers of Merit and long standing on that Establishment, to whom, from their situation, it has hither to been impossible to give an equal share in the general Promotion of the Army.

The manner of Forming the future Establishment of the Regiments in Ireland is a matter of which I presume not to be a competent Judge ; I shall therefore only observe, that of the two Propositions made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the second appears to be most eligible, as it avoids the necessity of draughting the Highland Regiments, which is a Measure always unadviseable.

The objections to this Plan are, in part, of such a nature, that

they might come more properly from other Departments of Your Majesty's Government than from me : But as they occur to me, I hope I shall not offend in suggesting them.

By bringing from Ireland three complete Regiments, the effective Force there will be so reduced, that it may be doubtful whether it will be then thought sufficient for the Defence of that Kingdom.

It is a point therefore worthy of the most serious Consideration what probability there is of raising the new Corps which are to replace the Troops drawn from thence ; for We have hitherto found by experience that the Recruits raised in Ireland desert so fast while they continue in that Kingdom, or in the Neighbourhood of it, that not above half of those who are Enlisted are ever brought to the Publick Service : The Recruiting Funds of the Regiments who have sent Parties there, have been exhausted ; and Your Majesty has from these Considerations found it necessary of late to make new Regulations to prevent this Evil as far as possible. And for the same reason We have been obliged to March the Companies, lately raised in Ireland, from the Western Coasts of this Kingdom immediately on their arrival. The Regiments serving in Ireland have from the like circumstances been able in very few instances to encrease their Numbers by Recruiting there ; which makes them at present so incomplete : It is submitted, therefore, whether it will be possible to Form new Corps for the Service of that Kingdom : consisting wholly of Irish Recruits ; Such of them as are to be procured by means of Levy-Money received from the Old Regiments, will probably never be raised, and if the remainder that are to be procured by the Officers who are to be Promoted in consequence thereof, should be raised and shewn at a Review, it is easy to foresee that by Desertion these Corps will soon become much more incomplete than the Regiments now serving in that Kingdom : And it does not appear to me that any assistance can be given by the old Corps in Ireland to the Forming of the New Regiments, by furnishing, as proposed, a certain amount of Men ; For Six of those Regiments are not now on an average complete, even according to the proposed new Establishment, and the other three on an Average want of it more than 500 Men each ; so that it will not be possible for them to give Men ; they can only give Levy-Money.

The bringing the Establishment of the Irish Regiments to the same Standard as that of the British may be in itself adviseable; and Battalions on Service ought if possible to consist of the numbers recommended by Lord Amherst: It were for this reason to be wished, that the Regiments on actual Service in America and the West Indies (the last of which, according to Returns, late received, are exceedingly incomplete) could be kept up to those Numbers, which, as it cannot be possibly Effected by any method of Regimental Recruiting, can only be done by Draughts: and there being less Objection and Difficulty in draughting Independent Companies than larger Corps: that Form of new Levies is, in my Opinion, for that, as well as other reasons, the best calculated for the Publick Service, where no special reasons are assigned for adopting any other Method.

C. Jenkinson.

No. 1629—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 238.

Lord North—I have enclosed a paper by way of bringing the sketch drawn up by M. G. Howe to some consistency; and authorize You to take the steps proposed in this paper.

Queens House
April 1st 1775.
$\frac{m}{15}$ p^t 5 P.M.

No. 1630—*Memorandum by the King.*

Printed. Donne I. 239.

[1 *April*, 1775.]

The sketch formed by M. G. Howe bears testimony to the propriety of having nominated him to serve in America.

The forming the two Corps of Rangers may become necessary if on the Arrival of the Troops in America Lt G. Gage shall think it expedient; Lt Col. Gorham is qualified to command one of

them ; but the conduct of Major Rogers has in every sense been so improper and perhaps criminal, that he cannot be thought of ; but Lt G. Gage will most probably be able to find a proper one among the Officers now settled in America : the Secretary at War ought therefore to see the proposed plan for raising these Corps, that if reasonable, Lt G. Gage may be authorised to form them ; but the Officers must not obtain Military rank, nor be entitled to half pay, but may for this instance of Zeal be allowed a grant of Lands.

Lt G. Amherst ought to be shewn the whole sketch and to be consulted as to the quantity of Artillery demanded for the detached Corps in New Yorke, and if thought reasonable may point out where it can best be furnished.

And Ld. Sandwich to be consulted as to the Armed Vessels. The Cypher of correspondence seems necessary and must immediately be prepared.

An Established Secretary to a detached General would be drawn in future as a precedent ; the one employed at New York ought therefore only whilst the present emergency subsists to be allowed 10^{s} per diem for any Officer he may employ on such Service.

There can be no reason for empowering the Commander in Chief in America to name the vacant Commission, the Regts. are so weak that the vacancies may continue without inconvenience till reported to England.

As M. G. Haldiman cannot well be employed on the present unpleasant service ; M. G. Carleton must be apprised that if any accident should happen to L. G. Gage he is then immediately to repair to the Army, and M. G. Howe must (if such an event should happen) conduct affairs untill the arrival of his Senior M. General.

The giving L. G. Gage a clear line how far he can act without the assistance of a Civil Magistrate in the present state of confusion is absolutely necessary as also for the direction of any corps that may be detached into other Provinces ; and how far the Commander in Chief can delegate any command of Troops in other Provinces independent of the Governors.

Draft and fair copy, both in the King's handwriting.

No. 1631—*Lord North to the King.*

[3 *April*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty a paper he has received from Lt Col: Maclean, containing his wishes, if he is employed with his friends upon the service he has proposed to undertake. Lord North intreats his Majesty's pleasure whether he may assent to them, & if they are approved, Mr Maclean will set out tomorrow for New York Gen. Gage may defray them out of the contingencies of the army.

Tuesday ½ *p*^{t} 12. P.M.

No. 1632—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 240.

Lord North—I am not inclined to say harsh things, but I am so astonished at the very unreasonable demands that Lieut. Col. Maclean had drawn up they have the air either of being actuated by the over cunning his Countrymen are accused of often mistaking for that caution which every wise man ought to accompany [h]is actions with, or from his imagining that his Services, cannot be supplied by any other person ; the only fair plan for employing him would be allowing him Pay as Lieut Col. Commandant of the Corps he is to raise and the rest of the Officers to have the same as the Regiments employed in America ; and if they are employed when the business is over and they [are] disembodied to be allowed Grants of Land on the Same terms as the Officers that Served in the last War in America ; Lieut Col. Maclean Cannot ask more for his Wife if he dies during the Service than £100. per Annum which is double what even a Colonel's Widow ever obtains and a Grant of Lands for his Children ; Major Macdonald in the same situation £50 and a smaller Grant of Lands. If this does not suit the Lieut. Col. I have no doubt Lt G. Gage will find officers ready on Such advantageous terms to undertake what this Gentleman may not think advisable to undertake ; the precedent would be so very

bad that there would in futurity be no satisfying any Man; I therefore lose no time in conveying my ideas to You which I am sure when You have considered You will see the truth of them.

QUEENS HOUSE
April 4th 1775.
$\frac{m}{15}$ p^t 3 P.M.

No. 1633—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford was unfortunately at Fulham yesterday and did not Come to Town untill late in the Evening otherwise your Majesty should have had earlier the Draughts to the Lord Lieu^t & Genl Elliot, which he now submits for your majestys approbation Lord Rochford has made full enquiry into the unintelligible letter of Ld Harcourt, relative to the first embarkation and hopes the inclosed Intelligence given by Sr John Blaquiere will explain it to your Majesty's satisfaction.

CLEVELAND ROW 5*th April* 1775 $\frac{m}{55}$ *past* 10 A.M.

No. 1634—*Lord North to the King.*

[5 *April*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Act for restraining the trade of Pensylvania &c passed after a short debate by a great majority

Ayes	192.
Noes	46.

The Speakers for the Bill were Lord North, Mr Rigby, Sr Richard Sutton, Sr John Duntze Mr Gascoyne.

Against the Bill, Mr Hartley, Gen. Conway, Ld John Cavendish, Mr Bull, Mr Sawbridge, Ld Granby, Mr Thos Townshend.

No. 1635—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 241.

Lord North—By the Public Advertizer of this morning I see the Livery have in Guildhall yesterday unanimously agreed to make an Address Remonstrance and Petition on the American Measures, a meeting where the business was proposed by Capt Allen cannot be very respectable nor deserve more civility than the one which fabricated a like production the last Year; I am clear therefore no answer ought to be returned to it but as on that occasion an intimation to them from the Lord Chamberlain that as the last Year no answer will be made; I see the Sheriffs will attend this day; and should think Monday the best day for receiving this ridiculous though insolent production

Queens House
April 6th 1775
$\frac{m}{55}$ p^t 9. A.M.

No. 1636—*Lord North to the King.*

[6 *April*, 1775.]

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's commands, & has carefully re-consider'd the opinion he suggested yesterday to his Majesty but, though there are a thousand reasons to wish to put an end to the method of receiving on the throne, & answering the insolent addresses of the Livery of London, He thinks it very doubtful whether a change of conduct may not be productive of more evils than persisting in the course in which we now are. We know by experience, that these addresses when received, & rejected in the usual manner fall into contempt, & are attended with no other evil consequences than the trouble & disagreeable circumstance of receiving them on the throne with a degree of distinction which they certainly do not deserve. It seems likewise unadvisable to alter the method of proceeding in the Mayoralty of Mr Wilkes. His importance which was greatly over-rated in the most violent times, is now certainly much fallen, but it would revive in the opinion of some

part of the world, if his presence should seem to be too studiously avoided. But a more important consideration is that remonstrances have been received on the throne complaining of the Legislature, & praying the dissolution of Parliament. if my intelligence is true, the present remonstrance is principally directed against evil counsellors, & should not, therefore, be treated with a degree of severity which was not shewn to the former. Lord North humbly offers these few thoughts to his Majesty's consideration. As to giving an answer or no, that will be more properly determined when we know the contents of the petition; If an answer is to be given it should be short, determined, & rather slighting than otherwise. Should his Majesty think it right not to bind himself by his answer to the Sheriffs either as to the mode of receiving the petition nor as to the answer, Care should be taken that from, what his Majesty says, there can be no pretence to infer that it is doubtful whether the petition will be *received* or no. But, perhaps, his Majesty, if he thinks there is any weight in what Lord North has mention'd, will appoint the time, & afterwards by the Lord Chamberlain, signify his pleasure with respect to the mode of reception & the answer.

Lord North has the honour of signifying to his Majesty that Lord Clive is desirous, if there is a Council at St James's to day, to kiss his Majesty's hand for the Lieutenancy of Shropshire. Lady Powis wishes that the Lieutenancy of Montgomeryshire may be held by Lord Hertford till Lord Powis is of age.

Friday morn^{g}

No. 1637—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 241.

Lord North—In revolving what You dropped yesterday of its being desirable by some mode or other to avoid receiving the new dish of insolence from the Livery of London in the Council Chamber, it has occurred to Me that if the Sheriffs come this day to know when I will receive the Lord Mayors &c. I may say that I will consider of the application they have been directed to make and will transmit them my resolution through the Channel of the Lord Chamberlain; then Ld Hertford may be directed to

write to the Sheriffs that the Address &c may be presented on Monday but that I shall not receive it on the Throne nor deliver any answer; this will bring this affair into proper order and at least make a distinction between the Livery and Common Council; and prevent my sitting in future to hear myself insulted I wish to hear Your opinion as to this mode; for it is most probable if the Sheriffs come it will be earlier than You can attend.

QUEENS HOUSE *April* 7th 1775 $\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 9 A.M.

No. 1638—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 242.

LORD NORTH—I thoroughly concurr with Your sentiments on the mode of receiving this fresh insolence from the Shop that has fabricated so many, and therefore I shall if the Sheriffs come this day appoint the receiving of it on Monday and then at the Cabinet dinner tomorrow the place of receiving it and whether any answer shall be given may be there finally settled; I have no wish but that the right mode be followed and have no objection to any that may seem most proper.

QUEENS HOUSE
April 7th 1775.
$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t M.

P.S. I shall very willingly receive Ld Clive, and think L^y Powis had judged very properly in wishing Ld. Hertford may hold the Lieutenancy of Montgomery Shire for Her Son.

No. 1639—*Lord North to the King.*

[10 *April*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that after a long debate the Hindon Bill was withdrawn & another Bill is to be brought in tomorrow, with some alterations. The Debate related to the admission of a witness.

DOWNING STREET.

Enclosure.

Speakers.

For the admission of the witness.	Against
Mr Byng.	Mr Fox
Mr Griffith.	Sr Wm Meredith.
Mr Van.	Mr Mackworth.
Mr Solr General	Mr Mellish.
Sr Geo: Yonge.	Sr Gilb: Elliot.
Mr Sawbridge	Mr Ellis.
Sr Richd Sutton.	Mr Athy General
Mr Hartley.	Mr Solr Genl: at Scotland.
Sr George Hay.	Mr J St John.
Mr Drake.	Lord North.

No. 1640—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 243.

Queens House *April* 11th 1775.

Lord North—Having obtained a sight of some notes relative to affairs in America made by M. G. Burgoyne, I took the enclosed copy ; and think them so worthy of attention that I transmit them to You and have no objection to Mr Brummel's copying it ; I wish without taking notice of Your having seen this You would send for the General and hear his ideas, as I think You might from them suggest some additional thoughts to Lord Dartmouth that might enable him to give G. Gage on some subjects more full instructions ; I am sorry Howe seems to look so much on the Command in New York as the post of confidence, as I think Burgoyne would best manage any negociation ; but a full conversation will send the latter in good humour, who at present feels a little hurt at not having been enough let into the views of Government, and if he remains at Boston he may be able to suggest what falls in conversation to the Commander in Chief which may prove of great utility

No. 1641—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of conveying to his Majesty a request of Major General Burgoyne.

He has desired Lord North to represent to his Majesty, that it will be of great importance to his private affairs, that he should be permitted to pass a part of the next Winter in Great Britain; That he does not wish for that permission till after the army is in their winter quarters, nor even then, if he should have a separate command, or if he should be employ'd in any service whatever beyond the common routine of military business, which can not suffer by his absence; That he will not fail to be in America again early in the spring before the army will be able to act, & has no objection to pass the Atlantic twice for the advantage which he will receive by a short residence in Great Britain. That, as he intends during the course of the year to inform himself minutely of the state of America, he flatters himself that by the report he shall be able to make, & by his assistance in Parliament he shall be able to render more essential service to the Public, if he has the permission he solicits, than he should, if he were to pass the whole winter in America.

Lord North promised to lay his humble request before his Majesty, & was desired to add, that he wish'd not to have his request publickly known at present, but that, if it can be granted, he may, towards the end of the summer, obtain leave to return to England for his private affairs for a short time during the dead months in the winter.

Lord North thinks it right to add for himself, that Mr Burgoyne seem'd very earnest in his wishes, & believes that the prospect of receiving the permission he prays for will be a great comfort to him under his present disappointment.

Downing Street. *Friday morning. April* 14. 1775.

No. 1642—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 244.

Lord North—I desire You will acquaint Major Gen. Burgoyne that I very much approve of his request of coming

home during the time the troops cannot be employed the next Winter in America as it will be of importance to his private affairs, besides he will be able to bring You a very full account of the Mind and dispositions of the principal people of that part of the Globe, and will be able to return with directions for Lt G. Gage that can be the more explicit as he on coming may be instructed by the General to state whatever points he has any doubt concerning. I desire You will not mention this to any one and I shall keep as exact a Silence on this Subject.

QUEENS HOUSE
April 14th 1775.
$\frac{m}{22}$ p^{t} 8 A.M.

P.S. I am glad to see by the State of the Ballot that I received last night that the Election of Directors has turned out as You wished.

No. 1643—*Lord Bristol to the King.*

St JAMES'S SQUARE *Aprill* 15 : 1775.

SIR—I should not take the Liberty of throwing Myself at your Maj:^{tys} feet in this proxy manner, did I not presume it to be less troublesome than asking your Maj:^{ty} leave to do so in person that I might plead my pardon for presenting these old Scrapes of Papers to your Maj:^{ty} which I have found among Various ones, and which may be usefull as I find them relative to your Maj:^{ts} Medals, as also some few other Medals that were found in an old Box of my great Uncle, & which I suppose have never since that time been seen : I hope Sir, Your Maj:^{ty} will not condemn my taking this and every occasion to repeat to y^{r} Maj:^{ty} my thanks for the honor you have lately done me, and to assure your Maj:^{ty}, tho' I am proud of every distinction, and happy in every mark of favor, you may be pleased to conferr upon me, yet Sir it is Impossible to make me more entirely devoted to your Service as it is for me to neglect any opportunity of shewing how much I am so.

I am going for Ickworth Sir, in a day or two, and whilst in the Country shall omit no opportunity as far as my Capacity will assist my Zeal to undeceive the deluded, and point out the force

of Truth with regard to every Misrepresented Measure of your Maj:ts Servants, as well as the Arts and designs of those Invidious Comentators who are endeavouring to set all Persons and all things in a bad light: 'tis Sir in my present Situation, the only means by which I can prove that Zeal and dutifull Attachment with which I will ever remain Sr: Your Majesties most Obliged Faithfull and dutifull Subject BRISTOL.

No. 1644—*Lord North to the King.*

[20 *April*, 1775.]

In the absence of Lord Suffolk & Lord Rochford Lord North takes the liberty of transmitting to his Majesty Serjeant Kempe's report upon the petition of Martha Latimer who was condemn'd at the last Kingston Assizes to be burnt for coining. Lord North begs leave to add that he has had a pretty general application in her favour from his neighbours at Kingston, that he understands that the Woman was only a servant to Harris the principal criminal, who is likewise condemn'd & whose death will answer the purpose of example. Lord North, therefore, submits to his Majesty whether he may not extend his Royal mercy to Martha Latimer, & respite her from the horrid punishment of burning, which, unless prevented by his Majesty will be executed upon her on Monday next. If, as she was certainly guilty of the fact laid to her Charge, she should not be thought an object of pardon, she may be afterwards transported. Lord North understands that she will not be punished capitally in any other way than burning, as hanging is no part of her sentence.

Lord North begs leave to return his Majesty his most grateful acknowledgements for the communication of the good news from Paris. He came to Town this morning after reading Mr St Paul's further dispatches very melancholy, & almost convinced that a war was inevitable, & that it would be necessary to set speedily upon preparations for our defence.

Lord North, if he had been in Town time enough to pay his duty at St James's, intended to have laid before his Majesty a request of Sr Watkin Williams Wynne to succeed to the Lieutenancy of Merionethshire in the room of Mr Vaughan deceased, & another of the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Hopetoun & the

Solicitor General of Scotland, that Mr Archibald Cockburn, Sheriff depute of Mid Lothian may be appointed Deputy Auditor of the Exchequer in the room of Mr Alston likewise deceased.

Lord North has received from Lord Aberdeen Lord Galloway, & Lord Fife applications for the vacant green Ribband. He should wish that the Duke of Argyle would apply as he is clearly the properest person now in Scotland for that distinction ; & as no person would think himself aggrieved at his being prefer'd.

Downing Street *Friday* 4 *o'clock* P.M.

No. 1645—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has sent to Sr Stanier Porten a letter for him to copy to send your Majesty, which if it meets with your Majestys Approbation will be immediately dispatched by a Messenger to Paris. Lord Rochford is humbly of opinion that no Time is to be lost, but does not conceive it necessary that any steps should be taken here untill an answer comes from St Paul, if the Fact is true that the French are arming I confess I believe it is at the Instigation of the Court of Spain, and that Portugal is the object, Lord Rochford will be in Town on Tuesday but does not think there is any occasion for a Cabinet untill the answer comes from Paris, and by that time Lord Suffolk will be returned.

St Osyth
21st *April* 1775
$\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 10 A.M.

No. 1646—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 245.

Lord North—I cannot refrain from the pleasure of just expressing to You the joy I feel at the good news arrived this day from Paris ; and to commend myself for having deferred taking any steps untill the former bad account should be confirmed.

St James,
April 21st 1775.
$\frac{m}{30}$ *pt* 2. P.M.

No. 1647—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 245.

Lord North—As You seem to interest Yourself in favour of Martha Latimer; I authorize You to direct Mr Eden to have her respited and the punishment transmuted to transportation; I consent to Sir Watkin Williams being Lieutenant of Merioneth, if he means to be grateful, otherwise favours granted to persons in Opposition is not very political; as also to Mr Archibald Cockburne Succeeding the late Mr Alston as Deputy Auditors of the Exchequer; Lds Aberdeen and Gallway may with reason wish to obtain the Order of the Thistle, but Lord Fife cannot have the least pretension to it and his obtaining it would give the Noblemen of Scotland real cause of displeasure it has never been given but to British Peers I am clear the D. of Argyle ought to have this Ribband, and I will see whether I cannot get him to ask for it.

Kew *April* 21st 1775 $\frac{m}{46}$ pt 6 p.m.

No. 1648—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 26 *April*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the resolutions respecting Somerset House were adopted by the Committee without opposition, & agreed to by the House *nemine contradicente* on Friday next the Committee set again to consider of the Compensation to be made to his Majesty

Downing Street. 5 *o'clock* p.m.

No. 1649—*Lord North to the King.*

[28 *April*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Committee, not only without opposition but with an unusual warmth of zeal has voted £100,000 to his Majesty for Somerset &

Buckingham Houses. Mr Burke, Mr Townshend, & Mr Hartley who were the only Speakers beside Lord North expressed themselves all very earnestly in favour of the Motion though there was a little dispute between the two former about the expence of building the design'd Offices. Mr Burke pressing for Splendor, & Mr Townshend recommending economy.

Downing Street. $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t 6 P.M.

No. 1650—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 246.

Lord North—The very warm zeal shewn this day by the House of Commons as it is so convincing a mark of their attachment cannot but give me the greatest pleasure.

Queens House
April 28th 1775.
$\frac{m}{18}$ p^t 7. P.M.

No. 1651—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Cavendish Square *April* 30th 1775.

General Greeme has lately so earnestly pressed that the whole of his Claim to the Sale of a Cornetcy *with pay* might be consider'd, that I have examined thoroughly into it. The result is contained in a case herewith inclosed, which by a letter from the General to me (of which a Copy is inclosed likewise) is acknowledged to be fairly represented. Tho' I am very unwilling to take up any of your Majesty's time, yet knowing from almost daily experience the love of justice which governs all your Actions, I have humbly presumed to submit the matter to your Majesty's consideration three or four days before I can have the honour to attend you, that the facts *Pro & con* may be examined & compared at your Majesty's leisure. I shall put my self in the way next Wednesday to know whether your Majesty has come to any determination on the affair. Barrington.

No. 1652—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 247.

Lord North—The great Majority in favour of the amendment this day shews how firm the House of Commons are in the support of the just rights of their Country. I thoroughly approve of the arrangement in consequence of the declining state of Baron Perrott; Mr Hotham's Character qualifies for this promotion; and Mr Morton will prove a more agreable attender in his room. Mr Hotham may be presented on Wednesday.

Kew *May* 15th 1775.

$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 10. P.M.

No. 1653—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 247.

Lord North—I have just received the unexpected and melancholy account of the death of my Sister the Queen of Denmark of a putrid fever and sore throat on the tenth of this month; this will prevent my coming to Town till Wednesday as the mourning cannot sooner be put on. As You had not time to talk over the different notes You had prepared this day, I desire You will if convenient call at Kew on Sunday about two o'Clock

Queens House
May 15th 1775.

No. 1654—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

It is my Melancholy Duty to lay the inclosed before your Majesty, the contents of which I presume Your Majesty is made acquainted with by other channells, as it came by an Hanoverian Messenger. I have only to add that if your Majesty has any commands for me I am perfectly able to obey them.

Your Majesty's ever dutyfull and devoted Servant

Suffolk.

Duke St Westm^r^
May 18. 1775.
8 P.M.

No. 1655—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that, as the Lords were prevented by point of order from passing the Speaker's Warrant Bill to day, it will not be brought down to the House of Commons till tomorrow. It is, therefore, the wish of the two Houses that his Majesty would not prorogue them till Friday, if it is not inconvenient to his Majesty to delay that business for one day.

Downing Street
Wednesday May 24. 1775.

No. 1656—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 248.

Lord North—The moment it is a wish of the two Houses of Parliament that I should postpone the Prorogation untill Friday I acquiesce in't with great chearfulness; as I had previously given Notice that there will not be a Drawing Room tomorrow, I shall therefore not come till Friday to St James's

Kew. *May* 24th 1775.

$\frac{m}{43}$ p^{t} 5 P.M.

No. 1657—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *May*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that The H^{o} of Commons after a short debate, have today agreed to resolutions of the Committee of Supply respecting the foreign troops.

Ayes. 120.
Noes 48.

agst		for.
M^{r} D: Hartley.	Speakers	Ld North.
Mr Field		Sr Grey Cooper.
Col: Barré		Ld Barrington.
Mr J. Townshend.		Ld Clare.
Gen:^{l} Conway.		Mr Sol^{r} Genl
Mr Fox.		

No. 1658.

MINUTE OF CABINET.

[? 1775.]

At a Meeting at the Earl of Hillsborough's in Hanover Square, on Wednesday May 31.

Present.

Lord Hillsborough.	Sr Edward Hawke
Lord Granby.	
General Conway.	Lord Barrington.

Several Representations respecting the State of Defence of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Ceded Islands, the Leeward Islands, and the Bahama Islands were read and considered.

In regard to Newfoundland.

The Fortifications at St John's and Placentia are represented to be not only in their Construction so defective as to be of no Defence, but also to be in a ruinous State, so as scarcely to afford Lodgement for the Troops, and that any Fortification at Placentia can be of little Utility.

The Importance of St John's is fully stated by Capt. Debbieg, an Engineer, who was sent out in the years 1765 and 1766 to survey the Harbours in Newfoundland, and make Report of such as are, or might be proper to be fortified; and several Plans of Captain Debbieg having been examined, he stated that, by blowing up the Rocks that form the Entrance of the little Harbour or Cove of Quiddy Viddy so as to make it inaccessible; by erecting a Tower and Battery at the Entrance on the West Side of the Harbour of St John's, and by fortifying an eminence that commands the Harbour and Ground about it, he could, at the expence of about £30,000 including Barracks for 250 Men, render that Harbour defensible against 2000 Men without Cannon, or even to resist the like Number with Cannon for a short Time; but that for £50,000 he could fortify it so as to hold out against the like Number of Men with Cannon for Three Months.

It was considered, whether, if this Work was undertaken, it might not be adviseable to dismantle the Fortifications at Placentia and remove the Stores to St John.

In regard to Nova Scotia.

The Security of the Harbour of Halifax is represented as an Object of great Importance; and a Report of Captain Spry, Chief Engineer, thereon is considered, and Captain Debbieg consulted thereupon.

From the great Extent of the Harbour itself and from other Circumstances of Disadvantage in respect to the object of fortifying, it is judged impracticable to fortify it, so as to resist any regular Attack, but at a very great Expence, and even in that case under many Disadvantages.

The giving some Security to Halifax, as the Station of a considerable Body of Troops, and a Place of Deposit for Naval and Military Stores, is thought an Object that deserves Attention; and therefore it is to be considered, whether it may not be adviseable to erect some Works on the Hill behind the Town, and make such other Defences as may, without any very great Expence, answer the above Object.

In respect to the Ceded Islands.

The Report of Engineer Gordon, containing Propositions and Estimates for some Addition to the Works at Fort Royal in Grenada, and for erecting Barracks and Batteries in that and in the Islands of St Vincent, Dominica & Tobago, is read and is to be further considered. It is also to be further considered whether it may not be advisable, from the particular Situation of Dominica, to make it a place of strength and defence.

In respect to the Lĕward Islands.

There was read a Representation of Governor Woodley, setting forth, that there is a great want of Ordnance, Small Arms & Stores for the several Forts and Batteries in those Islands; and containing a proposal that 100 Pieces of Cannon, some powder and small Arms, which he says are now lying useless in a Magazine at English Harbour, may be distributed amongst the several Islands for the use of the Fortifications, and the old and unserviceable Guns returned to England.

This Proposal referred to further consideration.

In respect to the Bahamas.

His Majesty's Forts Montagu and Nassau, erected for the defence of the Harbour of Providence, are represented by the Governor to want considerable Repair ; he states, however, that this Repair may be made & the Forts supplied with what they want, for £1000 Sterling, which he desires may be allowed ; and that a proper Military Force may be re-established at Providence for the defence of the Forts, which are now under the care of only Twelve Men, paid for that purpose by the Island.

What the Governor recommends is in general thought reasonable, and it is to be considered whether it may not be adviseable to have two Companies stationed at Providence, to be relieved from time to time from the Regiments at St Augustine, provided the Islands will be at the expence of Vessells to transport the Troops backwards and forwards, when such relief is judged necessary.

In respect to Quebec & St Augustine.

The Representations of Governors Murray & Carleton, of the expediency of erecting a Citadel at the City of Quebec, were considered ; but it is not thought adviseable to recommend the undertaking such a work at present.

As to the Repairs of the present works at Quebec, represented by Govr Carleton to be necessary, and also the building Barracks there, and at St Augustine, They are considered as Services, of the necessity of which the Commander in Chief is the only judge, and must therefore be left to his discretion.

No. 1659—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford troubles your majesty with this owing, he is sorry to say, to the absurdity of Mr Wills, who should have referred it all to Lord Suffolk, for though he could not take the Report he might, or might not have laid it before the King, Hines case may perhaps deserve a respite, but pardoning anybody in these times is a cruelty instead of an act of Justice, but thus pressed Ld Rochford could not help troubling your majesty which he hopes your majesty will have the gracious goodness to forgive.

FULHAM 6 *June* 1775 20 *m pst* 8 P.M.

No. 1660—*Mr. Robinson to Mr. Stephens.*

Copy.

Sir—Messrs Harley and Drummond Contractors for remitting Money for the Pay of the Troops in North America having desired the Directions of my Lords Commr of his Majestys Treasury in what Manner they shall remit £20,000 in Specie for the Pay of the Troops at Boston: I am commanded by their Lordships to desire you will move the Lords Commrs: of the Admiralty to issue their Orders to the Comanding Officer of some one of his Majesty's Ships which may soon sail for Boston to receive on Board such Sum of Money as Messrs Harley and Drummond shall require to send to Boston for the Pay of the Troops there, and to direct the Commander of said Ship to take the utmost Care to deliver it safely I am &c:

John Robinson

10th *June* 1775.

No. 1661—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor of acquainting your Majesty that he saw monsr de Guines this morning that he is very Impatient of having the honor of paying his Court to your Majesty & Lord Rochford took the Liberty of naming wednesday next if it meets with your majestys approbation. the whole story of the Judgement has been misrepresented, Toit may appeal, & the Ambassador is entirely acquitted, thank god for it. Lord Rochford cannot omit this opportunity of saying that he does not a bit despair of the news from America, The Rubicon is passed, & if pursued we must get the Better.

Fulham 11 *June* 1775 $\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 6 p.m.

No. 1662—[*General Gage to Lord North* ?]

Boston, *June* 12th 1775.

I apprehend it will be necessary in order to carry on a War with effect against this Country, that not less than 15.000. men

should be employed on this Side, a large part of which should be good Irregulars, such as Hunters, Canadians, Indians, &c. that another body of 10,000. Men should Act on the Side of New York, and a third Corps of 7,000. Men composed of some Regular Troops with a large Corps of Canadians and Indians on the Side of Lake Champlain. It will be necessary also to augment the Squadron with a number of Frigates, for we hear they are fitting out Vessels of Force, in various Places much Superiour to the armed Sloops and Schooners; and I will add the great Service that may be made of the flat-bottomed Boats, used last War in landing Troops, big enough to hold Sixty Men including the Rowers, of which we are at this moment in very great need.

I see no prospect of any Offers of Accomodation and have therefore issued a Proclamation for the Exercise of the Law Martial, the Marines are arrived, as also a Detachment of the Royal Reg^{t} of Artillery and about 100. Draughts and Recruits; I just hear of two Transports with part of the Light Dragoons so the rest of the first Embarkation from Ireland may be soon expected; I do not however design to wait long for them before I make an attempt upon some of the Rebels Posts, which becomes every day more necessary.

Copy, in the King's handwriting.

No. 1663—*A Letter of Intelligence.*

The Situation these wretches have taken in forming The Blockade of this Town is Judicious & Strong, being well Intrenched where The Situation Requires it & with Cannon. their Numbers are Great Exclusive of Every Inhabitant armed coming in to Join that part of their army that may be attacked; upon the alarm being Given, they come far & near, & the Longer the action Lasts, The Greater their Numbers Grow. Their mode of Engaging, is (Like all other Inhabitants of a Strong Country) by Getting behind Fences & Every sort of Covering, firing from thence; then Retire & Load under Cover & Return to the Charge; or take another Situation from whence They fire. The Country for 30 miles Round is amazingly well Situated for their manner of fighting, being Covered with woods & small stone wall Inclosures, Exceedingly uneven & much Cutt with Ravins.

The Position for The Blockade is, with their Right att Dorchester, with post of Communication to Roxbury, where they are in force, continue by Posts to Cambridge, the Head Quarters, where they are Intrenched ; from thence they Cross the Mystick to Winnisimit, & to Chelsea their Left.

In this State, The General has not Judged it prudent to attack them, nor to Extend himself upon the heights of Dorchester Neck or Charles Town, which two Positions I confess, I think he shou'd have been master of, on the Rebels' first appearance, because he coud hold them both without the Least Risk. The Latter is Entirely Commanded by a height on our side the River & has not been possest by Either Party—upon Dorchester Neck they have a small force, which may be Drove from it att any time.

The Post of Roxbury Shoud also have been Seized att the Same time, & an Entrenchment thrown up to preserve it. His Reasons against all this were certainly Cogent, apprehending a General Insurrection of the Inhabitants of the Town to the amount of 6 or 7000 with an Intention of massacring the Garrison which is firmly beleived to have been their Intention.

In our present State all warlike Preparations are wanting. No Survey of the adjacent Country, *no proper boats* for Landing Troops, not a sufficient number of horses for the artillery, nor for Regimental baggage. no Forage, Either Hay or Corn of any Consequence—no waggons or harness for horses, except some prepared by Colonel Cleveland for The artillery.

No Fascines or Pickels. The military Chest att the Lowest Ebb, about three or four Thousand only Remaining, which Goes fast for the Subsistence of the Troops.

The Rebellious Colonys will supply nothing. Some of these articles will, I hope, be furnished from Quebec, but unless Government Enters heartily into the wants here by Immediately Sending all the Supplys wanting, particularly for the winter, The Army will do them Little Service. Flatbottom boats are much wanted. our Intelligence is So Scanty, That what we Gett from the Inland Country for the most part is Sent To The General by the Rebels. very few or no Spies ; we are therefore Intirely Ignorant of what they are about in the neighbourhood.

I now Come to my Ideas of acting here, with the force we shall have, Including only 3 Battalions of the first Division from Ireland. In the first place I woud possess Dorchester neck, placing a

Redou^{bt}, or more upon it, & from thence (*If found Practicable upon the Spot*) attack the Post of Roxbury, being att the same time attacked from the neck of the Town. Keep Possession of Roxbury by an Entrenchment for a couple of hundred men. Then carry all the Force (to be Collected) over Charles Town height & Either attack Cambridge, or If more adviseable upon Reconnoitring the Situation, turn it. In Either Case I shoud apprehend The Rebels woud Quit it. We shoud then take possession, & Probably not proceed much farther before the arrival of the *four* Battalions. Even then we shall find it Difficult to keep up a Sure Communication with this town, Shoud we proceed further into the Country.

Upon this Sketch you will see that I have no Great hopes of Doing much this Campaign. an Increase of Fleet, I Shoud Judge absolutely necessary to keep back all Supplies of Provisions by Sea, and I woud change the Plan of Operations Entirely in this war. Instead of attacking with an army from home—a Corps of Troops Consisting of *12000* Rank & File Shoud be Sent *with full powers* to New York to act upon The Hudson's River & back of this Province with a Corps of Canadians & Indians attending upon it, & two Regiments of Light Dragoons.

Another army of 3500 to act upon the Connecticut River, & an Equal number to Garrison this town & Environs. with this Force of 19,000 Rank & File an End to this (now formidable) Rebellion might take place in one Campaign.

Pray observe That The month of October & Greatest part of *November* is an Exceeding Good Season for being in the Feild in this Country—with a Less Force than I have now mentioned, I apprehend this war may be spun out, untill England Shall be heartily Sick of it.

To Produce this Force of 19,000 men. The 20 Battalions we Shall have here, Sho^{d} be augmented with the utmost Dispatch, to about 600 Each, Rank & File, which woud produce in numbers The first named army proposed for New York—The Increase Shoud be 24 men p Company.

Three Battalions of Guards att the Same numbers.

Ten Battalions from Ireland, Ditt: with two Battalions from The West Indies, woud make the whole Number wanted.

Volunteers from The Militia Sho^{d} be had for this Reinforcement—to be Enlisted only for the time this Service may Last, & a promise of being Carried home when The Service is att an

End—as many Recruits & Droughts as coud be had, might be taken upon the Same Terms of Encouragement. If fewer Reg^{ts} for this Service, then In Course, the number of men to Each Company must be Encreased, & woud not be too high for the number of officers now upon the Establishment.

Every Transport Coming out, to bring a flat boat of Rather a Lesser Construction than those used Last war, as they wou'd be Stronger, & bear the motion of the Ship better.

we are in Great want of Medium Twelve Pr Guns, & another Battalion of Artillery cou'd be well Disposed of.

Boston 12 *June* 1775.

No. 1664—*Mr. Robinson to the Bank.*

Copy.

Gentlemen—It having been represented to the Lords Comm^{rs} of His Majesty's Treasury that it will be for the public Service to remit £20.000 to Boston in Dollars for the Use of the Army there, their Lordships are pleased to recommend it to you to furnish Messrs Harley and Drummond with the above Sum that it may be remitted accordingly

I am &c. 15th June 1775
John Robinson

No. 1665—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Lord Hertford being informed from the Secretary of States office that the Dutchess of Saxe Weissenfels for whom his Majesty has ordered mourning to be worn at Court, is supposed to be Sister to the late Princess Dow^{r} of Wales & Aunt to his Majesty; begs leave to acquaint his Majesty that under that description & according to the table of Mournings approved by his Majesty, the mourning for that Princess would be three weeks & consequently carry it on longer by a week than what is ordered for the late Queen of Denmark; his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give his directions that Lord H, may act exactly in conformity to his Majesty's intentions.

Grov^{r} street
June 16th 1775

No. 1666—*Mr. Robinson to the Commissioners of the Customs in America.*

Copy.

GENTLEMEN—Upon reading to my Lords Comm^{s} of his Majesty's Treasury a Letter from your Secretary dated Boston 20. Decem^{r} 1774. Transmitting Copies of Letters you have received from your Officers at Piscataqua and Rhode Island respecting the introducing of Military Stores : I am ordered to inform you their Lordships conclude that you applied to the Admiral upon that Station to acquaint him with the Intelligence, and to prevent these Importations ; as soon as you received the Information you have communicated to their Lordships

I am &c.

JOHN ROBINSON

21st *June* 1775.

No. 1667—*Mr. Robinson to General Gage.*

Copy.

SIR—The Lords Comm^{rs} of his Majesty's Treasury having taken into Consideration a General State of Provisions in North America as delivered in by the Contractors for victualling of the Forces there, whereby it appears that there now remains at Boston a Supply of Pork for 4,000 Men to 9th Sept^{r}: next, of Flour to 11th of Sept^{r}: next, and of Butter to 19th of Octo^{r}: next, & the Contractors having acquainted my Lords that the Number of the Troops at Boston being increased they have sent out a further Supply of 2,000 Barrels of Flour, 1,000 Barrels of Pork, and 500 Firkins of Butter from England to Ireland : I am commanded to inform your Excellency of such additional Quantity of Provisions being sent out and that their Lordship's have directed the Contractors to send out forthwith a further Supply of 4,000 Barrels of Pork, 6,000 Barrels of Flour, and 1,000 Firkins of Butter for the Use of the Forces at Boston

I am also to acquaint your Excellency that in Consequence of a Representation from the Deputy Paymaster of the Forces at Boston that the Suspension of Trade will disable him from raising

the necessary Supply by Draft on the Contractors; My Lords have directed the Contractors to send out in Specie the £20,000 required by your Excellency in your Letter to the Contractor's Agent of 17th April last

I am &c:
JOHN ROBINSON.

22*nd June* 1775.

No. 1668—*General Sir W. Howe to* [? *the Adjutant-General*].

CAMP UPON THE HEIGHTS OF CHARLES TOWN,
June 22*d* & 24*th* 1775.

MY DEAR GENERAL—In my last of the 13th Instant by Mr Nicholls, I mentioned the Generals Intention of immediately possessing Dorchester Neck or these Heights—The former was soon after determin'd upon, & was to have taken place as last Sunday. the 18th—The Reasons for giving the preference to the former, were, because, as soon as we should possess these, the Intention was to proceed without loss of Time to attack the Gentry at Cambridge, & it was thought necessary before that should take place, that Boston should be left secure by a strong redoubt on the Dorchester Neck—But this Scheme has been entirely set aside, by a discovery on the 17th in the Morning, of the Rebels having made a strong redoubt on the 16th at Night, in the middle part of this peninsula, from whence by placing large Cannon in it, (covered from our Batteries on the Boston side by an Epaulement) they might drive the Ships of War to the lower part of the Harbour, & bombard Boston—It was therefore instantly determin'd to change the Attack to this side, which was carried into Execution that day at two o'Clock, being the time of Tide most favourable for the descent.

Brigadier Pigott and myself landed about that Time without Opposition, upon the S:E. end of this Peninsula, with ten Companies of Light Infantry commanded by Lieut: Colonel Clark & Major Butler—ten Companies of Grenadiers commanded by Abercrombie and Major Smelt—230 Rank & File of the 5th Regimt: (being the whole that Battalion could muster in the 8 Companies, & which I believe was the strongest in the Field

except Marines) the 38th 4th & 52d. The Light Infantry about 300, and the Grenadiers something more. The Landing was covered by the Lively—20 Gun Ship, the Falcon Sloop & an armed Schooner, who kept the Enemy close in their Works—there were also floating Batteries, an Armed Transport & the Glasgow Frigate, who all did well in their respective Stations—

The Troops were no sooner ashore, than it was instantly perceived the Enemy were very strongly posted, the redoubt upon their right being large, & full of Men with Cannon—To the right of the redoubt they had Troops in the Houses of Charles Town, about 200 yards distant from the redoubt, the intermediate space not occupied, being exposed to the Cannon of the Boston side Battery.—

From the left of the redoubt, they had a Line, Cannon proof about 80 Yards in length, & from thence to their left, *close* upon the Mystic River, they had a Breast work made with *strong* railing taken from the fences & stuffed with Hay, which effectually secured those behind it from Musquettry.—This Breast Work about 300 yards in extent—they had made the whole in the Night of the 16th—

As a Specimen of our knowledge of Service, the Centrys on the Boston side had heard the Rebels at work all Night, without making any other report of it, except mentioning it in Conversation in the Morning—the first knowledge the General had of it, was by hearing one of the Ships firing at the workmen, and going to see what occasioned the firing—Their works when we landed were crowded with Men, about 500 Yards from us.

From the appearance of their Situation & Numbers, & seeing that they were pouring in all the Strength they could collect, I sent to General Gage to desire a reinforcement, which he immediately complied with, the remaining Light Companies & Grenadiers, with the 47th Battn & 1st of the Marines landing soon after—Our Strength being then about 2200 Rank & File, with Six Field pieces, two Light 12 pounders & two Howitzers we begun the Attack, (the Troops in two Lines, with Pigott upon the Left) by a sharp Cannonade, the Line moving slowly, and frequently halting, to give time for the Artillery to fire—The Light Companies upon the right were ordered to keep along the Beach to attack the left *point* of the Enemy's Breast work, which being carried, they were to attack them in flank. The Grenadiers being

directed to attack the Enemys left in Front, supported by the 5th and 52d—Their Orders were executed by the Grenadiers, & 2 Battalions with a laudable perseverance, but not with the greatest share of discipline, for as soon as the Order with which they set forward to the Attack with Bayonets was check'd by a difficulty they met with in getting over some very high fences of strong railing, under a heavy fire, well kept up by the Rebels, they began firing, and by crowding fell into disorder, and in this State the 2d Line mixt with them—The Light Infantry at the same time being repulsed, there was *a Moment that I never felt before*, but by the gallantry of the Officers it was all recover'd and the Attack carried—Upon the left, Pigott met with the same obstruction from the Fences, and also had the Troops in the Houses to combat with, before he could proceed to assail the redoubt, or to turn it to his Left, but the Town being set on fire by Order at this critical time by a Carcass from the Battery on the Boston side, Pigott was relieved from his Enemies in that Quarter, & at the 2d onset he carried the redoubt, in the handsomest manner tho' it was most obstinately defended to the last, 30 of the Rebels not having time to get away were killed with Bayonets in it—The little Man is worthy of Our Master's favour.—

Clinton looking on from the other side, saw the Action was extremely serious, & supposing he might be of Service, (as he call'd it) came over as a Volunteer ; arriving just when the Rebels were beginning to give way, & by his presence gave great Spirit to the Troops, much harrass'd & fatigued by the duty of the day—keeping at the head of the most advanced, untill the Rebels were drove off entirely—You know his generous heart well, I therefore need not say more of him—He was to have taken possession of Dorchester Neck *this* Morning (the 24th) and we made Demonstration here to keep our Opponents quiet in their Entrenchments—But I have a Note to say it is deferred on a Supposition that the Enemy were there in force to oppose his descent.

I must say for Burgoyne, being under the necessity of waiting the General's Orders in Boston, that his heart was with us, as well as his hand wou'd have been, had he been at liberty—two such Men are not to be met with every day.

But I now come to the fatal Consequences of this action—92 Officers killed & wounded—a most dreadfull Account—I have

lost my aid de Camp Sherwin, who was shot thro' the Body and died the next day—Our friend Abercrombie is also gone—he had only a flesh wound, but is said to have been in a very bad habit of Body—The General's returns will give you the particulars of what I call this unhappy day—I freely confess to you, when I look to the consequences of it, in the loss of so many brave Officers, I do it with horror—The Success is too dearly bought—Our killed, Serjeants, and Rank and File, about 160.—300 wounded & in Hospital, with as many more incapable of present duty—The Rebels left near 100 killed and 30 wounded, but I have this Morning learnt from a deserter from them that they had 300 killed and a great Number wounded.

We took five pieces of Cannon, & their Numbers are said to have been near 6000, but I do not suppose they had more than between 4 & 5000 engaged.

The Corps remain'd upon their Arms the Night of the Action, where we are now encamped in a strong Situation, with redoubts commanding the Isthmus in our front—The Enemy being in two Corps about One mile and a half distant from us and both well entrenched, the principal Body being upon a height called Summer Hill commanding the way from thence to Cambridge—the other called Winter Hill upon the road to Midford (or Mystich) on the Side of Roxbury they are also entrenched and have Artillery at all their Posts—*Entre nous*, I have heard a Bird sing that we can do no more this Campaign than endeavour to preserve the Town of Boston, which it is supposed the Rebels mean to destroy by *fire* or Sword or both—and it is my Opinion, with the Strength we shall have collected here upon ye Arrival of the 4 Battalions last from Ireland (one of which, with Bailey of the 23^{d} came in the day before yesterday) that we must not risk the endangering the Loss of Boston—tho' should anything offer in our favour, I should hope we may not let pass the Opportunity.

The intentions of these Wretches are to fortify every Post in our way; wait to be attack'd at every One, having their rear secure, destroying as many of us as they can before they set out to their next strong Situation, &, in this defensive mode, (the whole Country coming into them upon every Action) they must in the end get the better of our small Numbers—We can not (as the General tells us) muster more now than 3400 Rank and File

for duty, including the Marines & the three last Regim^{ts} from Ireland.

I am, &c^{a}——

signed W. Howe.

The Strength of this Corps is 1500 Rank & File, and about 150 Recruits lately arrived.

Copy.

I have just now heard of the Death of Captn: Downes of the 5th, Regiment, of his wounds, and Major Short of the Marines died yesterday of a Flux—We are upon the whole healthy, tho' we have some fluxes among us.

No. 1669—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 248.

Lord North—There can be no opinion formed of the Success of either party by the Poll of the first day though I am not sanguine in my expectations ; Hayley and Hart having quarrelled this day may encourage the friends of the latter to Support the Senior Aldermen.

Kew *June* 24th 1775

$\frac{m}{54}$. p^{t} 10 pm.

No. 1670—*Abstract of a letter from Major-General Burgoyne.*

[25 *June*, 1775.]

Ideas of the Measures Our present small Force will permit to be taken this Season.

Let us draw a Veil for the present on all that has passed previous to the 17th, of June.

Let us on the one hand consider the behaviour of the Rebels. Their Defence was well conceived and obstinately maintained.

Their Retreat was no Flight; It was covered with Bravery, and even military Skill, and it proceeded no farther than to the nearest Hill, where a new Post was taken, new entrenchments immediately begun, & their numbers affording constant Relief of Workmen, they continued working night and Day—

On the other hand, the Action of the 17th was truly honorable in itself, and whatever Measures may be pursued, it must be of important Assistance by the Impression it will make all over America; and it must be good policy to support that Impression to the utmost. It must cause much reflection for the present, and much exertion of Judgment upon the future Conduct of the Scene.

The first Points to be discussed seem to be vizt.

Q. Can any thing be done this Campaign? and what is proper to be done?

A. When the four Regiments of the second Embarkation arrive at Boston, and some of the wounded Men recover, it is calculated that the effective Men of the Army, exclusive of Officers, will not amount to above 5200—With that Force they can scarce fail of possessing the whole Peninsula on the south side called Dorchester Neck, which is intended, as is reported, to be fortified with Redoubts.

To occupy those Works on one side, the heights of Charles Town on the other, and the lines & other Works of the Town in the Center, three thousand Men may probably be considered as fully sufficient.—What then is to be done with the remainder, being above 2000 Men? Might not this Force be embarked, accompanied with all the Naval Force that can be spared safely from the Protection of Boston? and might they not proceed to some other part?

More than 3000 can be of no use at Boston for a defensive Plan, and 5200 can be of no service for an offensive Plan.—The Posts about Boston are all fortifications.—The Rebels, driven from one Hill, will entrench upon the next, and every Step we move must be the slow step of a Siege.—Should we after all be able to penetrate ten miles, it is not likely we should obtain a Sheep or any flour.

The immediate effect of this Expedition might probably be the separation of the Army of the Massachusetts, which is said to be composed of Forces from Rhode Island, Connecticut and

Hampshire.—The Bostonians alone would probably remain before Boston, and possibly an opening might be taken by those who are well affected, and by a much larger number who are actuated by Interest, to move in our favour.—And if they did not open a direct communication with the Town, in the present starving situation they are in, the smugling even of a quantity of fresh Provisions would be of great consequence to the health and Spirits of both Army and Inhabitants.

The Expedition being once at Sea, the whole Continent of America equally ignorant of its Destination, would be equally in Alarm. Those who command it must determine how to proceed according to circumstances.—They ought to touch and try the temper and Strength of Places by degrees to the Southward.—Rhode Island should feel the Chastisement—Connecticut River, if practicable, might afford ample contribution—Long Island might be found deserving of encouragement, and can hardly fail under a Protection of Force to become a good market for supplies.

As for new York, the Province appears to be lost for want of Management, and a proper Force to second it.

A material Prelude to all Operations upon an Expedition would be a Manifesto properly framed in England and sent to America.

The least effect of such an Expedition must be large Contributions of Cattle, forage &c for ample winter Magazines.

Should some Towns be burnt, and others be deserted, it will be a Warning and Alarm for the Reflection of the yet more southern Provinces, which may afterwards [dread ?] the like Visits.

If the Enthusiasm be such as to render the Confederacy of America general, it will be the means of making it manifest, & Government will have clear Light to proceed upon.

Ideas of the Measures to be taken next Campaign.

America is to be subdued by Arms—or to be given up—If the Confederacy be general, no intermediate Measure can be taken but what must be productive of fruitless expence, Loss of Blood, and a series of Disappointments. If to be subdued by Arms, there must be a large Army of British and foreign Troops to begin

their operations in Hudson's River—Another Army of disciplined Troops and Canadians to act from Canada, and a large Body of Indians with supplies of Arms for the Blacks to awe, in conjunction with Detachments of Regulars, the Southern Provinces, and a numerous Fleet to sweep the whole Coast.—This might possibly do the business in one Campaign.

No. 1671—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

PLYMOUTH *June* 27. 1775.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to transmitt to your Majesty the account of the proceedings in the Visitation at Portsmouth. Lord Sandwich is this moment arrived in Plymouth sound & has not yet been on shore, but he has seen Commissioner Ourry who informs him that the men in the yard are in the same mutinous state as they were at Portsmouth; but as they had not heard that the others had returned to their duty, it is to be hoped they will soon be convinced of their error.

No. 1672—*Mr. Robinson to Mr. Stephens.*

Copy.

SIR—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury the Copy of the Letter from the Collector to Comptroller of the Customs at Rhode Island to the Comm^{rs}: of the Customs in America, transmitted in a Letter from M^{r}: Reeve the Comm^{rs}: Secretary. dated 20th: of December last, relative to the Introduction of Military Stores from Holland or St Eustatia, & offering their Opinion that no Check can possibly be put thereto, but by an armed Vessel being placed in each of the Channels leading to Providence: I am commanded by their Lordships to transmit to you for the Information of the Lords of the Admiralty an Extract of so much of the said Papers as relates to employing Armed Vessels for this Service.

I am &c. JOHN ROBINSON.

28th *June.* 1775.

No. 1673—*Mr. Robinson to General Gage.*

Copy.

Sir—Having laid before my Lords Comm^rs of his Majesty's Treasury your Excellency's Letters of the 19th 23^d and 25th of May last: I am commanded to acquaint your Excellency that previous to the Receipt of those Letters their Lordships had taken into Consideration the Inconveniences that might arise from the Refusal of the several Colonies of America to assist in carrying on his Majesty's Service and had given Orders for considerable Supplies of Money, and Provisions to be sent out, the Particulars of which I communicated to your Excellency by their Lordship's Orders, in my Letters of the 22^d Instant

I am also to acquaint your Excellency that altho' you do not mention in your Letters any want of Forage, their Lordships have thought it expedient to order 1,000 Quarters of Oats to be forthwith sent out for the Support of the Horses, which my Lords hope, will be a sufficient Supply for the present Service

At the same time I am directed to signify to your Excellency their Lordships desire that you will in future give as early Notice as possible to this Board of the Requisitions you may make for the Supplies you may want

I am &c: John Robinson.

30th *June* 1775.

No. 1674—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing for his Majesty's perusal the papers which he has received from Gen: Clavering & Mr Hastings. He has already twice read over the former, & has another copy of Mr Hastings's which Mr Barwell has sent to his Sister, & which she has deliver'd to Mr Robinson. By what Lord North is able to judge from a slight & partial inspection of all these documents The Gentlemen who went last from England seem to be in the right with respect to the Rohilla war in which transaction Mr Hastings's conduct is not quite free from suspicion, but he appears in other matters to have been a very able & useful servant to the Company, & in particular to have put

their finances in Bengal into a much better situation than they were before his time. The worst part of the business is that the two parties in the council appear too much irritated against one another to act together with any cordiality for the future.

Mr Robinson has desired me to convey to your Majesty Lt Elliot's grateful acknowledgements of your Majesty's intended goodness to him, & to inform your Majesty that the reason which prevents him from pressing the accomplishment of your Majestys gracious intentions towards him, is, that he is now prosecuting in Doctor's Commons a divorce from his Wife, & does not think it would be proper for him to assume any new honour or distinction till the decision of the cause, of the event of which the publick infamy of Mrs Elliot's conduct leaves him no room to doubt.

Lord North has received from Sr John Blaquiere the State of the annual receipt of the Pells for the year ending at Xmas last, amounting to £2347. as former years have always been, & the next must certainly be much more valuable to the Clerk of the Pells, Lord North is of opinion that the bargain will not be so unreasonably advantageous to Mr Fox, as he apprehended ; He has received a very pressing letter from the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject, & has, therefore, the honour of submitting to his Majesty whether his Majesty will consent that Mr Fox may have the pension of £1700 for 31 years, Mr Jenkinson the Pells for life, & Mr Flood the vacant Vice-Treasurership upon condition that the Lord Lieutenant exert himself to restore the Vice-Treasurers places to their ancient value, & that the Pells, upon Mr Jenkinson's death, he understood to be for the future held during pleasure by a Member of the British Parliament

Lord North has been inform'd by Lord Talbot that he has thoughts of quitting the Garden House at Windsor, & he has likewise heard from Lord Hertford, that he proposes to apply to his Majesty for leave to reside there when Lord Talbot resigns it, He thinks it right that his Majesty should be inform'd of these circumstances before Lord Hertford makes his application ; as it is possible that his Majesty may have some other view in the disposal of it ; If he should not He believes that Lord Hertford will be much gratified by the permission of living there.

Bushy Park *July* 1. 1775.

No. 1675—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 248.

Lord North—The Characters of the Gentlemen that compose the new General Council for Superintending the Affairs of the East India Company, deserved the attention of reading with deliberation their States of the unhappy disputes that have sprung up on the first assembling of that Board, which is the cause of my having detained thus long these Papers.

After weighing with the greatest inclination to impartiality the facts, and arguments deduced from them on both sides; I am clearly of opinion that the three Gentlemen sent from hence, would have acted very wide from the Spirit of the intention of sending them to rectify the abuses that have grown so enormous in the management of the Affairs of the Company in India, as well as from the letter of the orders they referr to transmitted by the Court of Directors, if they had not entered upon an enquiry into the rise of the War in the Rohilla Country; and whatever may have been the Custom of conducting business in India, the Governor General ought to have considered that the Gentlemen sent from hence were in conjunction with him and Mr Barwell a Supreme Council, not mere Successors to the late President and Council of Calcutta, therefore were entitled as they very properly on the first face of the transaction disapproved of the Company being engaged in the quarrels of the Vizier, in requiring the perusal of private letters that might perhaps afford some reason for the having taken a step which the public Records no ways authorised; if the examination of this transaction had not drawn forth an irreparable breach between the Members of the General Council, the Appeal of the Governor convinces me it must soon from his own confession have happened; for towards the end he confesses that the cause of his not publishing the new Commission immediately was from being hurt that his power was diminished, and doubtful whether he would accept of the Office of Governor General, this little sentence explains his coldness, his desire of keeping all public transactions to himself; in short he was resolved by a mode of conduct to keep that power which he ownes the Commission had not given to the Governor but which as President he had exercised.

The intention avowed by the Governor to receive Presents though he avows the intention of putting at the end of each Month the Produce into the Treasury for the use of the Company, is an avowed breach of the Act of Parliament, and as these are not fixed he might keep what part he pleased without detection; indeed it leaves a Suspicion which it was one of the wise purposes of the Act to prevent that the Council might be bribed; Mr Barwell's conduct is much more reprehensible, for he will continue to receive presents for his own advantage contrary to the express words of the Act.

As You are of opinion from the enclosed State of the produce of the Clerk of the Pells in Ireland that the bargain is not unreasonably advantageous to Mr Fox I give my consent to the finishing that Affair, to naming Mr Jenkinson to that Office and Mr Flood to the vacant V. Treasurer of Ireland.

As to the House Lord Talbot enhabits at Windsor I would rather Lord Hertford declined applying as I am not quite decided as to what I may do with that house, and considering Lady Hertfords dislike to the Country the application would end in putting some one else in that House, and should I ever make more use of Windsor it would not be pleasant to have that little retirement out of reach

Kew *July* 3d 1775. $\frac{m}{20}$. *pt* 5 P.M.

I desire a proper person may be sent to Guildhall that an exact account may be had of the transactions of tomorrow

No. 1676—*Mr. Brummell to* [*Lord North* ?].

Parl[r] Street
Tuesday Ev[g] July 4. 1775
7 *o'Clock.*

My Lord—Having met Mr Robinson upon the Road to Town to day, He informed me that He had desired Mr Harley to communicate to Him the Substance of what passed to day at Guildhall; but as I wish'd to be certain that He had sent this Intelligence to your Lordship or to Mr Robinson, I dispatched a Messenger to the City in search of Mr Harley who is not to be

found. Lest therefore that your Lordship should not have received any Information of what has passed, I send You All that I have been able to collect from the Persons who have been in the City for that purpose. The Meeting was, I find, neither a numerous or an unanimous One, very little Noise or Spirit in favor of the Propositions made by the Lord Mayor but all attended with a Coldness and a Dullness which the nature of Them deserved. After the Declaration of the Choice of the Sheriffs & their Thanks for the Honor conferred upon Them, The Lord Mayor stated to the Livery what had passed at St James's between the King & the Sheriffs, & submitted that further Proceedings ought to be deliberated upon by the Livery.—Mr Humphrys (a Fishmonger) after some Difficulty obtained a Hearing, Dissented to any further Application to the King as being highly improper and unnecessary, & begged leave to read His Reasons, which of course were not heard or attended to. Capt Allen then descanted upon the despotic & evil designs of Ministers & concluded with recommending a second Address. Mr Stavely, after expatiating to the same purposes, produced a number of Resolutions which met with no Opposition. One of Them, I understand, is to instruct the Representatives of the City to move in the next Sessions an Address to the King to desire to know who advised His Majesty to give such an Answer as He has done to the Sheriffs, & to some late Unpopular Acts, particularly the King's Consent to the Quebec Bill. Another Resolution was, that the Sheriffs be ordered to wait on His Majesty To-Morrow & to deliver into His Hand the Resolutions of this day, together with those of the 24th of June last.—I am sorry to say this is the best tho' a very imperfect Account I dare say of what passed to day at Guildhall. Fall I have not been able to see. Indeed if I had not trusted too much to Mr Harley's sending to your Lordship or Mr Robinson a fuller state of the Proceedings & a more early One than I imagined I could obtain, I should have been more early in My Enquiries & dispatched the Messenger sooner to your Lordship.

I send your Lordship inclosed a Letter which I have received from Mr Kelly, & I am ever Your Lordship's Most faithfull & affec^{te} Servt W. Brummell

No. 1677—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 253.

Lord North—The state of the transactions yesterday at Guildhall as drawn up by Humphrys shew him to be an honest and Spirit [*sic*] his insinuation to the Alderman that he ought to have attended is neatly done; if the Common Council can on Friday be prevented from taking any step with regard to the Rebellion in America it would be desirable, but the comfort is by the many absurd Steps taken by that Body if they act otherwise it will not be of much effect; I have no doubt but the Nation at large sees the conduct of America in its true light and I am certain any other conduct but compelling obedience would be ruinous and culpable, therefore no consideration could bring me to swerve from the present path which I think Myself in Duty bound to follow.

Kew *July* 5*th* 1775

$\frac{m}{2}$ *p*t 11. P.M.

No. 1678—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I return the papers received on Tuesday and Yesterday relating to the dispute in India and the City Remonstrance

S*t* James's *July* 6*th* 1775 $\frac{m}{5}$ *p*t *one* P.M.

No. 1679—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 253.

Lord North—The enclosed Copy of the Address and Petition of the Common Council is certainly the most decent and moderate in words that has been for some time fabricated on that Side Temple bar; but the Doctrines are so very subversive to all authority that it will be difficult to find words as civil as I should wish on the occasion, without seeming to lose sight of the Sentiments which undoubtedly avow that the Legislature has no right

to tax its Colonies; ideas that I will ever vehemently oppose as they tend to anihilate one of the essential rights of a Supreme Legislature.

KEW *July* 9th 1775

$\frac{m}{43}$. p^t P.M.

No. 1680—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 254.

LORD NORTH—The proposed answer to the Address of the City is very proper, and must meet with the approbation of all those who are not actuated by some private view.

KEW *July* 14th 1775.

$\frac{m}{41}$ p^t 8 A.M.

No. 1681—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty an account from Bristol of the arrival of the first ship of the Jamaica fleet, & of some interesting particulars respecting the expedition to the Spanish Main. It is to be hoped that the thirst for plunder in the Spanish settlements will not depopulate Jamaica, & leave it defenceless when the Spanish armament shall attack it.

Monday July 17 [? 1775].

Lord North takes the liberty of sending some warrants, which he brought to St James's on Friday, but, having staid there till half an hour after four he thought it too late to trouble his Majesty.

No. 1682—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing several papers for his Majesty. some relating to India & some to North America. With respect to the latter, Lord North submits to his Majesty that the War is now grown to such a heigth, that it must be treated as a foreign war, & that every expedient which would be used in the latter case should be applied in the former.

Wednesday morn^g July 26 [1775].

No. 1683—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 254.

Lord North—The State of this day's Poll does not please me though it causes no surprize. The Sheriffs have been here, but were told I could not receive them but on a Levee day, and that Wednesday will be the first; by the minutes published by the Meeting at Guildhall, I see I shall not be troubled with them, a Resolution being taken not to deliver the Remonstrance unless I receive it on the Throne, which shall never happen Again. Lord Dartmouth wished this morning to know my sentiments as to what Force should be sent to Gage; I told him very fairly that I feared except Highlanders and Marines none could be prepared till Spring which agreed with his own ideas; that preparations ought to be made and if possible some 50. Gun Ships sent as a reinforcement the Admiral thinking them the best qualified for that Service. I am clear as to one point that we must persist and not be dismayed by any difficulties that may arise on either Side of the Atlantick; I know I am doing my Duty and therefore can never wish to retract; the Resolution proposed by the House of Commons is the utmost that can be come into; and if people will have patience this must in the end be obtained.

Kew *July* 26th 1775.

$\frac{m}{25}$ p^t 8 P.M.

No. 1684—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford hopes your majesty will have the goodness to forgive his Impatience in wishing to make known, what passed between him & Sr John Blaquiere, after Ld Rochford had seen your majesty today. Sr John immediately gave up the Idea of sending two incomplete regiments from Scotland, and undertook to have the two Irish Regiments Compleat Immediately to be sent to America. but if Lord Rochford understood your majesty these two regiments with Lord Kenmares 1900 more would make the reinforcement of 2800, this would certainly be the case if Ld Kenmare's men could be raised directly, but from the nature of things it will be near the month of october, before these men can

be levied if the orders are sent for it next Tuesday it will be 3 weeks before they can properly begin, as Lord Kenmare's country is 250 miles from Dublin, and the great Question of all Sr John has answered fully that 5 Regiments can be spared directly from Ireland and the remainder will be more than sufficient to answer the purpose of Irish Government This he pledges himself will be the opinion of the Ld Lieutenant; in that case the Law may be as well violated for 5 Regiments as for Two. Sr John gives up the Idea of multiplying the officers & will move Heaven & earth to augment the army without it & only proposes it as the last Resort. Ld Rochford finds in him a Zeal to do, & promote whatever may be most agreeable to your majesty's wishes and might it not sire be well timed if Lord Rochford was allowed to tell him that he might wear his order in Ireland only, if Sr John Blaquiere had proposed this Lord Rochford would not have mentioned it to your majesty and if he is allowed to offer it it will be more flattering, to vanity which is one Ingredient of otherwise a very good character.

FULHAM 28th *July* 1775

$\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 6 P.M.

No. 1685—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 256.

LORD NORTH—I return the Warrant that the Lizard may carry the £10.000. to Canada. The Estimates for the next Winter will be certainly in Your hands on Sunday Morning

I have desired Lord Dartmouth to acquaint Lt G. Gage that as he thinks nothing further can be done this Campaign in the Province of Massachusets Bay that he is desired instantly to come over that he may explain the various wants for carrying on the next Campaign; I think on Second thoughts You had better not say any thing but leave the Subject of reward untouched untill his arrival. Howe to Command during the General's absence the Troops now at Boston Carleton being fully employed in forming the Canadians. Ought not Carleton by the Lizard to know that Howe will command the Troops now at Boston during the absence of Gage and the cause of it? and that he will have regulars to strengthen the Quebec Army and

render it respectable for opening the next Campaign if You are of this opinion I desire You will press Lord Dartmouth to write by this conveyance to the above purpose.

I do think the Admiral's removal as necessary if what is reported is founded as the mild General [*unfinished*].

KEW *July* 28th 1775

$\frac{m}{12}$ p^t 10 P.M.

No. 1686—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 257.

LORD NORTH—I shall be extremely glad to see Lord Dartmouth and You as soon as it is convenient to You both that we may talk over whatever is Still necessary towards forwarding the American business a little Council of this kind will d[o] more than several seperate conversations

KEW *July* 30th 1775

$\frac{m}{26}$ pt 11 A.M.

No. 1687—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 257.

KEW *Aug^t* 1st 1775.

LORD NORTH—I received an answer to the Orders I had wrote to Hanover, last night, and have already given every necessary order that the five Battalions will be ready to embark at Stade early in September consisting of 2.355. effectives Officers included, provided Money is sent from hence to put them in motion, the Officers are poor and not able to prepare their equipage many articles are wanting for the Men to be able to go on this distant Service I suppose an advance of £10,000 will effect it; Colonel Faucitt is the Officer I propose to send to see they are compleat when they embark he ought to go within a week for though brave on Shore, Continental Forces fear the Sea and he must preach the little difficulties that will arise in their Voyage, he would be the proper person to carry over any draught for money that may be necessary. I should not do justice to my Electoral

Troops if I did not express that they shew the same zeal for my person they have ever shewn for my Ancestors. I shall tomorrow let Sir John Blaquiere have leave to wear the Starr in Ireland

No. 1688—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has had the honour of receiving his Majesty's commands, & has directed a Warrant to be made out immediately for paying to Col: Faucitt. £10,000 upon account. This sum must, in the first place, be taken out of the Civil List, & application must be afterwards made to Parliament to replace it. Lord North has order'd the Treasury papers to be search'd for the transactions respecting the Hanoverian forces in the last war, but has received none of the kind except a few relating to the Hessians who were upon such a different footing that they can not serve for an example. As these troops, however, are design'd only for garrison duty, Lord North imagines that the whole may be easily arranged: After the Levy-money is settled, the rest of the business will be most conveniently conducted by the War Office & Pay Office, who will continue to make the same issues, at the same time to seven British & five Hanoverians, which have hitherto been made to twelve British regiments. The Contractors will send the same quantity of provisions, & there will be the same number of mouths to eat them. The Payments, however, & provisions of all sorts will be issued at Gibraltar & Malta to such persons as his Majesty shall think proper to appoint to receive them. This method of proceeding, as it is the most clear & simple, will, probably, be the most convenient & beneficial to all the parties concern'd.

Lord North has received a sketch of an Estimate of the Land forces for next year, upon which he proposes to write a line to Lord Barrington in a day or two, but he is unwilling to detain the messenger who is now in waiting, that there may be no delay in preparing Col: Faucitt's Warrant.

Lord North hopes that his Majesty will excuse the hurry with which this note is written at a place where he has but few conveniences for writing.

CHELTENHAM $\frac{m}{12}$ p^t 3. P:M. *Aug* 3^d 1775.

No. 1689—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 258.

KEW *Augt 4th* 1775.

LORD NORTH—Your letter of Yesterday arrived this morning. I have made the fullest enquiry both at the Secretary of State's Office and of the German Chancery for precedents of the last War; but find every thing past verbally between the Duke of Newcastle and Mr de Munchhausen and one or two Commis of each Department if matters had been reduced to paper I should not have been the very considerable loser by the rejection of just demands which then would have had the letter as well as the spirit of reason in their favour.

The present transaction is a clear and handsome loan of five Battalions of Hanoverians each consisting of about 471. effective Officers and Men; for which I claim nothing but to be reimbursed all expences; that is 1° the March through the Electorate and every other incidental expence for putting these Regiments into a State for Embarkation to be fairly stated and to be paid by Britain; 2° from the day of Embarkation the Officers and Men of these Battalions to receive the same pay as British Troops; I do not mean to make one Sixpence by this; and, 3° I must further be allowed the levy Money and other expences for raising 2355. Men to make good the deficiency in my Electoral Army by transferring these five Battalions to Great Britain; the expence of recruiting these Battalions whilst in the pay of Great Britain and of conveying them to Minorca and Gibraltar must be boren [*sic*] by G. Britain. by these conditions Great Britain obtains a Corps of 2355. Men much Cheaper than if raised at home, and when no farther wanted Saves the expence of half pay.

These are the outlines of the agreement when Count Taube arrives, the exact number of Officers and Men will be stated, and soon after that every article of the expence will be known, So that with the Assistance of the War and Pay Offices the whole may be clearly fairly, and conclusively settled, then it shall be entered as a Minute with the Treasury and a copy given to Mr Alvensleben, which will prevent mistakes in future.

Draft and fair copy.

No. 1690—*Memorandum by the King.*

The plan of Augmenting the Landforces for the next year that an Army of 20,000. may be assembled in N. America has been so far put into motion that

1° Orders have been issued to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to augment the 3d 9th 11th 19th 20th 24th 30th 33d 34th 53d 54th 57th 62d and 67th each 1. Serjeant, 1. Drummer, and 17. Privates per Company; the 66th which is to go in September to have 1. Private per Company more.

2° Orders for taking 5. Hanoverian Battalions into the Pay of Great Britain, and sending 3. of them to Gibraltar and 2. to Minorca, and for sending a detachment of 12. Offs 12. Non. Comm. and 400 private Invalids to the last Garrison.

3° The 1st Battn of the 1st or Royal Regt of Foot, the 2d or Queens, and the 69th Regt to return to England from Gibraltar; the 2d Batt. of the 1.st or Royal Regt of Foot, the 13th and 25th Regts to return from Minorca to England.

4to The 17th 27th 28th 46th and 55th Regts to embark for Boston The Offs non Comm. and woren [*sic*] out privates of the 18th and 59th Regts to be sent home from America after drafting the Serviceable Men into other Regts Lieut G. Gage to send home any other Regts in the same Shattered condition.

Augt 5th 1775.

No. 1691—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's letter of the 4th of this month, concerning the conditions upon which his Majesty offers the assistance of the five batallions of Hanoverians to Great Britain, to which he apprehends that no objection can be made, It appears likewise to him that the idea is so clear, & the transaction so simple that a little care at the outset will prevent any misunderstanding for the future.

Lord North has desired to represent to his Majesty the case of Mrs Dutton, the Widow of an Officer who was kill'd in the late action near Boston. She is left with two or three children in absolute want, without provision of any kind as Lord North understands. Her friends have applied to Lord North, who has

promised to lay her case before his Majesty, Lord North imagines that She and her friends will be greatly obliged by a pension of 100£ or 150£ a year nett. Lieut: Dutton had an annuity of 150£ a year independant of his pay, which died with him. He had applied for, & obtained leave to resign his commission, but upon the appearance of an active campaign had refused to make use of it. All these circumstances heighten Mrs Dutton's distress; It seems, however, from the consideration of them, as if her situation in point of money, would be as easy now with a clear receipt of £100 a year, as it would have been if Mr Dutton had lived after he had resign'd his commission.

The very bad situation of Lord Chatham's health & the great probability of his living but a little while longer have induced Lord North to submit a proposition to his Majesty which, if other more pressing business had not constantly intervened he would have mention'd before he left Town. Would it be disagreeable to his Majesty to permit Lord North to offer to him the liberty of changing the lives in his Pension, with an augmentation of the pension itself so as to make it what it was intended to be £3000 p^r^ ann. Lord North can not help thinking that such a mark of attention to his former services, & such an instance of regard to his family at a time when the Crown has nothing to fear from him, would have a very good effect in the public, & very much attach his family, & Lord Pitt's relations to Government. Lord North will take care in the manner of making the offer that his Majesty's dignity shall in no event, be injured, although he is [of] opinion that a noble & generous offer can not hurt the person who makes it, however improperly it may be received.

Ross: *Aug* 8. 1775.

No. 1692—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 260.

KEW. *Augt* 9th 1775.

LORD NORTH—Your letter of the 8th arrived this morning the case of Mrs Dutton appears very deserving of notice, You will therefore direct a pension of £100. nett to be paid Her, and an advance of £50 would be a seasonable assistance considering her present destitute state.

The making Lord Chatham's family suffer for the conduct of the Father is not in the least agreable to my sentiments; but I should chuse to know him totally unable to appear on the Public Stage before I agree to any offer of that kind, least it should be wrongly construed a fear of him, and indeed his political conduct the last Winter was so abandoned, that he must in the eyes of the dispassionate, have totally undone all the merit of his former conduct; as to any gratitude to be expected from him or his family that would be absurd when the whole tenour of their lives have shewn them void of that most honorable sentiment. But when decrepitude or death puts an end to him as a trumpet of Sedition, I shall make no difficulty of placing the Second Son's name instead of the Father, and making up the pension £3.000.

No. 1693—[*Extract of a letter from Major-General Burgoyne*].

I think it very possible That The Ship The General Sent his Dispatches in of the 19th of Aprill, being a very miserable Sailor may have been Drove to the West Indies, in which case The Government will not have known the State of things here at that time before The arrival of Watts & The other Gentlemen from New York who Left that place in Consequence of The General Insurrection.

Our Station here is Exceedingly Disagreable—without an army fitt to undertake any business of Consequence against The Rebels opposed to us—They are Strongly Intrenched, & very numerous in Every part in which they are assailable, & we cou'd not muster above 3600 men for an attack of their Army, after leaving a proper number for the Defence of Boston & these Lines att the head of this Camp.

Added to this—were they to be Drove from their Camp, we cou'd not Establish ourselves Six miles from Boston; our numbers not admitting of our preserving a Communication with that place att So Small a distance as I have mentioned.

Nor coud we Cover the Least Extent of Country, that wou'd furnish us with fresh provisions, which we are in Great want of att present:

But Coud we flatter ourselves, with a fair prospect of obtaining

a victory that wou'd Give us possession of the Enemy's Canno an attack might be Worth The Experiment.

Yett my private opinion is, That It will not happen. A Failure of Success might certainly be Attended with the Loss of Every thing here, & possibly of all America.

But to avoid this hazard & to putt ourselves in the most Respectable Situation this army will Admitt of, The Three Major Generals presumed a few days' past to offer their Advice to General Gage.

That he wou'd order the most Diligent preparation for the Removal of the army to New York, & Evacuate Boston Entirely, unless an Additional Force Sho^{d} arrive from Europe with Orders that Sho^{d} Direct the plan of operations otherwise, which I think is not probable to happen—yett att any Rate not to take place untill the Sanction of Government is had for it—were It Left to me alone, I believe I might venture upon it the beginning of October, tho' I Sho^{d} not Receive Orders from home by that time. Att the Same time Every necessary Preparation will go on for Wintering here.

He has not yett Determined any thing upon it, Tho' he Seems to approve.

We Rather pressed the necessity to prepare, being possible (I think probable) that Government may Direct The Removal of The Army to New York, as soon as they are acquainted with the General Rebellion of America by Watts &c. but shou'd they be of opinion that The army can Occupy both places & send their orders accordingly, being myself satisfied That Obedience might Endanger the Loss of both I shou'd be of opinion to take that from whence the most certain Advantages might be Expected, & Remove with all Expedition to New York.

From whence, Winter Expedition's might go forward, to the Southern Colonys—not to be done from home—Philadelphia & Charles Town open to attack—tho' the former being apprehensive of a visit from us, has armed a number of Gallies for Its Immediate Defence with 600 Seamen in pay—

New York is a Country for Cavalry & of Consequence for Cannon—The Communication with Canada, (now Cutt off Except by water) from whence both Indians & Canadians might be added to that army, or act in Conjunction upon the back of this Province—a number of Highlanders, It is said, may be added

to that army, as well as some of the well affected Inhabitants, & many, I am told, there are, in that Province, that wou'd take arms with us.

Fresh Provision for the Army, without which we shall probably Lose a Great many men in the Winter—our Sickness Increasing Daily in fluxes—The wounded Recover Slowly, & many of them Dying—now belonging to this Camp, there are 900 Sick & wounded, Rank & File—& about 1900 fitt for Duty, Exclusive of artillery & about 100 Recruits who do not Carry Arms—change of air & fresh provisions would probably Save a Great many men. But Shou'd It be thought to Carry on the Way without a *very Large* Addition to this Army they need not flatter themselves with any Expectation of Its being Terminated Soon in our favour—and were I to advise those in that way of thinking, It Shoud be to withdraw the Army Entirely from The Rebellious Colonys, & Send Such part of it, as is not wanted in Europe, to Canada, Halifax & E. Florida, leaving these Colonys to Quarrel & fight among themselves, what I think woud be the Immediate case, in consequence of that measure, & from those places you cou'd Give assistance to Such as you thought proper.

But Shou'd The Coercive plan be adopted, there Shou'd not be Less than *5000* men (Rank & File I always mean when I talk of numbers) for the Preservation of this place with a fleet Commanded by a Commodore or Rear Admiral—The Admiral being att New York, where there Should be *15000* with an additional Battalion of Artillery, now much wanted—about *500* att Halifax—& *2000* or more for Canada to be added to as Many Canadians & Indians as Coud be had from thence.

A viceroy with full powers.

There is no possibility of carrying on a war So Complicated as this will be, att the Distance we are from The Fountain head, without these full powers being att hand.

10*th* *August* 1775 [Boston].

I have kept this Letter open, as the Ship is not to Sail for Some days. This Delay may make the Determination of Administration upon the New York measure (which I understand The General has mentioned in his Dispatch) to come too Late in the Season to Remove until the Spring, when It will probably meet with many Obstructions from the Transports being out of

Repair, want of Seamen & Carpenters to Refitt the Ships—an Extraordinary Loss of the men here in Winter from want of fresh Provisions, & Great part of the Campaign wasted in the operation of Removing—a Great probability of The Rebels fortifying New York, which may prevent the possession of it without a Seige. In this Last case, perhaps Landing The Army att Philadelphia might be Right, Tho The operations from thence, cou'd not well be brought to the Eastward of The Hudson's River—or we cou'd certainly Establish ourselves upon Staten Island. Of all things, The army Shou'd Gett away from hence by what I hear from Canada, by Dispatches from thence two Days past, having no Letter myself Carleton will have his hands full, & I fear will not prevail upon the Canadians to Enter heartily into the War—

The Rebels are fortifying The Isle *Au Noix* & Carleton att St John's—They have also Entred into negotiation with the Several Tribes of Indians, all along the back of our Settlements, having Divided them into Three Districts, & appointed Committees for the management of Each. I write Loosely to you, but know you will overlook such matters from Etc

18 *August* 1775.

No. 1694—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *Aug*: 12. 1775.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform your Majesty that the whole 6000 tons of Transports for the Regiments in Ireland are secured, and the comptroller says he has no doubt but that those wanted for the Hanoverians will be easily engaged in the course of the next week.

Twenty one of the best men of the task gangs are returned to their duty at Portsmouth, and we have no doubt but that as the knot is now broken the whole will shortly follow.

Your Majesty will observe that we have secured one Lieutenant that speaks French ; and we are in search of another.

No. 1695—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 14 *August*, 1775.]

As Lord Cornwallis's regiment [33rd] is order'd for foreign service, Lord North begs leave to submit to his Majesty what he

had the honour of mentioning to him sometime ago concerning Mr Acland. It was not thought proper to permit him to raise a Corps for military reasons which were undoubtedly of considerable weight but Ld North must do the justice to Mr Acland to say that, from what he knows of the Counties of Somerset & Devon, he is convinced that he would have kept his promise of raising his men in a short time, & that his recruits would have been excellent in their kind. If the failure in the recruiting service should render it now advisable to have recourse to new levies, Ld North still believes that he would raise a good body of men in a short time, but he hopes that, at all events, he may be permitted to talk with Lord Barrington & to see if some advancement may not be given to him without great objection. Lord North is convinced that the Spirit which has been raised in the West has been almost entirely owing to Mr Acland, & that some favour shown to him at present will be of considerable political use : He has, in other respects, no concern or connection with him, but he dreads throwing the least damp upon the zeal that has appear'd in the country, which, like all other popular passions, is of a nature very liable to change from the slightest causes.

Monday Night.

No. 1696—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's commands, & has given directions for paying £50 to Mrs Dutton, & making out the Warrant for her pension.

Lord North received the inclosed a few days ago from Mr Acland, & promised him in his answer to lay the substance of it before his Majesty, He thinks, however, that to do justice to Mr Acland's zeal, it will be better to send the letter itself. Mr Acland is son to Mr Thomas Acland, heir to a very considerable fortune, & a Captain in Lord Cornwallis's regiment. His Father has undoubtedly the greatest interest in Somersetshire, &, I believe, in Devonshire of any man in either of the Counties, & I think it highly probable that the son can make good any engagements respecting troops that he enters into & that it is thought proper to make with him. In the last Session of Parliament, He was a zealous friend of Government, especially upon all American

measures, & differ'd from the Administration upon no point but the conciliatory resolution.

Lord North is summon'd to attend the Assizes at Wells & is obliged to take London in his way. He proposes to set out on Thursday morning, & hopes [to] lie on Friday night at Bushy, His intention is to be in London on Saturday morning, & either in the Evening, or on Sunday morning to set out for Somersetshire: He takes the liberty of mentioning these circumstances that his Majesty, if he has any commands for Lord North, may know where to direct them that they may receive no delay.

CHELTENHAM *Aug*: 15. 1775 [*Tuesday*].

Lord North incloses an account of the application of the £100,000, granted to his Majesty in the last Session of Parliament.

No. 1697—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—The letter from Captain Acland contains such laudible sentiments as a Citizen and a Soldier that I thoroughly approve of Your having transmitted it to Me; I desire You will contrive if he is in Town to see him tomorrow and to acquaint him how much I am pleased with the zeal he shews upon this occasion, that though I do not chuse as yet to give ear to the raising new Corps, if the time shall come that I shall think authorizes such measures, his plan shall be taken into consideration as well as others; the love he bears to the Military Profession actuated Me to encourage Lord Cornwallis to find an opportunity for Captain Acland though so lately come into the Service to purchase a Company; as no new Corps are as yet to be raised he may shew his zeal and at the same time do it to the assistance of his friend and Colonel, the 33^{d} on the present Augmentation will want near 200. Men if he can raise them in the West it will be doing a signal Service and make Me the more willing when I see the proper opportunity to reward the activity of this deserving Young Man.

Many of Your friends seem to wish You should avoid appearing at Wells where probably the asking impertinent questions and putting You in an unpleasant conversation is the sole aim for the calling on You to appear; as I am not acquainted with what they think it possible to bring to light or what effect the non

appearance might have, I give no opinion, trusting that You have weighed the matter fully and in consequence made Your determination.

There has been much delay in framing a Proclamation declaring the conduct of the Americans Rebellious, and warning persons from corresponding with them; from the time it was first suggested I have seen it as most necessary first as it put people on their guard, and also as it shews the determination of prosecuting with vigour every measure that may tend to force those deluded People to Submission; it is now I think got into a good train, I have directed Lord Suffolk to have it shewn to You and if it meets with Your concurrence in its present State to take such further Steps as may be necessary for having it read and ordered to be published by the Privy Council on Wednesday.

Major Gen. Haldimand is arrived, and seems thoroughly acquainted with the Sentiments of the Americans I desire You will if possible See him; he says nothing but force can bring them to reason and ownes that till they have suffered for their Conduct that it would be dangerous to give ear to any propositions they might transmit; but if I am rightly informed they do not seem inclined to put on even the appearance of wishing in the least to recede from doctrines that it would be better totally to abandon them than to admit a single shaddow of them to be admitted.

If You can spare time to call here either tomorrow forenoon or in the Evening, I shall be glad to see You, but desire to hear before that I may be at home

Kew *Aug^t* 18th 1775.

No. 1698—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

War Office *Aug^t* 22^d^ 1775.

General Harvey having shewn the two Letters herewith inclosed to me, I thought it right that your Majesty should see them, & he left them with me for that purpose. As your Majesty has permitted me to go into the Country I have ventured to send them in this manner. I think I may say that I leave nothing here undone, & that business will go on without any stop during my absence. Barrington

The Letters are addressed to Genl Harvey.

No. 1699—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing for his Majesty's perusal two letters which he has lately received from Lord Barrington upon the subject of recruiting the Army. He is sorry to say that it is the opinion not only of Lord Barrington but of all those, who are conversant in the recruiting business, that the number of recruits wanted can not be expected by the next Spring. The general notion is that we can not, by that time, depend upon raising above 5 or at the most, 6000 men. Lord North submits to his Majesty, that the services required of the Army in America will demand a much greater number, & is afraid that it will soon be found necessary to have recourse to extraordinary methods of recruiting the Army. He sees in their full force the reasons assign'd by Lord Barrington against new Corps, but he fears that the moment of absolute necessity which, in his Lordship's opinion, will justify the raising them is now come. He is confident that General Frazer, Lt Col: Campbell, & Mr Acland will perform the conditions of their agreement, & will raise good men: as to the latter of the three Lord North can speak with more confidence. If he is allow'd to begin now, He will certainly have 600 excellent Men before Christmas, without greatly interfering with the augmentation of the old regiments. Lord North thinks a great political advantage may arise from this undertaking of Mr Aclands. The cause of Great Britain is not yet sufficiently popular, & it will derive great credit, from such a public declaration of an independent gentleman of Fortune. But what urges Lord North principally to trouble his Majesty, is, that the success of the War in America absolutely depends upon a considerable army being there early in the Spring, & there seems no way of having certainly an Army there of any magnitude, except encouraging some undertakings of this nature.

Lord North sends, for his Majesty's perusal two plans which he has received from Mr Romer, not as by any means admissible, but that his Majesty may signify his opinion upon them, & what alterations he would have proposed to Mr Romer, if he thinks that there should be any further negociation about them.

Bushy Park *Aug* 25. 1775.

No. 1700—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *August* 25. 1775.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to transmitt to your Majesty the letters just received from Admiral Graves: he intended to have brought them himself, but has so much business to do at the Admiralty, and nothing on which he has occasion to recieve your Majesty's immediate Commands; that he does not propose to trouble you this forenoon.

Sir John Williams informs Ld Sandwich that the last 6 views of ships are finished & begs to know when & where your Majesty would have them sent.

No. 1701—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour, in the absence of Lord Dartmouth, of transmitting to his Majesty a Box lately arrived from Sr Ralph Payne. He takes the same opportunity of sending to his Majesty all the papers he has received from Mr Blaquiere concerning the propositions of the Ld Lieutenant, which his Majesty may perhaps be desirous of seing.

DOWNING STREET. *Aug*: 26th [1775 ?].

No. 1702—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 265.

LORD NORTH—I have read Lord Barrington's two letters which do not surprise me, he is diffident as to the raising Recruits, but that is as much occasioned from his wish to have the American War alone carried on by Sea; I do not see the prospect so indifferent as he does the best time for Recruiting is not yet come, and the different arrangements now just set in motion must have a due time given them before any judgement can be formed whether the coming to the very disagreeable measure of raising new Corps will be necessary; but in that case I shall never agree to the disobliging the whole Army by giving them to every Young Man that pretends he can soon compleat them; I know full well

what little good arose from Charles Townshend's Plan when the Corps were compleated most of them were declared by the General who recieved them to be composed of Men totally unfit to carry muskets ; besides a new raised Corps will from the time of being compleated require at least a Year before it can be properly trained for actual Service a Regiment composed of good Officers and Non Commissioned Officers will bear a great augmentation and three Months fit them for Service. The misfortune is that at the beginning of this American business there has been an unwillingness to augment the Army and Navy I proposed early in the Summer the sending beating Orders to Ireland this was objected to in the Cabinet ; if it had then been adopted the Army would have been at least 2. or 3.000. Men Stronger at this hour ; there is now every means using to compleat the Old Corps, and I cannot agree to putting additional Irons into the fire.

As to the Proposals transmitted by Mr Römer they all end in corps of Officers which cannot be done but by act of Parliament, the only idea these Germans ought to addopt is the being Contractors for raising Recruits and fixing the Price they will deliver them at Hamburgh, Rotterdam, and any other Port they may propose Mr Römer seems alone to want to finger English Money but that I think should be prevented by giving no money in hand but promising to pay £10. per Man ready money on the Recruits being approved by the Officers sent to receive them in those Ports.

Kew *Augt* 26th 1775

$\frac{m}{2}$ *p^{t}* 5 PM.

No. 1703—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—You are so much hurried on the present State of public affairs that I do not think it fair to put the least hinderance to Your private business unless the other material calls for it, I therefore desire You will set out at the time that suits You best for Oxfordshire this day.

Kew *Sep^{t}* 1775.

$\frac{m}{46}$. *p^{t}* 10. A.M.

No. 1704—*Memorandum by the King.*

Kew *Sept* 1775.

The Lord Lieutenant having in his letter of the 23^{d} Ult^{mo} preferred in the name of Lieut. Col. Duncan a petition that he may retire at the regulated price ; this seems the natural opportunity for enabling Lieut. Col. Meddows of the 12th Dragoons (who has wrote a very pressing letter to be allowed to serve as a Volunteer in America) to go to America, field Officers not being permitted to Serve but with their Corps ; should the Lieut. Col. on this being proposed to him decline then Major Dundas of the 15th Light Dragoons a Senior Major to any of those proposed by the Lord Lieutenant for the present Vacancies to be Lieut Col. of the 55th.

Should Lieut. Col. Meddows accept the Lieut Colonelcy of the 55th. Major Walker of the 12th. to be offered to purchase the Lieut Colonelcy of the Regiment he belongs to ; should he decline then Major Dundas to be Lieut Col. of the 12th. Dragoons.

Lt. Col. Darby of the 17th. Foot being incapable of Serving it is expected that the Lord Lieutenant will recommend Major Goodenough on this occasion.

The Succession recommended in Lord Lieutenants of the 1st. of Sept approved

Lieut. Col. Beckwith of the 27th. to sell likewise from bad health. Major Maxwell of the 15th. Foot recommended by the Ld. Lieut for the 55th. to be Lieut. Col. provided Major Dundas has either the 55th. Foot or the 12th. Dragoons if not Major Dundas being an older Major than Maxwell must be appointed to this Regt.

Major Tassell of the 29th. to have leave to Sell.

No. 1705—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford cannot have the honor of paying his court to your majesty to day as he was unfortunately Seised with a violent pain of the Rheumatick kind in his side yesterday & is now under Dr Cadogan's hands, but hopes to be able to get into the country to morrow & will then forward the recruiting business.

he has the honor to submit to your majesty a Draught of a letter to Ld Sandwich and a Copy of major Genl Burgoynes letter that regards Boston shalle be sent to the Lds North & Dartmouth. he has also the honor to send your majesty a letter from Mr Gepp.

FULHAM 8*th Septr* 1775

$\frac{m}{10}$ *past eleven* A.M.

Enclosure.

Mr. Gepp to [*Lord Rochford* ?].

CHELMSFORD 7*th Sept.* 1775.

MY LORD—I was this Morning honoured with a Letter from your Lordship respecting the enlisting such Militia Men of our Regiment as are desirous of entering into the Regulars. I shall this day send to all the Serjeants to attend me here immediately to take Directions and your Lordship may Depend on my Zeal and Assiduity in this Business.

Lt Col^{l} Draw has a House at Datchett near Windsor where I presume he now is and where I have sent a Copy of your Letter as Ordered—Major Hunt is a Sportsman and is probably in Suffolk or Norfolk a Shooting, but I have sent a Copy of your Letter directed to him at his Chambers in Grays Inn—The Coffee Houses he mostly uses are George's near Temple Bar and Abington's near Grays Inn Gate.

I think after the Serj^{ts} have made returns to me and I shall have transmitted the same to your Lordship, that Chelmsford sho^{d} be the place of General Rendezvous where the Officers may attend to enlist them. I shall send Copies of your Lordships Letter to all the Captains, that they in their districts may lend their Assistance

I am My Lord Your Lordships most hble Servt

EDWD: GEPP

No. 1706—*The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick to the King.*

SIRE—Vôtre Majesté me permettra de saisir l'occasion d'une lettre, que mon Epouse vient de me communiquér du Prince hereditaire d'Hesse, à Votre Majesté pour rapellér à Son souvenir mes demarches, depuis Son Glorieux avenement au Trone, que

mon attachement respectueux à Son Auguste Persone et mon zéle pour Son serviçe, m'onts inspirés constament. Ces sentiments etablies dans mon Ame, m'aurait fait prevenir qui que ce soit, pour offrir au nom du Duc mon Pere, tout ce dont Elle aurait trouvé bon de disposér, si je n'avais craint, que Vôtre Majesté Elle même ne trouva cette demarche superflue, une partie des Troupes du Duc, etant deja lié par des Traités à Son serviçe, la clause de ne point passér les Mers, serait certainement levée, je pense, déz que Ses Interêts l'exigerait, et j'espere d'avoir doné à Vôtre Majesté des preuves non equivoques du vif interêt que je prens, à tout ce qui a raport à Sa Gloire. J'ose me flattér qu'assuré de moi, par tous les motifs possible d'attachement et de Zele, Elle aurait peut-être emploié des bras consacrées à jamais, au serviçe de Sa Gloire, et au soutien de Ses interêts, si Elle avait jugé a propos, d'en faire usage, à l'occasion d'une levée de Boucliér que je n'ai jamais doutté un instant qu'Elle ne terminerait incessament avec ces succes qu'une bone cause, et de la fermeté assurent. Mes voeux accompagneronts touttes les entreprises de Vôtre Majesté avec cette même chaleur, qui m'anima autre fois, lors que j'avais l'honeur de servir, dans Ses Armées, et qui a sçu me meritér allors, quelque part à Ses bontées, ces sentiments joints à ceux, du plus respectueux attachement, et de la devotion la plus soumise ne finiront qu'avec mes Jours.

J'ai l'honeur d'être avec le plus profond respect Sire De Vôtre Majesté le plus ^{hble} plus $^{ob:}$ & plus soumis serviteur CHARLES

BRONSVIC *ce* 8 *de* 7*bre* 1775.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 1707—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

HINDINGBROOK *Sept*: 8. 1775.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to forward to Your Majesty a letter from the Navy Board, containing an account that the Shipwrights at Woolwich have petitioned to work by task; & he has private information that they will even chuse to go on working task in the winter months.

Lord Sandwich has no doubt, but that as task work is now firmly established in three of the yards, the other three will shortly follow their example.

No. 1708—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing a letter he received this morning from Sir Thomas Egerton with an address from the town & neighbourhood of Manchester, which will be presented in a few days to his Majesty. He incloses likewise another letter which he has since received from Sir George Warren, giving notice of an address from Lancaster. As this spirit has sprung up spontaneously in Lancashire, Lord North submits to his Majesty whether it ought not now to be encouraged, least the Lancashire addressers who have behaved so handsomely should think themselves neglected, & complain of being unsupported. If his Majesty is of that opinion, Mr. Robinson will privately endeavour to set on foot again the long projected address of the Merchants of London. One or two addresses may perhaps not be of much importance, but a general run of addresses just before the opening of Parliament will be of great service, & Lord North has reason to fear that the attack upon Government during the next Session will be very powerfull.

Lord North begs leave to submit to his Majesty, whether an application may not be made to the East India Company to stop, or, at least, to diminish their recruiting for a short space of time. He fears such an application would be unsuccessful, but if they would desist from recruiting for the next four months, the Army might gain a thousand men by it, especially if the persons now employ'd by the Company for enlisting were, during that time, taken into the Service of the Public.

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty an account of provisions & other necessaries & comforts which have been sent, or order'd to be sent to the army under Maj^{r} Gen: Howe. This is exclusive of the victualling by the Contractors, & of some forage. Flour & salt provisions are gone, and order'd, sufficient to supply ten thousand men to Midsummer next, & a larger supply is order'd in consequence of the embarkation now going from Ireland. By a commission given from Col: Robinson to a Mr. Page lately arrived from Boston it seems as if a greater quantity of the articles mention'd in the inclosed List might be necessary. Whatever is farther wanting is order'd to be prepared & will, I hope, be soon ready to depart. All the articles that have

been required for the health, sustenance or comfort of the army during the winter will probably be at Boston, or wherever the General shall appoint, before the end of October.

Lord North's private affairs, rendering his presence in Somersetshire almost absolutely necessary, He will, with his Majesty's permission, set out tomorrow to pass a few days in the country. He apprehends that he shall [be] less wanted in London next week than any other before the meeting of Parliament & he can promise to return in a week's time. If, however, his Majesty thinks that his remaining next week in & near Town will be of any service, He will put off his journey till next year, & endeavour to transact his business by letter, & by sending for his Steward & Bailiff to Town.

Downing Street. *Sept*: 9. $\frac{20}{m}$. p^t. 9. P.M.

No. 1709—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 167.

Kew *Sept.* 10*th.* 1775 $\frac{m}{46}$. p^t. 9 A.M.

Lord North—It is impossible to draw up a more dutiful and affectionate Address than the one from the town of Manchester which really gives me pleasure as it comes unsolicited ; as You seem desirous that this Spirit should be encouraged I will certainly not object to it ; though by fatal experience I am aware that they will occasion counter petitions ; one from the Merchants of London if Signed by a great Majority of the most respectable names in the City I should think highly proper as that would shew that the Corporation of London have not been actuated by the Sense of the Merchants who are the respectable part of the Metropolis.

If the Opposition is powerfull next Session it will much surprize me for I am fighting the Battle of the Legislature, therefore have a right to expect an almost unanimous Support ; if their should arise difficulties they will not dismay me for I know the uprightness of my intentions and therefore am ready to stand every attack of ever so dangerous a kind, with the firmness that honesty and attachment to the Constitution will

support. If in addition to the Addresses You wish to encourage, the Nobility and Gentry of property, could be persuaded Seperately in their Parishes to give half of a Guinea in addition to the Levy money for the encouragement of each of their Parishioners enlisting in the Army, that would be doing a real service, and is no more than Lord Shannon, Lord Bellamount and others are doing in Ireland with much Success.

The applying to the East India Company to desist for four months would be highly proper, and their Agents may certainly be employed in finding Recruits for the Army.

I am much pleased to see such care is taking of the Army in America, I desire You will order a list to be made out for me of the various Articles of Provisions and other necessaries that have been sent thither in the course of the Year.

I am clear that this is the best time for Your going to Somerset Shire, and have not the smallest Objection to Your going there as soon as it may suit Your own convenience. Should anything arise that requires Your Immediate presence a Messenger shall in consequence be dispatched.

No. 1710—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 270.

KEW *Sept.* 16*th.* 1775.

$\frac{m}{43}$ p^t 4 PM.

LORD NORTH—The only Steps that are as yet necessary for You to take concerning the proposed Expedition to North Carolina, is tomorrow to acquaint the Admiralty that Transports be prepared for four Regiments of Infantry of 677. Men each; those for the Companies of Artillery will be prepared by the Ordnance; the Transports to be at Corke by the Second Week in December.

You should also write a private letter to the Lord Lieutenant acquainting him that the 15th. and 37th. Regts which were to have remain'd in Ireland till February though not on that Establishment are to embark for an Expedition by the 12th. of December, that the 53^{d} and 54th Regts are also to be on that Service but the two last will be replaced with two Regiments

from hence altho Britain will then have but five Regts of Foot left in the Island, that this is done to give him every manner of ease; that the number of Regiments must probably be diminished in Spring it therefore behoves him to get an application for foreign troops to be stationed in Ireland.

No. 1711.

"*Nabob [of Arcot]'s Army and Money issued by Him to support his Negociation.*"

[In the King's handwriting.]

	HORSE	FOOT
12. Battalions of Seapoys of 1000. Each		12,000
Artillery—Europeans and Topasses		500
8. Regiments of Cavalry of 500. each	4,000	
To these 8 Regiments he has a body of 400. or 500. Light Infantry attending on them with some field pieces and Artillery Men which amount to		4,000
Total Horse	4,000	Foot..16,500

Money issued by the Nabob to support his Negociations.

Expences and presents attending the Bengal Negociation were 2. Lack of Pagodas about ..	40,000,00.0
The presents to the New Counsellors not accepted therefore about 50. or 60. thousand Pagodas were judged to be returned.	
To Col. Macleane a Bond for 70,000. Pag^{s} to pay his debts in England	25,000,00.0
Besides what he might have had from the Bengal business.	
To Mr Johnson 40,000. rupees per. Ann. about £3,000	3,000,00.0 per Ann.
To Mr Johnson for life	1,000,00.0 per Ann.
N.B. Two years paid advance to Mr Johnson ..	

To Mr Macleane and Mr Johnson letters of Credit for 4. lacks of Pagodas to be used as necessary in the course of the Negociation—about	160,000,00.0
To Mr Macpherson 12.000. Pagodas about	5,000,00.0
To Gen. Smith—1. Lack of Pagodas secured on the Revenues of Aviacole and Warrior Pollum	40,000,00.0

Endorsed by the King with the above heading.

Recd Sept. 10th, 1775.

No. 1712—*Mr. Pownall to the King.*

Lord Dartmouth's Office,
12. *Septt* 1775.

Mr. Pownall most humbly submits to Your Majesty Drats of Letters to the Admiralty & to the Master General of the Ordnance, in the business he received direction upon yesterday :—if your Majesty approves these Drats the Letters will be sent to Lord Dartmouth for his signing, in the mean time Mr. Pownall has in Obedience to Your Majestys Commands taken the proper Steps for forwarding the preparations of the Arms & Artillery, and also the Ship of War for a Convoy.

Sir Jeffrey Amherst has already given the necessary directions in the Ordnance department ; expressing at the same time to Mr. Pownall very much doubt of the Utility & some apprehensions of the Risk of sending so large a Quantity of Arms & Artillery to No Carolina unless there could be a Regiment sent at the same time to give countenance to the Associations the Govr thinks may be formed.

Mr. Pownall further humbly submits to Your Majesty Drats of two other Letters to the Admiralty upon points that appear to be essential, being convinced, that under God, the Safety of the British Empire depends in the present situation of America upon Your Majesty's fixed Resolution to exert every Effort of Vigour for reducing Your Majestys deluded Subjects there to a due Obedience & Submission.

No. 1713—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

In case Your Majesty shou'd not have yet seen the Copys of two Addresses which will be presented to Your Majesty To-morrow, Lord Suffolk takes the Liberty of communicating them, together with an explanatory note from Mr. Eden to him. Your Majesty will smile at one part of it, and allow Eden's Zeal to attone for an impertinent Peep into Your Majesty's Wardrobe. A formal Answer to these Addresses does not seem requisite; But the Gentlemen who attend Them wou'd doubtless be highly flatterd by having the Honour to kiss Your Majesty's Hand. An extraordinary Gazette is certainly unnecessary.

SUNBURY. *Septr.* 12. 1775.

$\frac{m}{5}$ p^t. 4. P.M.

No. 1714—*Mr. Pownall to the King.*

LORD DARTMOUTH'S OFFICE.
12 *Sept.* [1775] ½ *pt.* 7. PM.

It being your Majesty's Command that the Commander in Chief at Boston should be instructed to send if possible a Battallion at least to North Carolina in order to enable Govr. Martin to effect the Service he speaks so confidently of, It is most humbly submitted whether it may not be most advisable to send the Arms & Artillery to the Commander in Chief, to accompany the Battallion if it can be spared, or otherways to be disposed of according to such later & consequently better Intelligence he may have received of the real State & situation of North Carolina —If your Majesty approves this Idea the Dra^{ts} to the Admiralty and Ordnance herewith sent are most humbly submitted.

No. 1715—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North was in hopes to have been able, upon his return to London, to have transmitted to his Majesty, in obedience to his commands, an exact state of every thing that has been sent to the troops in America since the beginning of the year, but he finds that more time is required to make it up than he apprehended, & is afraid that it will be some days before the account will be fit for his Majesty's inspection.

Lord North has heard from Mr. Robinson the result of a conversation, which he has had with the Chairman & Deputy Chairman of the E: India Company upon the subject of recruiting. The Chairman beg'd that their recruiting might not be stopt, saying that their servants in India represented to them the absolute necessity of a supply of 1800 recruits this season. After some discourse, however, the Chairman was willing to confine themselves to a smaller number, & to limit the scene of their recruiting within ten miles of London. Lord North has appointed the Chairman & Depy. to meet him in London, when he hopes to bring them to some concession, though he is afraid, that it will be difficult to persuade them to desist absolutely from recruiting for four months.

Lord North has the honour of inclosing two proposals for raising troops, one from a Count d'Ysemberg, & another in German which Lord North does not understand well enough to know even the name of the person from whom it comes. Lord North will have the honour of receiving his Majesty's commands to morrow as to the answers proper to be given to them.

Lord North has not yet signified his Majesty's pleasure concerning the Deanery of Rochester from an apprehension that some discontent & ill-humour which has lately appear'd in the conduct of the Attorney General might proceed from his disappointment of obtaining an additional piece of preferment for his Brother. He finds that he is not mistaken as to the cause of the Attorney's displeasure, & will, therefore, with his Majesty's permission, defer disposing of the Deanery till he shall have had an opportunity of laying the state of business once more before his Majesty. It is of great consequence that the Attorney General should cordially co-operate with us in the arduous affairs in which we are engaged; on the other hand Mr. Thurlow has already two pieces of Church preferment from the Crown, & buying off discontent by favours may not, perhaps, be the best way of promoting general good humour, & cordial co-operation amongst the servants of the Crown.

Lord North has the honour of inclosing some curious intelligence from New York, which he has received from Lt Cooper.

Bushey Park.
Sept: 19 [1775].

No. 1716—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 271.

Lord North—I imagined the drawing up an exact state of what has been transmitted to the Troops at Boston would require some time, therefore am not surprised that it is not yet finished;

I am sorry the Chairman and Deputy Chairman have not come into Your proposal of stopping Recruiting for four months; Recruiting wears a better aspect at present, and I have now great hopes that by March near four thousand Men will be furnished by Lt. Col. Scheither, exclusive of the two Battallions of Royal American which seem now to be getting into some degree of maturity.

I shall postpone saying any thing farther on the Deanery of Rochester untill I see You tomorrow as also on the two plans You have received for furnishing Men from Germany.

Kew *Sept.* 19*th.* 1775.

$\frac{m}{10}$ p^t. 5 P.M.

No. 1717—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford has the honor to inform your majesty that [he] has been the greater part of this morning with Lord North and at the Admiralty, and has settled the inclosed Draught of a letter to the Lord Lieutenant which will be dispatched by a messenger the moment it returns from your majesty. The only difficulty that arose was, in case three of the regiments should be sailed before the orders arrived at Corke how the remaining two were to be disposed of. Lord Rochford suggested that the sending one of them only to Quebec would be dangerous, & recommended therefore one to go to Hallifax, & the other to Join the army this Lord North entirely approved of but is now submitted for your majesty's approbation.

St. James's

21 *Septr* 1775 $\frac{m}{15}$ *past* 2 PM.

p.s. since writing the above Lord Rochford has seen Genl Harvey who seems to think that one Regiment even would be of service to Genl Carleton.

No. 1718—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 372.

Lord North—The proceedings at Mile end are very worthy of the conductors of it, that of Hick's Hall is becoming so respectable a body. I find on Wednesday Sir Eyre Coote will present an Address from the Corporation of Poole. Are the London Merchants so thoroughly absorbed in their private interests not to feel what they owe to the Constitution which has enriched them, that they do not either shew their willingness to Support either by an Address or what I should like better, a Subscription to furnish many comforts to the Army in America.

Kew *Sept. 25th.* 1775.

$\frac{m}{5}$ *p*^{t}. 10 pm.

No. 1719—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *October*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty two letters respecting the two meetings of the North American merchants yesterday evening & today. Lord North hears from another quarter that the meeting were very moderate in their expressions, & that Mr. Baker, though very severe against the measures of the last Parliament, strongly dissuaded the gentlemen present from inserting anything in their petition which should seem to dictate to, or advise the present. His Majesty will observe that there has been an omission in the List of the Committee of the names of the three merchants traders to Pensylvania. It were much better to have had no petition; but the petition intended seems as little inconvenient as any petition can be.

Bushy Park *Wednesday.*

No. 1720—*The King to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.*

Mon Cher Beaufrere et Cousin—J'auraïs reçu plûtot Votre lettre du 7me du Mois passé, si l'état d'épuisement de mon Envoyé à la Cour de Dresde ne l'eut obligé de Voyager très lentement. Je n'ai jamais douté de Votre empressement à me

marquer la part que Vous prenez à tout ce qui me regarde, et l'offre que Vous me faites au nom du Duc Votre Pere de ses Troupes en est pour moi une preuve non equivoque. La Situation de mes affaires pourroit très naturellement rendre l'addition d'un Corps de Troupes Etrangeres necessaire, auquel cas j'ordonnerai à Mes Minîstres d'entamer une Negociation avec le Duc Votre Pere sous vos auspices. Au reste Je Vous prie d'être persuadé de l'amitié avec laquelle Je suis &c.

Kew *ce* 10*me* 8*bre* 1775.

No. 1721—*Mr. Pownall to the King.*

Lord Dartmouth's Office.
Octr. 13*th* [1775] ½ *pt.* 2 P.M.

Mr. Pownall intended to submit to your Majesty the Dra^ts^ which accompany this note through the Channel of Lord North ; but he finds that his Lordship will not see your Majesty to day.

Those which relate to the removal of the three Companys of the 60th from St. Vincents to St. Augustine have been settled with Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the other Mr. Pownall humbly submits as necessary in consequence of the Intelligence received by the New York Mail.

The Dispatches from Governor Legge in a seperate box, were delivered to Mr. Pownall by Mr. Burrow, collector of the Customs at Halifax who is sent over express by the Governor to represent the dangerous State of the Province he says that in the moment of his coming away Advice was received by the Governor that the Rebells from Machias had landed both at St. John's River & at Annapolis.

Mr. Pownall presumes no time will be lost in coming to some determination upon the alternatives proposed by Govr. Legge, of his being authorized either to keep a body of Militia in pay or to raise a Corps in the manner he suggests.

No. 1722—*Mr. Pownall to the King.*

Ld Dartmouths Office.
Oct. 14*th* [1775]. ½ *pt.* 2. PM.

Mr. Pownall has in consequence of Your Majestys Commands received directions from Lord North on the Subject of Governor

Legges Letters & hopes to be able to send your Majesty a Dra^{t} of a dispatch on Monday.—In the mean time Mr. Pownall most humbly submits to your Majesty for your approbation Dra^{t} of a Letter to the Master Genl of the Ordnance containing directions that seem necessary in consequence of the advices from Halifax—also Dra^{t} of a Letter to the admiralty respecting the dangerous situation of the Cannon Stores at the Bahama Islands.—If Your Majesty approves these Letters the Messenger will upon a signification of Your Majestys Commands proceed with them to Lord Suffolk for his Lordship's signing.

If your Majesty should be of opinion that the Letter from Governor O'Hara herewith humbly sent in a seperate Box should be immediately considered by Your Majestys Confidential Servants, it will be Mr. Pownalls Duty to take the necessary Steps for that purpose.

No. 1723—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 273.

Lord North—The very agreable opening of the Irish Session of Parliament cannot fail to render the opening of the Campaign on this side of the Water the more prosperous.

I enclose the Papers regarding the Commission of the Peace for Montgomery.

Mr. Pownall has I trust waited upon You with the letters from Nova Scotia; the raising a regular Regiment merely to serve in that Province and solely at the command of the Governor I think highly objectionable, but a Corps under the name of Militia or Provincials, I think may be right if having no higher pay than the regular troops a grant of Lands may be held out as a bait, but they must not have either rank in the Army or any right to half pay.

Kew *Oct.* 14th. 1775

$\frac{m}{46}$ *pt* 11. A.M.

No. 1724—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North humbly begs leave to submit to his Majesty the very important advantages, which may be expected from an

immediate expedition against the Southern Provinces in North America.

Lord Dunmore in his last letters seems confident, that he could restore order in Virginia, if he had the assistance of two or three Hundred men.

From Governor Martin's correspondence, & from other intelligence it appears, that the Highland emigrants in the Back settlements of North Carolina are not inclined to take up arms in favour of British Government, & that the Back settlers in general are determined not to submit to the Non-exportation enjoind by the Continental Congress; Mr. Martin, if he [be] properly supported & encouraged, will, probably, be able in a short time to re-establish the Authority of Great Britain in that Colony.

Lord William Campbell gives a very favourable account of the disposition of many of the Back settlers in South Carolina, & declares his opinion, that a body of Two Thousand men will be sufficient to set matters right within his Government:

The province of Georgia has been driven from her allegiance by the threats of the inhabitants of South Carolina, & will return to her duty as soon as South Carolina is brought to a submission:

The Accounts we have received from these provinces are the more to be credited, as we all know the perilous situation of three of them from the great number of their negro slaves, & the small proportion of white inhabitants, & the exceeding want of European commodities, which must soon prevail in them all. Lord North looks upon it, therefore, as certain, that a very considerable number of the people in those provinces wish for a speedy accomodation of the disputes with Great Britain; that the Leaders of Rebellion there have great difficulty to keep the others in subjection, & that a small force from home would quickly turn the scale.

If orders are given tomorrow to prepare the transports & every thing necessary for this expedition, It may be ready to sail before Christmas.

If the Expedition is directed immediately to South or North Carolina, The Navigation will, in all probability be favourable, & the season not improper for military operations.

If these Provinces can be so reduced as to accept of terms of peace & forgiveness upon their submission, & desertion from the other Colonies in rebellion so important a separation from the

Confederacy will be a severe Blow to the Rebels, & the Regiments sent upon the expedition may probably have done their business time enough to join Gen: Howe's army to the Northward early in the Campaign.

If these Provinces can not be completely reduced in so short a time, much may, however, be done: The Houses, stores &c. belonging to the insurgents may be plunder'd, their provisions may be destroy'd; Some of their ring-leaders may be taken, their troops may be disarm'd, their magazines may be demolish'd, arms may be put into the hands of the friends of Great Britain; & the power of the provinces vested in them, &, when the troops quit that part of America, Lord Dunmore & Govr. Martin may be left at the Head of bodies of arm'd Provincials sufficient to keep the Rebels quiet, & to prevent them from sending any men to join General Washington.

The number of troops requisite for this expedition would be four or, rather, five regiments at the present establishment of 677. men each, & Lord North humbly submits his reasons, why he thinks that they may be sent at this time without any danger to Great Britain or Ireland.

There are certainly *now* no preparations making in any foreign country, that indicate the least intention of attacking the British dominions in Europe, &, even if any such design is harbour'd any where, the attack would in all probability not be made during the ensuing winter;

Before the Regiments destined for this expedition can sail from England, the Militia, or a part of it, will be embodied, & the six Regiments expected from Gibraltar & Minorca will be arrived.

These regiments arriving in England at a good season for recruiting, may hope for better success than has accompanied the recruiting service during the summer, & the Militia which, after a little discipline, will be useful in many respects, will certainly be able to answer all the purposes of domestick Police to which the regular forces are now applied.

If it is thought expedient to send the Brunswick & Hessian troops to Ireland, some of the regiments destined to go from thence in the Spring to America, may be brought to Great Britain, upon the supposition, that Great Britain should not be deem'd sufficiently guarded without them.

Lord North begs leave to add, that he has heard from a gentleman, who had lately a conversation with Lieut Gen: Harvey, that Mr. Harvey is of opinion, that the objection made by the army to new levies, does not extend to the corps propos'd to be raised by Majr: Genl: Frazer. If therefore, that proposal should be found to be admissible, there is great reason to hope, that an addition may, thereby, be made to the army of two thousand men before the summer, who may be either sent immediately to America, or remain in this country, if they are found necessary for our defence at home.

Lord North hopes from his Majesty's goodness that he will pardon the hurry in which he writes, & the many inacuracies contain'd in this note. He would not have presumed to trouble his Majesty with it, did he not think the measure proposed not only highly expedient, but even almost necessary; The late dispatches from Moscow, added to one of the intercepted letters from the King of Prussia, make it but too probable, that we shall be disappointed of our expected assistance from Russia; our principal hope, therefore, of ending this business happily & honourably lies in the making immediate use of the Force we have in our hands in order to bring it to a prosperous conclusion: a measure of vigour & eclât will alarm the Americans, & revive the spirits of our friends, who, Lord North observes with concern, are rather discontented & out of humour because they conceive, that we do not mean to carry on this war with the spirit & activity that it requires. The proposal of a Commission contain'd in the Speech will not go down with them unless they see that we are trying every possible method of collecting a large force; & unless they think we are determined to use it in such a manner as is likely to bring matters in North America to a speedy decision.

Bushy Park *Oct*: 15. 1775. 2. *o'clock*. P:M.

No. 1725—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North begs leave to add in a separate paper to the note with which he troubles his Majesty this morning, that he has receiv'd a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, acquainting him that Mr. Hoad will accept the place of Vice-Treasurer, & that

he has order'd accordingly, a Warrant to be prepared for his Majesty's signature.

Mr. Jenkinson, who has lately been in Ireland is apprehensive that objection will be made to foreign troops in that country, because they depend so much upon the protection & assistance of the Military force, who are in constant employment, under the command of the Civil Magistrate, for the carrying on every part of the internal police of the Kingdom, which would not be carried on at all without it. Lord North has as yet heard nothing on this head from the Lord Lieutenant or Sr John Blaquiere. If the Parliament of Ireland consents to the introduction of Foreign troops, Lord North is afraid that even then it will be necessary to pass two Acts of Parliament, one in England, & one in Ireland before any foreign troops can be landed there.

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Dr Thurlow will with his Majesty's permission, kiss hands for the Deanery of Rochester on Wednesday next.

Lord North finds that are already on board a ship destined for America arms enough for the Halifax Regiment, & entrenching tools enough for the intended works there, but that it will be necessary to send there two engineers, & a company of artillery.

Bushy Park. *Oct*: 15. 1775 2 *o'clock.* P.M.

No. 1726—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 274.

Lord North—Every means of distressing America must meet with my concurrence as it tends to bringing them to feel the necessity of returning to their Duty ; I shall therefore very fully weigh the contents of Your letter and will certainly in the course of tomorrow write You word how far I can by Christmas furnish a Corps of 2000. Men for a Southern expedition more can not possibly be got together, & certainly Ireland must in that case chiefly contribute.

I have signed the two Warrants

Kew *Oct* 15*th.* 1775.

$\frac{m}{20}$. *pt.* 4 PM.

No. 1727—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 275.

Lord North—I have very maturely weighed the Advantages of a Winter Expedition against the four Southern Colonies of North America, and the great difficulties of assembling 2.000 Men for that Service, but the former is so very material that I am ready to give directions for the 15th & 37th Regiments of Infantry being ordered to embark in the Second Week of December, they are not part of the 12.000 Men to remain in Ireland and would probably have embarked in February for America : Weak as we are in Regiments of Infantry in Britain two Regiments shall at that time be sent to Ireland to replace the 53rd & 54th Regts which shall also go on this expedition being next Regiments for foreign Service.

The 15th 37th 53rd & 54th shall from the Recruits raised in Ireland be compleated to 677. each. Two Companies of Artillery must be sent with them and 8. Battallion Guns. Sir Eyre Coote who has distinguished himself on Service shall have the Command when the Service is over he being a junior General to those in America will join the Army when this Service is effected.

I am also clear the first Attempt should be made on North Carolina as the Highland Settlers are said to be well inclined ; they ought to be offered Grants of Lands in the same manner as those raised by Maclean ; to be looked on as Provincial Corps, whilst employed to have the Same pay as the Regular Troops, one Corps to remain in the Province when the Regiments go to the other Colonies ; Virginia may also be thus defended ; if Coote can raise Recruits on the Same terms for the Army in America he ought to avail himself of the Opportunity.

As to the Raising a Corps of Highlanders I will fully weigh the measure and on Wednesday give You my Sentiments on that Subject.

Kew *Oct* 16th 1775.
11. *o'Clock.*

P.S. When the two Regiments are sent in December to Ireland there will remain in Britain but four Battallions—though

I have great Respect for the Militia I think nothing but the present moment could defend the weakening the Country so much, and I greatly prefer the calling out the Militia to raising new corps.

No. 1728—*The King to Lord North.*

[16-17 *October*, 1775.]

The two Companies of Artillery to accompany the five Regiments ordered to embark immediately for North America must be of the Same numbers as the Companies of the Battallion now in that Continent which have received an augmentation; this must be explained to Sir Jeffrey Amherst but need not make part of the enclos'd draft the five Battallions must have 10. light field pieces and as many Howitzers and Amusettes as the two Companies Can Serve—no other pieces of Artillery seem necessary on this occasion the ten thousand Stand of Arms must certainly be detained to be sent with these forces.

A letter must be immediately wrote to M. Gen. Howe acquainting him that the 15th. 37th. 53rd. 54th. & 57th Regts. of Foot with two Companies of Artillery 10. field Pieces and—Howitzers and Amusettes are preparing to be sent to attack the Southern Provinces of North America, that Governor Martin having in his late dispatches mentioned the willingness of the Highland Emigrants in the back Settlements of North Carolina, to which Province the General is to send such persons as he may chuse to entrust this command [to] with such forces as he can spare, it is thought expedient to land first in that Province to call forth those who may have a sense of the Duty they owe to their mother Country, to restore British Government in that Province and leave a Battallion of Provincials formed from the Back Settlers under the Command of the Governor; to collect such Men as May be willing to Serve in the British Troops in America and dispose of them as the General May think Most advisable, the arms and other effects of those who do not return to their obedience to the Mother Country to be seized, then to proceed to Virginia or South Carolina as intelligence may incline the Commander to think most advisable; Provincial Corps may be left for the Protection of the Civil Magistrates, and when this business

is compleated the Regiments are to proceed to New York and make part of the Army to be employed in that——

Draft, unfinished.

No. 1729—*Mr. Pownall to the King.*

Lord Dartmouths Office.
19. *Oct.* [1775]. 3. *o'Clock* pm.

Mr. Pownall most humbly submits to Your Majesty the Dra^{t} of a Letter to the Master General of the Ordnance, which he has prepared in consequence of an Intimation from Lord North Of Your Majesty's Intentions :——as Lord North did not explain to Mr. Pownall what were your Majesty's Orders in respect to the Artillery & small arms Mr. Pownall is doubtfull whether that part of the Dra^{t} is conformable to Your Majestys Pleasure.

Lord North also mentioned to Mr. Pownall some Intention of sending a Company of Artillery to Halifax, but Sir Jeffrey Amherst & Mr. Stephens having concurred in opinion with Mr. Pownall that it would be accompanied with very great hazard, so late in the Year, his Lordship desired Mr. Pownall would not prepare any Dra^{t} upon that business 'till his Lordship had seen Your Majesty.

No. 1730—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 281.

Lord North—I am sorry to find that the House has been again kept sitting so very late the last night ; I shall very willingly receive the House of Commons at half hour past two this day, in consequence of which I desire You will give the necessary notice to the Comptroller of the Household. I desire You will be before two at St. James's with the answer to the Address, as I am most anxious to have half an hours conversation with You previous to the Visit You are to have this Evening.

Queens House
Oct 20*th* 1775
$\frac{m}{25}$ *pt.* 7. a.m.

No. 1731—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 277.

Lord North—The preparing the Lord in Waiting to refuse introducing the Petition of the Provincial Congress of Georgia as coming from a body I cannot acknowledge is perfectly right, and the treating all Provincial and General Congresses in that manner for the future will be proper.

Kew *Oct* 23*rd.* 1775.

$\frac{m}{48}$ *pt. one* PM.

No. 1732—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 277.

Lord North—On the receipt of Your letter I have ordered Elliots Regiment to March from Henley to Hounslow, and the Horse and Grenadier Guards to take up their Horses, these handbills are certainly spread to cause terror, but they may in the timid Duke I saw Yesterday, but I thank God, I am not of that make I know what my Duty to my Country makes me undertake and Threats cannot prevent Me from doing that to the fullest extent.

Queens House
Oct 25*th.* 1775

$\frac{m}{2}$. *pt.* 11 A.M.

No. 1733—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford was at the Attorny Generals last night at ten o clock but he was not come to Town & in consequence of [*illegible*]'s letter last night Ld Rochford wrote an answer agreeable to the Sollicitor Generals opinion, which letter Sr Stanier porten will immediately send your Majesty. As to Mr. Nugent he to the last persevered in not telling the name of his friend & on Ld Rochfords saying to him he knew it was Mr. Sagre [?], Nugent seemed abashed, & on Ld Rochfords then putting the plain

Question to him, was it Mr. Sagre or No, he, Nugent said he did not chuse to answer that Question. The whole examination of Mr. Nugent having been taken upon oath & signed by him the Sollicitor general thought Mr. Nugent ought to be dismissed & he accordingly was.

Berkly Square 25*th* oc^{br} 1775

$\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 7 P.M.

No. 1734—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 278.

Lord North—You have omitted enclosing Lord Sandwich's letter but I am clear that the relanding the Regiments is very proper and the making the Expedition in December consequently consist of Seven Regiments. You will therefore take care that no time is lost in dispatching a Messenger for this purpose to Ireland.

Queens House
Oct 25*th*. 1775

$\frac{m}{40}$ *pt*. 11 PM.

No. 1735—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford is most sensibly concerned at the reproach he has met with from your majesty he did not vary the advice of Cabinet he might forget it, but is still of opinion that the mischief arising from not Committing him for high Treason would have been of no consequence, if in Committing Mr. Sagre for treasonable practises, he had not Committed him to *Close* confinement, in that he followed the constant practise of office. had the attorny general been in the way Ld Rochford would not have stirrd a step without his advice, but there are certain persons in whom he places more confidence than in other & he could not have the advantage of having them to assist him. if he had followed no advice but his own & not listned to the desultory undecided opinion of Brother counsellors, there would have been no mistake he is much afflicted that there was, & Government which he has

more at heart than his own private Interest, can let the Blame fall upon him, which he will chearfully submit to, but he must be allowed, & hopes your majesty will forgive him if he says, that hurried & pressed as he was, in all this business, & wishing to gain time, 'till he could consult the attorny general, he is more to be pitied than Blamed for any mistake that happened. as to Sherwoods examination of the soldiers it turns out nothing, but yet he cannot beleive there will be any triumph although Sagre should be bailed. Ld Rochford dares not add any more under the Idea of Your Majestys disapprobation of his Conduct, but sensible as he is of Your Majestys great goodness to him he is sure Your Majesty will allow him & forgive him for expressing in the most submissive manner the warm feelings of his heart at having offended; Intention cannot be laid to his charge but suspicion of a want of proper conduct is grievous enough & if ever the Like happens again he will not be so yeilding as even to promote the publick service without taking every necessary precaution.

BERKLEY SQUARE 27*th octbr* 1775

$\frac{m}{50}$ *past* 8 P.M.

No. 1736—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 2 *November*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the report of the Scotch Militia Bill was this day, by a majority of 112 against 93 put off for four months. The Debate was short, & contain'd nothing very remarkable except a very fine Speech by Lord Mountstuart. Lord North had the misfortune of being in the Minority.

DOWNING STREET. 6 *o'clock.* P:M.

No. 1737—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 282.

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Novr* 3*rd* 1775.

$\frac{m}{2}$ *pt*. 8. P.M.

LORD NORTH—The arrival of the Messenger from Russia with the answer of the Empress to my letter at the same time Your note

came containing the very handsome Majority prevented my then just acknowledging the receipt of it. The fate of yesterday will assist in I hope shorten the Debates on America, for the House cannot possibly hear the same Speeches so frequently repeated, or the House of Commons must be composed of more politeness than formerly.

The letter of the Empress is a clear refusal and not in so genteel a manner as I should have thought might have been expected from Her ; She has not had the Civility to answer in her own hand and has thrown out some expressions that may be civil to a Russian Ear but certainly not to more civilized ones.

I am curious to know whether the D. of Grafton as his Speeches in Parliament daily become more Hostile, does not yet feel that it is at least most to his own Credit to resign his Employment, if not You must certainly feel that I cannot let many days more elapse before I send for his Seal.

No. 1738—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 284.

Lord North—The Division yesterday was a very good one ; I am surprised the Opposition did not take the same words proposed in the House of Lords, which seemed offensive enough, but that they chose to call the measure contrary to Law.

Kew *Nov. 4th.* 1775

$\frac{m}{25}$ *pt.* 2. pm.

No. 1739—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 6 *November,* 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that there has been to-day in the House of Commons an unexpected debate arising from the Declaration of the Commissioners in America Ld John Cavendish having read the declaration moved, " That " the House would resolve itself, upon a convenient day into a " Committee to consider of a revisal of the Acts by which the " Colonies think themselves aggrieved. . ."

A debate ensued, which lasted till half an hour after seven o'clock, when it was rejected.

Ayes : 109.
Noes : 47.

Speakers	
Pro.	Con
Ld. J. Cavendish.	Ld. North.
Mr. Fox.	The Sol^{r} Genl
Mr. Burke.	Ld. George Germaine
Mr. Byng.	Mr. Geo: Rous.
Mr. Dunning.	

No. 1740—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 285.

Kew *Nov. 6th.* 1775.
$\frac{m}{50}$ p^{t}. 5. PM.

Lord North—Since You left me this day, I have received intelligence, that if the Privy Seal is not conferred on Lord Weymouth, he will think himself hardly treated and will certainly resign his Employment, which will certainly much affect Lord Gower and the rest of his particular friends and probably make them less zealous ; I think this so very material that I would not lose a moment in communicating it to You. The good Sense of Lord Dartmouth will I trust engage him to heal all differences. Many that have held the Office of Groom of the Stole have attended the Cabinet meetings ; particularly the late Lord Pembroke ; I would propose he should attend them and unless Lord Weymouth should apply for it, I do not think of calling him to meetings. Indeed Lord Weymouth having been told that he should hold the Gold Key only till another Office more to his mind became vacant seems to give him a prior right to any other person. If I thought Lord Dartmouth in the least lessened by this arrangement I would be the last person to wish it.

No. 1741—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North had the honour of His Majesty's commands yesterday evening which he communicated to Lord Dartmouth, & it is with much concern that he transmits Lord Dartmouth's answer, especially as his transaction with Lord George Germaine is so far advanced, that to break it off would be as fatal a measure as any other.

Lord North is sorry to give it as his opinion that, unless some method is found out of preventing the dissatisfaction of Lord Weymouth & Lord Dartmouth, the Ministry will be dissolved. Lord North will try every method, & begs to submit all his interests to His Majesty's disposal, & to assure him that if no other way can be devised of keeping the system together, He is ready to give up the profits, the honours, the future expectations of his situation, & reserve only the responsability & the fatigues of it.

Lord North waited, according to His Majesty's commands, upon Prince Orlow, who was greatly pleased at the confidence shewn to him, & desired Lord North to express his gratitude to his Majesty. The conference ended by a declaration of the Prince that since he knew the real situation of things, He could not proceed exactly in the manner he at first intended, but he would, nevertheless, make an attempt in another manner.

Downing Street *Nov^r.* 7 [1775].

No. 1742—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 286.

Kew *Nov. 7th.* 1775.
$\frac{m}{22}$ *pt.* 4. pm.

Lord North—The account You have sent me gives me infinite concern, and if Lord Dartmouth would one moment permit his own amiable temper to examine the state of affairs coolly, he would certainly deem the Office of Groom of the Stole equally honourable with that of Privy Seal, they have ever

been esteemed so and when called to the effective Cabinet is certainly so.

After matters have so far advanced with Lord George Germain the leaving the American Department in Lord Dartmouth's hands would be very unpleasant; I feel the evil of either disobliging, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Weymouth or Lord George, and therefore hope the former as the most cool will reconsider it; at all events You shall find me ready to take any steps to extricate You from difficulty; You are my Sheet Anchor and Your ease and comfort I shall in the whole transaction try to secure. As to Your offer it is most handsome, but I can never consent to it the profits and honour of Your Employment are in the best hands, and I shall be glad when opportunities occurr of Your acquiring some of the Solid advantages for Your family.

No. 1743—*Lord North to the King.*

[7 *November*, 1775.]

Lord North has received, with the warmest gratitude, the honour of his Majesty's very kind note, & intreats his Majesty to consider him at all times not only as ready but earnestly desirous of sacrifizing every personal consideration to his Majesty's service. The duty of a subject to his Sovereign, & the gratitude of a much favour'd servant to a most indulgent Master requires this of him.

Encouraged by his Majesty's most gracious expressions, He presumes to lay an arrangement before him, which will put his Majesty to some expence, but may remove all our other difficulties.

Lord Rochford, who continues very low, is willing &, I believe, rather desirous to quit his office upon the assurance of having the four following articles allowed towards him.

1. That his Brother shall not be removed from his office.

2. That Sr Stanier Porten shall be continued Under Secretary of State till an opportunity offers of appointing him a Commissioner of the Excise or Customs.

3. That the Hopes he has conceived of the Blue Ribband may be fulfilled at the first chapter.

4. That He may have for the remainder of his Life a Pension of £2500 a year in addition to that which he receives already.

If His Majesty has no objection to this proposition, an arrangement may be made which will answer the present purpose, & secure the assistance of Ld. Lyttelton in the Hs. of Lords, of which Ld. Gower is very desirous.

Arrangement

Secry of State Northern depart.	Lord Dartmouth
Ld Privy Seal	Lord Weymouth
	as is most agreable to them.
American Department	Ld George Germaine.
Groom of the Stole	Earl of Ashburnham.
Keeper of the Wardrobe	Ld Pelham.
Ch: Justice in Eyre	Ld Lyttelton.

Lord North has already promised to Ld Pelham to make up his place £2000 a year, which will amount one year with another to 4 or 500 £ & Ld Lyttelton has this morning agreed to give a constant support to administration upon condition that he may expect before the end of the Session, a Privy Council office of the value of £1500 a year. When these circumstances are consider'd together with the declining State of Ld Rochford's health Lord North believes that this arrangement will not be a great burthen to his Majesty.

No. 1744—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 286.

Kew *Nov 7th.* 1775.

$\frac{m}{8}$ *pt* 9 pm.

Lord North—Though my finances are in a very disgraceful situation yet the desire I have to make the situation You are in happy, I cannot require one minutes time for consideration but most willingly consent to give Lord Rochford a pension of £2500. per Annum, and to assure him that at the first Chapter of the Garter I will confer that Order on him ; I have long had some

idea of conveying some ideas on the Subject to You for consideration this will vacat The Southern Secretary Your letter mentions the Northern Secretary; does Lord Suffolk wish to change Departments if he does, he undoubtedly shall change; in that case Lord Dartmouth or Lord Weymouth to be Secretary of State; the other Arrangements I also approve of particularly Lord Ashburnham for Groom of the Stole, as I think him without comparison the fittest person for the Employment of any person in the House of Lords.

What You mention of my kindness is agreable to me and indeed honourable to You as the affectionate regard I have for You arises from the very handsome conduct You have held when *others* shamefully deserted my Service. I think the present arrangement will in every light greatly strengthen our hands.

No. 1745—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 287.

QUEENS HOUSE *Nov. 8th.* 1775.
$\frac{m}{2}$ *pt.* 6. PM.

LORD NORTH—I found Lord Weymouth as willing to accommodate as You had represented him, and therefore told him that made me the more willing to oblige him, he upon that decided for the Privy Seal, which gave me the more pleasure as after what had past with the Spanish Ambassador his being one of the Secretaries of State would not have been desirable. Lord Suffolk has wrote to Me desiring to remain in the Northern Department You will therefore acquaint Lord Dartmouth that I shall conferr the Seals of the Southern Department on him tomorrow and give notice to Lord Rochford to send them in a box to Me as he is too ill to come out, and appoint Lord George Germain to receive those of the American Department, Lord Gower must attend that the New Privy Seal and Lord George Germain may be sworen in, You ought to know from the Lawyers whether Lord Dartmouth must take the oath again, I should believe not, as the oath of office is the same.

No. 1746—*Lord North to the King.*

[8 *Nov.* 1775.]

Lord North begs leave to inform his Majesty, but with great concern, that Lord Dartmouth expresses as great a dislike to the office of Secretary of State, as he did to the other arrangement. Indeed, Lord Dartmouth wishes either to have the Privy Seal or to stay where he is. Having once asked for the former, he will not refuse it, but Lord North, after much conversation with him, thinks that he will never be persuaded to accept any other office. He is infinitely distress'd to think how much trouble this arrangement has given his Majesty, & more uneasy at the thoughts that it should not be concluded exactly in the manner the most acceptable to his Majesty, but he cannot help saying that he believes it will be difficult to terminate this business in any other way than by giving the Secretary's Seals to Lord Weymouth, who, although he may prefer the Privy Seal, has shewn himself, through the whole course of this transaction, extremely ready to adopt any plan of accomodation.

Downing Street *Wednesday night.*

No. 1747—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 288.

Lord North—The very handsome division on the Voting the Army last night hath given me much pleasure as it shews the Sense of the House of Commons that we must with Vigour pursue the means of bringing the Deluded Americans to a Sense of their Duty.

Queens House
Nov 9th. 1775
$\frac{m}{7}$ p^t. 8 A.M.

No. 1748—*The King to Lord North.*

Queens House *Nov 9th.* 1775.

Lord North—After what past Yesterday between Lord Weymouth and Me, I am engaged to him and therefore have it not

in my power to advise Lord Weymouth to consent to the other arrangement; besides after what has been said I am certain he would not be interiorly pleased and therefore that we shall not see the harmony that will be found if he is Privy Seal; Lord Dartmouth I cannot say has been in the least accommodating; and I will fairly as a friend tell You the reason, he is certainly actuated by some person that does not appear to think that he by the instigation of Lord Suffolk is to be removed from the American Department; this hurts his pride and is the cause of all this perplexity; for as a Sensible Man he cannot otherways be so foolishly attached to the Office of Privy Seal; I offered him Groom of the Stole which is equal in profit and ease to that of Privy Seal, that He declined I now get Lord Rochford much against his inclination though coming friendly into the arrangement to retire that Lord Dartmouth may be Secretary of State for the Southern Department, and now he is as little satisfied, indeed my Dear Lord this is carrying obstinacy greatly too far; Lord Weymouth and the Court of Spain cannot pleasantly transact business; Lord George Germain cannot treat with the Continent; therefore let Lord Dartmouth either be Secretary of State for the Southern Department or take the Office of Groom of the Stole, or take the Pension and leave Lord Rochford in his Office. It is too much when all things seemed well settled to have them disturbed by the absurdity of one individual who abstracted from his conduct on this occasion I really respect, and trust that in this affair he is guided by others not his own Sentiments. Indeed I believe he has that regard for Me that when he knows that I was engaged to Lord Weymouth prior to his application and that every subsequent Step hath been alone taken to oblige him he cannot continue so obdurate. the Office offered to him is every way Superior to the one he quits therefore no one can be surprised at his accepting of it.

No. 1749—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North is infinitely concern'd that his Majesty should have been so much troubled about the proposed arrangement with respect to Lord Dartmouth, He believes that he thinks it not creditable to quit the Seals of the American department at

this time, & that he is rather sorry that he ever made the proposal, but having applied for the Privy Seal, he will certainly abide by his first request. He is, at the same time, very unwilling to go into any other situation. Lord Weymouth is, however, very accomodating, & will, as he has assured Lord North this morning, without the least regret accept the Seals of the Secretary of State either in the Northern or the Southern Department, whichever is the most agreable to his Majesty & to Lord Suffolk. Lord North can not say too much in praise of the accomodating spirit of Lord Weymouth or of the friendly & cordial declarations that he has made of constant attachment to his Majesty & the present system. Lord North feels himself much concernd to press his Majesty to consent to this arrangement, but, as he is convinced that Lord Weymouth will be perfectly satisfied with it, He hopes that it will not meet with his Majestys disapprobation. He can not help thinking, that it would be advantageous to Government to conclude this arrangement immediately & he submits to his Majesty that it might personally hurt Lord North's credit extremely, if Lord Dartmouth were to resign, even though he supports administration as he would do in that case, with the utmost zeal & cordiality.

Downing Street.
Novr. 9. 1775.

Lord North, having avail'd himself of this holiday at the Ho. of Commons to take a dose of Physick, will be very thankful to his Majesty, if he will excuse his attendance at Court today, but, will attend, if his Majesty has any commands for him.

No. 1750—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 290.

St. James's *Nov. 9th* 1775.

$\frac{m}{55}$. *p^t one* PM.

My Dear Lord—Nothing has given me more pain in the whole puzzle, than the seeing You perplexed, I have tried to be accommodating as honour would allow me, I remain in the same inclination and therefore provided I feel my own conduct correct I can have no predilection to one mode of disposing of the Vacant Offices to another. I have given my word yesterday to Ld.

Weymouth that I will this day conferr the Privy Seal on him the mode of releasing me of this must be Your getting Him (who has except Yourself acted the only proper part) to come and desire Me from the difficulty that has arisen to let him be Secretary of State ; You see this attains the end You wish but at the same time it makes my line the proper one. I desire You will not think of coming out ; If You will instantly send to Lord Weymouth this may be arranged this day provided I receive Lord Rochford's Seals.

No. 1751—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford flattered himself he should have been able to have laid himself at your majestys feet to morrow but on trying to go downstairs to day he finds himself so weak that it will be impossible for him to have the honor of attending your majesty till next Monday, and as he understands the arrangements are all fixed, he hopes it will be no inconvenience to your majesty if he defers resigning the Seals till Monday.

Berkley square *9th Novbr* 1775.

$\frac{m}{40}$ *past* 8 P.M.

No. 1752—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 280.

Lord North—This Evening I have received a letter from Lord Rochford expressing his being too weak to attend tomorrow with the Seals, and desiring the change may be postponed till Monday ; I think delays are improper, and as I am to give the American Seals on Saturday, I think of desiring Lord Rochford to put his Seals in a box, and then I can conferr them tomorrow as was settled this day on Lord Weymouth ; If You agree with Me in opinion I shall on the receipt of Your answer write accordingly to Lord Rochford ; Lord Gower must be desired by You to Summon a Privy Council for tomorrow to administer the Oaths of Office to Lord Dartmouth and Lord Weymouth.

Queens House
Nov. 9th. 1775.

$\frac{m}{35}$ p^t. 0. P.M.

No. 1753—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—Not having received an answer to the letter I wrote You last night, I think it right to remind You that if Lord Rochford ought to send Me the Seals it will be necessary for You to write an immediate Answer, that I may agreable to my note to Him last night write him my directions on that Subject.

Queens House
Nov. 10*th.* 1775
$\frac{m}{58}$ *pt.* 10. am.

No. 1754—*Lord North to the King.*

[10 *November*, 1775.]

Lord North is ashamed not to have returned an answer to his Majesty's commands but he received them late last night, & has sent Mr. Robinson round to all the persons concern'd this morning, intending, upon his return, to submit his opinion to his Majesty. He knows, that Lord Dartmouth is desirous of continuing in his office, at least till tomorrow in order to finish his business, & he heard yesterday that Lord Rochford wishes to deliver the seals into his Majesty's hands on Monday next. Lord George Germaine has no particular desire about the day except that he hopes to have it soon that he may settle the time of his Writ & his re-election for East Grinstead.

Lord North is sorry to inform his Majesty that, upon a second conference with Lord Ashburnham, he finds him still of the same mind as he was yesterday.

Downing Street. *Friday mon*^{o}.

No. 1755—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 291.

Lord North—On the receipt of Your letter, I am clear that it is best to delay the Arrangement untill Monday for Lord Weymouth must receive the Seals as early as Ld. Dartmouth gets the Privy Seal; I desire You will therefore on the immediate

receipt of this write a note to Ld Weymouth acquainting him that Ld. Rochford has desired to deliver up the Seals in Person on Monday, that therefore no part of the Arrangement can take place till that day.

QUEENS HOUSE
Nov. 10*th.* 1775
$\frac{m}{25}$ p^t M.

No. 1756—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 291.

LORD NORTH—By the Votes I see You have not been detained as expected this day ; I shall go early tomorrow morning into the Country and hope to learn from You on Monday that Ld. Ashburnham has been plagued untill he acquiesces to what is so suitable to my Service ; I fear You was too mild with him this day let Mr. Williams not give him any rest untill he complies.

I have found Lord Dartmouth thoroughly sensible of Your friendship, till I had left no remains of Suspicion on his mind I did not think the business of the Arrangement compleat.

I have this Evening wrote to Ld Barrington concerning the Corps to be raised by M. G. Frazer and have answered that You will not object to any reasonable levy Money that the only object worth attention is the compleating the Corps in a short time with good Men.

QUEENS HOUSE *Nov* 10*th.* 1775. $\frac{m}{12}$ p^t. 7. PM.

No. 1757—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochfords heart was so full today that he could not have spoke about himself to your majesty without Bursting into Tears, nor would he trouble your majesty with this, if he expected an answer to it. all he is apprehensive of is, that he did not express clearly enough to your majesty to day his ardent desire to have some employment which would give him frequent opportunities of being near your majestys person, Lord Steward of the Household if it should be vacant would be the Heigth of

his ambition. There was another point which out of Delicacy he dared not mention, that if an unfortunate Event happened, which Heaven avert, he humbly hoped your majesty would have the goodness to remember, how readily he gave up Bushy park the moment your majesty expressed a wish for Lord North, if he could obtain an agreeable situation near the capital apart from the private happyness it would afford him it would be a fresh proof to the world of Your Majestys approbation of His conduct during a long service.

To this as he has humbly taken the Liberty to say he expects no answer, and hopes your majesty will have the graciousness to forgive him for having ventured to unburthen his mind.

BERKLEY SQUARE

10*th Nov*^{br} 1775 $\frac{m}{10}$ *past* 6 P.M.

No. 1758—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's commands with respect to Lord Ashburnham, whom he will not fail to solicit once more, & wishes he may meet with success.

Lord North begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Majesty for his goodness in what he has said to Lord Dartmouth; among the many & great instances of his Majesty's gracious attention to Lord North, He shall for ever consider this condescension as one of the most valuable. Knowing, as he does, the valuable qualities of Lord Dartmouth, Loving & honouring him to the degree which he must ever do, He should be the most unhappy man alive, if he were to suffer in his opinion, & to be suspected of the least want affection for him.

After the consent his Majesty has given to Major General Frazer to raise a Corps & the permission to receive Levy money, He hopes & trusts, that the business will be soon done. Two thousand men early in the Spring will be worth three times their number at a more advanced season of the year.

Mr. Burke has put off his motion to Monday on account of Mr. Frazer's absence whose return for Malmsbury was not arrived time enough for him to take his seat today.

DOWNING STREET *Nov*^{r} 10 [1775]. ½ *p*^{t}. 7. P.M.

No. 1759—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 292.

Lord North—The changing Lieut Col. Scheither's contract to £10. per Man is undoubtedly preferable to the mode He had at first; but I cannot think of erecting under him a nominal Electoral Corps that has so much the appearance of a cheat that I cannot lend my name to it; the Laws of Germany are very strong against foreign recruiting; I cannot therefore as Elector go farther than permitting Scheither to contract with England, and to furnish places where the Recruits May be Secured this is the line I first mentioned to You, and from it I cannot depart; this is a fresh Scheme of that Gentleman who has always some private end to answer; he need not go far for Recruits as the moment he acts openly he may have as many Hessians and Brunswickers as he pleases; his having already assembled 200. Men is a clear proof that he need not be hatching any novelties to obtain the 4,000. he contracts to raise.

I shall very carefully read the pamphlet You have sent.

Kew.

Nov. 11th. 1775: $\frac{m}{1}$ *pt.* 6 pm.

No. 1760—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty a letter he has just received from Mr. Williams, by which his Majesty will see that his negociation has been successful. He believes that the difficulties which have occur'd in that quarter arose in a great degree from Lady Ashburnham, who is sick & low-spirited, and was frighten'd as Ladies & Gentlemen too are sometimes without sufficient reason.

Lord North received yesterday the commands of the Cabinet to submit to his Majesty the necessity of a large & speedy augmentation of Force, & the expediency of trying to obtain a corps of foreign troops. They seem to think it not improbable that by offering large terms to the D: of Brunswick & the Landgrave of Hesse, they might persuade them to permit their troops to serve in America, & in that case they prefer imploying the

Brunswickers in Canada to sending them to Ireland, which may be accompanied with much ill-humour there. Unless we can as soon as the river St. Lawrence is open, pour in a considerable body of troops to Canada, while a strong reinforcement is sent to General Howe, We must have another defensive campaign in America, which will not be easily born by the nation, & much discontent here, disgrace there, with a possibility of a foreign war will be the consequence. It was their opinion that some Officers of rank & capacity should be sent over immediately to the Courts of Brunswick & Cassell to conclude directly a treaty if possible upon the best terms we can obtain, but at all events to secure the men.

Lord North has the honour to inclose a paper which he received yesterday from a gentleman in Scotland who is lately return'd from Virginia, which Lord North believes to be authentick, & which, if it is so, shews the enormous extent of the propositions of the Congress & how impossible it is to obtain peace by any concessions which can be made on this side of the water.

Lord North intreats his Majesty to return the paper from the Congress as he has no copy, & may perhaps have occasion to make use of the contents of it in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Downing Street. *Novr.* 12 [1775]. 12 *o'clock.*

No. 1761—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 296.

Lord North—The debate this day I owne does not surprize [me] as Opposition chuse to object to every measure that is proposed; the Majority is so very great that I should imagine it will render the battles less frequent, but success must not render us inattentive for Opposition will watch every opportunity to give trouble.

Kew *Nov.* 13*th.* 1775

$\frac{m}{58}$ *pt.* 8 pm.

No. 1762—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending his Majesty a letter which was received late last night from Col: Faucitt, & contains

a Contract made between him & Col: Scheiter. In which the latter appears to have given up all the conditions formerly objected to, but that the Levy money he demands is considerably more than what is demanded by the Recruiters for the Royal Americans. The Demand is, however, no greater than what we at first expected, & as far as I understand the agreement, the £10. comprehends all expences whatsoever, & is to be in lieu of all profits & rewards.

Lord North has the honour of transmitting also Ld. Rochford's Warrants, & a Pamphlet which has just been written in answer to the Declaration of the Congress.

Downing Street *Saturday Morn^g* [? 14 *November*, 1775].

The Pamphlet is not publish'd, & will not be publish'd unless approved. Four Copies have been struck off for observation & correction. The Author is Mr. Macpherson.

No. 1763—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 297.

Lord North—I sent last Week orders to the Regency and to Field Mareshal Sporken that Scheither should be permitted to contract with Colonel Faucitt for raising 4000. Recruits for Great Britain, and that Stade and Nienburgh should be the two Garrisons where the Recruits should be closely kept. Those Orders are certainly arrived this day; but to prevent any Mistakes I will have a fresh Copy sent by the Messenger this night. The Laws of Germany are so clear against Emigration, that I certainly in going thus far have done as much as I possibly can in my Electoral Capacity; the giving Commissions to Officers or any other of the Proposals that have been made I can by no means consent to, for they in plain English are turning me into a kidnapper which I can not think a very honourable occupation.

Kew *Nov* 14*th*. 1775.

$\frac{m}{10}$. p^t 2. pm.

No. 1764—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the Malt Tax Bill will be carried to the Lords today, & will be ready for his Majesty's assent on Thursday or Friday on whichever of the two days it will be agreeable to his Majesty to go to the House of Lords.

Lord North has just heard that General Gage is arrived in a transport from Boston.

Downing Street
Novr: 14. 1775.

No. 1765—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—It is entirely the same to me which day I go to the House of Lords, and shall therefore take the first that the Malt Bill can be ready for my Assent.

If Lieutenant General Gage has brought any dispatches Mr. Pownall will certainly transmit them to Me this Evening

Kew *Nov.* 14*th.*
1775
$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt.* 3 pm.

No. 1766—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing a letter which Mr. Robinson has just received from Col: Faucitt, &, as Lord Suffolk intends to send over a messenger to the Colonel tonight, Lord North submits to his Majesty whether he would not avail himself of the same opportunity to send over the orders to the Regency & the Field-Marshal which Mr. Faucitt thinks necessary for enabling Lt: Col: Scheither to carry his plan into execution.

Lord North humbly intreats his Majesty's pleasure as to the place where the Recruits are to be sent. It would be of great importance, if Colonel Faucitt could receive instructions upon this head by the Messenger who sets out tonight.

Downing Street. *Novr*: 14. 1775.

No. 1767—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 298.

Lord North—The letters from the two Major Generals promise unanimity and zeal the two great engredients that seem to have been wanting this Campaign.

Mr. Robinson's letter to Colonel Faucitt is very proper and contains every direction in so clear a manner that I wish other Offices had as good Writers.

The letter of the Directors of the E. India Company is not drawn up with that perspicuity that I think the first essential in conveying directions ; but they manifestly neither chuse to hurt Hastings nor his Adversaries and therefore will most probably disoblige both.

Kew *Nov* 15*th*. 1775

$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt*. 9. A.M.

No. 1768—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 299.

Lord North—Monday next is as agreable to me as any other for giving the Assent to the Malt Bill.

I return the letters from Lt. G. Gage, and hope there will some examination that the flower [*sic*] sent in future be of proper quality.

Queens House *Nov*. 15*th*. 1775

$\frac{m}{35}$ *pt* 5. PM.

No. 1769—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 293.

Lord North—The having brought Ld. Ashburnham to take the Posts he is so very fit to fill, is a proof of the assiduity Mr. Williams has employed. You will appoint Lord Ashburnham to be at St. James's this day when I shall give him the Gold Key.

I have no objection to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel and the Duke of Brunswick being addressed for Troops to Serve in America; the former may perhaps be persuaded but the latter I should think will decline; but the Dukes Troops certainly shewed so much want of Courage the late War, that I think Carleton who can have but a small number of British troops ought to have the Hessians.

General Howes Reinforcement must be additional Men not Corps, and I trust from Germany we shall acquire Men enough to compleat fully his Army which will of course be encreased by the Seven Regiments now going to the South and the 6th Regiment from the West Indies.

The enclosed bears strong marks of authenticity, indeed the contents of it are undoubtedly agreable to the sentiments of the Americans. It is from hence I have always feared a Commission not likely to meet with Success, yet I think it right to be attempted whilst every Act of Vigour is unremittedly carrying on.

KEW
Nov. 18*th.* 1775
$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 7. PM.

No. 1770—*Lord North to the King.*

[26 *November*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of inclosing two letters from Sr. John Blaquiere upon points of great importance. He is rather concern'd to find, that the Lord Lieutenant intends to bring on the question of Foreign troops so soon, & without previous communication with his Majesty's servants here, as he is much afraid that some part of the proceeding in Ireland may create difficulty in the British Parliament, but he believes that the Government of Ireland think it so necessary to bring on the Dissolution of Parliament there, that they have not time to communicate their designs to this country. before they carry them into execution.

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Lord Cornwallis is very desirous of going upon the expedition to the Southern Colonies, & has, by a friend, signified his desire to Lord George Germaine. He understands that the principal

command is to be given to one of the Major Generals now in America, but he is very willing to serve as Second on the Expedition & it is the opinion of the Lords of the Cabinet that it would be useful to permit Lord Cornwallis to go, as his example will give credit & spirit to our proceedings against America. The Ardor of the Nation in this cause has not hitherto arisen to the pitch one could wish, & it is certainly should be encouraged wherever it appears.

Lord Cornwallis wishes to take his own Regiment with him in lieu of one now order'd upon the service, which General Irwin does not think as yet sufficiently disciplined to be employ'd with advantage on the expedition.

Lord North takes the liberty of inclosing proposals from Capt. Emmerick ; By attaching the Rangers to some British Regiments, He thinks he obviates the objections made to separate Corps, & he imagines that he may, by being employ'd by the Commanding officer there without having any regular Commission from hence, contribute to the operations of the British Troops. He is known to General Clinton, & very much to Maj: Drummond who deliver'd the inclosed paper to Sr. G. Cooper, & who thinks him very capable of making good his engagements.

Sunday morning.

No. 1771—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 299.

Lord North—To answer Your letters Chronologically, I am pleased the very improper Tax on the General Officers has been taken off, and in so unanimous a manner. As to the two letters communicated to Me this day from Sir John Blaquiere they neither of them meet with my approbation, for they are drawn up in so strange a loose manner that they convey no plan on either of their important Subjects, but require his being directed particularly on what relates to the New Parliament his specifying very exactly on paper the whole of his demands before any encouragement can be given ; it is to his want of method that many difficulties have arisen, and therefore I thus early recommend caution in drawing up the answers. As to the Admitting foreigners into Ireland He is highly to blame if he

presumes to take any public Step without have communicated the plan and waited for orders from hence, and I wish he may know that this is *my opinion*. I had given orders previous to receiving Your letter on seeing Lord George Germaine that Lord Cornwallis should go on the Southern Expedition, and shall give the other Orders to Ld Weymouth tomorrow.

I know Capt Emerick's Character too well to approve of his being employed in raising recruits his proposal is shamefully Dear, there are sufficient persons already employed for raising foreigners more would but come in each others way.

QUEENS HOUSE
Nov. 26th. 1775
$\frac{m}{47}$. p^t. 7. PM.

No. 1772—*Lord North to the King.*

[27 *November*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Mr. Oliver's motion appearing ridiculous to the whole house except a very few, Lord Folkestone put a previous question upon it & Mr. Chas. Fox moved the order of the day upon the previous question; The Friends of Administration, in order to negative the motion of Mr. Oliver, voted against the order of the Day, & carried it by 159 votes against 16. The Main question being then put was rejected by a great majority. Noes . 163.
Ayes 10.

The Speakers

For the Motion	Agst.
Aldn. Oliver.	Mr. Storer.
Thayer.	Ld. North.
Aldn. Wilkes	Atty. Genl.
Aldn. Hayley.	Mr. Rigby.
Mr. Temple Luttrell.	

Ld. Folkestone moved the previous question.
Mr. Fox moved the Order of the day.
Sr. Gilbert Elliot, & Govr. Johnston spoke to order.

No. 1773—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 300.

My Dear Lord—I cannot loose a moment in answering Your letter Concerning Capt. Ackland ; I am certain nothing could give such real grounds of disgust to the Army as the raising additional New Corps, and nothing but having understood from You that Frazers Corps should be no precedent to apply for [? to] others should have made [*sic* ; the words *have made* should be deleted] though perhaps not entirely with my opinion have forced down that measure that the whole profession are much hurt at. I have no objection to Your talking with Lord Barrington concerning him but honestly I do not see the means of promoting him in Ireland perhaps a Majority might be got for him by purchase ; on the whole though a spirited young [man] his pretensions are so exorbitant, that I would rather wish he could be prevailed upon to take the Civil Line and I would make any arrangement of that kind that could suit him.

Nov. 28th. 1775.

$\frac{m}{15}$ *pt.* 8. A.M.

No. 1774—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I can scarcely find words expressive enough at my astonishment at the presumption and imprudence of bringing forward in Ireland a matter of such great delicacy without having had the fullest directions from hence and the very mode, and words of the Message if that had been judged right approved of from hence. If this kind of conduct is continued in Ireland one can scarcely sleep in quiet from apprehension of being daily drawn into difficulties ; I honour men that will act boldly when authorized, but I highly disapprove of those who like Quacks engage in all matters from not knowing the Magnitude of the undertaking.

Queens House

Nov. 28th. 1775.

$\frac{m}{46}$ *pt.* 2. P.M.

No. 1775—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *November*, 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that an express is just arrived at Lloyd's Coffee House with an account that a ship is arrived at Falmouth in twenty five days from Quebec, which has brought Lady Mary Carleton, & the rest of the General's Family, from whence the Merchants in the city conclude that some mischance has happen'd in Canada.

Downing St. ¾ *p*ᵗ 12. *Monday* P.M.

No. 1776—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *November*, 1775.]

Lord North has had the honour of receiving his Majesty's commands; A short Act of Parliament has been drawn, upon which Lord North is to see the Attorney General this evening, & he has no doubt but the offer of sending two Regiments to Ireland will perfectly remove the other complaint. Lord Harcourt has unfortunately conceived a jealousy of an intention in some of the Cabinet Council to force him from his situation, which is of late rather increased from his disputes with Sr. J. Irwin, & from the connexion of the latter with Ld. G. Germaine. Conceiving that he has done, as he certainly has, a great service to the Public in obtaining the addresses offering the 4000 men for foreign service He has been since much vexed by the rejection of the two clauses in the Money Bill, & the last order for eight regiments. against these he would have remonstrated, if he had considered things as they really are, but having his mind strongly tinctured with a preconceived suspicion, he sees every step as a purpose to distress him: I think he will receive by this post, a letter which [may] render him more patient, & his Majesty's gracious intentions will, I am sure, put all things again to rights.

*Tuesday Even*ᵍ

No. 1777—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 303.

Lord North—The Irish are the best judges whether 8000. Men is preferable to being augmented by a Corps of 4000. Foreigners; this will alter the mode of employing the Scotch Brigade, but I should hope they may be of use in Garrisoning Halifax, St. Augustine, and any of the Southern Colonies that may during the course of the Winter be brought to their Senses; which will enable the British forces in America to be all employed on active Service.

Queens House
Dec. 2nd. 1775
$\frac{m}{35}$ *pt.* 5. pm.

No. 1778—*Lord Harcourt to the King.*

Dublin Castle 5 *December* 1775.

Sir—By the Seventh Chapter of the Statutes of this University it is directed, 'That if it should appear that any of the Fellows or 'Schoolars has taken a Wife, or contracted Matrimony with any 'Woman, he should be deprived of all the Rights of the Society.'

Three of the Senior Fellows, Doctor Clement, Doctor Leland, & Doctor Dabzae being actually married, & thereby liable to the above Penalty, Your Majesty was most graciously pleased about three Months ago on the Application I took the Liberty of making to you, at the Request of the Provost to dispense with the said recited Statute, as far as it might affect the above mentioned Fellows—which Dispensation however advantageous to the College, has in its Consequences proved very embarrassing to me, as it obliges me to trouble Your Majesty with a Request of Your Attorney General Mr. Tisdall, who as one of the Members of the University has been very pressing with me of late to sollicite the like Dispensation in Behalf of the Reverend James Drought, the Reverend John Kearny & the Reverend Gerald Fitzgerald Batchelors of Divinity who being only Junior Fellows of the College, have less Claim than the Senior Fellows to the like Indulgence——

I stated to Mr. Tisdall the obvious Objections to such a Request, more especially after Your Majesty had so recently dispensed with the Statute in Favour of the three Senior Fellows; but I could not prevail on him to wave it and as it happened at a most critical Part of the Session, when it was necessary to exert all the Powers of Government, I gave way to his Importunity rather than risk the loss of the Attorney Generals Support in Parliament, when Your Majesty's Affairs seemed to stand most in need of it—But as Your Majesty's granting this Dispensation might be prejudicial to the Discipline of the College, I must beg Leave to Make it my most humble Request that You would be pleased to give a Negative to any Sollicitation of Mine for a Dispensation, if after all, I should be obliged to make an Official Application to Your Majesty for it——

The Mortal Enmity that subsists between the Provost & Attorney General is such as makes it no Easy Matter for a Person in my Station to derive all the Advantages that might be expected from the Experience & Abilities of those Gentlemen, for the least Favour, Indulgence or even common Civility shewn to the one, is an Offense to the Other—I have hitherto had the good Fortune to Manage them tolerably Well, & if your Majesty shall be pleased to withhold your Dispensation with the Statute in this Instance, it will be a Singular Mark of your Gracious Condescension & Favour to Sir with the most inviolable Attatchment Your Majesty's Ever Dutyfull faithfull Servant HARCOURT

P.S. I shall not venture to Mention this Affair to any one, or to give the least Hint of my Intention to Lord Weymouth or any of the Ministers—

No. 1779—*The King to Lord Harcourt.*

LORD HARCOURT—On Your transmitting an application in favour of the three Junior Fellows of the University of Dublin in as favourable a manner as on any other occasion, it was impossible for Me to reject it as the Attorney General of Ireland from his knowledge of the World had very carefully stated his situation to various persons in Employment in this Country, and mentioned a very material circumstance which was unfortunately omitted in the letter You wrote to Me on that subject, that the Dispension

granted the three Senior Fellows was to answer an election purpose and that these three only brought the matter into its former situation ; [Apparently *unfinished.*]

No. 1780—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne I. 304.

Lord North—The hearing the Bill for preventing intercourse with the Provinces in Rebellion has past the House of Commons so early this day gives me much satisfaction. I return the Draft of the Letter of the Directors of the East India Company.

Queens House
Dec 11*th.* 1775
$\frac{m}{35}$ p^t. 7 pm.

No. 1781.

Ordonnances du Roi

1° Pour la Nouvelle Composition des Compagnies des Gardes du Corps du 15me Decbre 1775.

Art. 1er Du 1er Janvier prochain les Sixiemes Brigades de chacune des quatres Compagnies seront suprimées.

2° S.M. reforme le Commandant de l'Hôtel, Son Survivancier, les deux Sous aides majors et les Six Porte étandarts de chaque Compagnie, ainsi que le Timbalier et les quatre Trompettes des Plaisirs.

3° S.M. accordera aux Officiers réformés par cette Ordonnance des traitemens proportionnés à leurs grades, à l'ancienneté et à la nature de leurs Services jusqu'à ce qu'ils puissent être remplacés ; à l'égard des Gardes réformés S.M. leur accorde jusqu'à leur remplacement à ceux qui ont vingt ans de Service et au dessus, la moitié de leur paye ; à ceux qui ont dix ans et moins que Vingt ans le tier ; et à ceux qui n'ont pas dix ans le quart de leur paye.

4to Chaque Compagnie reduite à cinq Brigades, et chaque Brigade formera un demi escadron, n'aura que deux Etandarts ; et sera composée d'un Capitaine, d'un Aide Major [*unfinished*].

Copy, in the King's handwriting.

No. 1782—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I shall not fail to order everything for my going on Friday to the House of Lords to pass the Bills that shall be ready for my Assent

Queens House
Dec 20*th*. 1775
$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt*. 6 pm.

No. 1783—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk is thoroughly gratefull for the clear & satisfactory commands which Your Majesty honour'd him with Yesterday & today. Your Majesty must pardon him if he does not think Your Speculation on the Prince of Orange's Proposal *Refinement*, but sound Judgment and the exact Truth, which a Conversation he has had with Count Wilderen tends greatly to confirm. There is one Point in Col. Faucitt's Letter which Your Majesty has overlook'd. He has had it copied, & takes the Liberty of requesting Your Majesty's orders upon it.

Duke St. Westmr.
Decem^{r} 30. 1775.
$\frac{m}{30}$ p^{t}. 6. p.m.

No. 1784—*The Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel to the King.*

Sire—La façon gratieuse dont Votre Majesté daigne accepter l'offre que j'ai osé Lui faire de mon Regiment m'est une nouvelle preuve de Ses bontés a mon égard. Qu'il me soit permis d'en mettre mes remercimens les plus vifs a Ses pieds. Tous mes efforts tendront a satisfaire Votre Majesté par un zéle inviolable pour Son Service et par un empressement sans bornes pour aller au devant de tout ce que je croirai pouvoir contribuer a la gloire et au soutien de Sa Couronne. Animé de ces sentimens je suivrai exactement les volontés de Votre Majesté pour la forçe du Regiment selon qu'Elle me le prescrit et j'attendrai au reste l'arrivée

du Colonel Faucitt chargé de Votre part Sire pour m'instruire de Vos intentions ulterieures a ce sujet.

Trop heureux si a cette occasion je puis meriter l'approbation d'un Monarque qui de tout temps fut mon plus puissant Protecteur, et me rendre digne de la continuation des bonnes Graçes de Votre Majesté par ce respect profond et soumis avec le quel je fais gloire d'etre a jamais Sire De Votre Majesté le très humble très obeissant et très soumis serviteur & Cousin

GUILLAUMES H.D. HESSE.

HANAU
ce 31 *Decembre*
1775.

No. 1785—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 1775.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that after the ballot of the Committee for trying the Election at Hindon, Mr. Burke moved to instruct the Committee upon the Merchant's petitions to enquire into the manner in which the two Birmingham petitions were procured, & how far the persons signing the same were concern'd in the North American trade. a negative was put on this motion after a debate of an hour and a half.

Ayes. 37.
Noes. 89.

Then the House went into the Committee upon the American papers & continued reading them till half an hour past nine, when it adjourn'd the Committee till tomorrow. We shall certainly finish tomorrow, & propose our measures on Thursday. Lord [North] has the honour of adding the names of the speakers in the short debate upon Mr. Burke's motion.

Mr. Burke
Mr. Rice
Sr. William Bagot
Mr. Fox
Sr. John Wrottesley
Sr. Cecil Wray
Sr. Gilbert Elliot
Mr. Gilbert
Mr. Thos. Townshend
Ld. North.
Sr. Edward Astley.

No. 1786—*The King to Lord Rochford.*

[? 1775.]

Lord Rochford—The permitting Officers to Sell in Ireland contrary to the Regulation established four or five years ago, by the tacit acquiescence of the Lord Lieutenant tempts many good Officers to quit the Service, and if I do not carefully prevent the quick Succession of the Irish Majors they will greatly Supercede the British ones which must cause real dissatisfaction. Therefore if Lieut Col. Roberts of the 49th. chuses to retire he must do it agreable to the Regulated Price, and I shall find some English Major of proper Standing to Succeed him instead of Major Mercer who obtained that rank in 1769. I cannot also agree to Cornet Fox's obtaining a Company in the 27th. Foot he having been not above two Years in the Army, I should object to many of the other Arrangements were I not sure that Your declaring to the Lord Lieutenant that all those that desire to retire must Sign an acknowledgement of receiving nothing more than what is agreable to the Regulation and a similar declaration by the Purchasers, will put a stop to the greatest part of the propositions contained in this list.

No. 1787—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

[? 1775.]

Ld. Rochford humbly takes the Liberty to inform Your Majesty that being already apprised of the meeting that is to be held tomorrow, he gave his directions yesterday to a person he hopes & beleives he can depend upon, to attend the meeting & to come as soon as he possibly can to make a report of what the designs of that infernal set are, if every one of Your Majestys servants do not act with firmness on this occasion, they would not be worthy of the honor of serving your Majesty.

No. 1788—*Memorandum.*

[? 1775.]

It is aprehended that nothing would give more Satisfaction to The People of all ranks than to Observe His Majesty deigning to cast an eye upon his marine, particularly at a time when the

publick were allarmed at the notion that The Fleet was in bad condition while war with Spain seemed to be at hand.

a favorable oportunity seems now to offer for The King to gratify his subjects in their favorite wish, and at the same time satisfy his own curiosity in objects truly worthy the Royal attention.

a Fleet of fourteen sail of the line, besides Frigates might assemble in the course of the month of August with two Flags on board without any additional expence to The Navy. The rendez vous at Spithead.

The Governor's House is represented as fit to receive His Majesty ; and whatever furniture might be requisite, as well as the necessary officers and moveables of the Greencloth might be conveyed to Portsmouth in Frigates now in commission and lying at the Nore, without expence to The King of the Publick.

The Regiment Quartered at Portmouth would guard the King's person while on shore, the Regiment of light Horse might with ease be distributed along the road to Portsmouth to escort The King. Their Majestys are not to be supposed to keep Their Court or to be largely and splendidly attended which would defeat the Idea of a military expedition. it is therefore aprehended the following retinue would be sufficient. viz.

Retinue for the King

one Lord } of the Bedchamber.
one Groom }
one Silver Staff Officer
one Aide de Camp
one equerry
one Gentleman Usher
Pages of the Backstairs.

Retinue for The Queen

one Lady one Bedchamber woman
Her Majesty's Private female attendant.
one Equerry
one Gentleman Usher
Pages of the Back Stairs.

if Their Majesties admitt The Queen's Lady of the Bedchamber

to Their table, there will only be wanting besides Their Majesty's The Lord of the Bedchamber's table of twenty covers.

The several Officers attending Their Majesties to be apointed at Portsmouth on a given day with a fixed allowance for travelling charges, which being once fixed would be a precedent upon any future and more distant progress Their Majesties may hereafter be enduced to make.

If Her Majesty should not chuse to go on board a ship at Spithead, from the Platform annexed to The Governor's House a full view of the Fleet, and the ceremonial of His Majesty's reception on board may be had.

N:B: Portsmouth being the only regular Fortress in England His Majesty would have an opportunity of seeing one in execution.

N:B: The Britannia a first rate is laid up in Ordinary at Portsmouth.

No. 1789.

Ships in Ordinary

[In the King's handwriting.]

[? 1775.]

	At Chatham	Guns.		At Chatham	Guns.
1st Rate	Victory.	100.		Pembroke.	60.
2nd	Namure.	90.		Jersey.	60.
	London.	90.		Centurion.	50.
	Prince George.	90.		Isis.	50.
3rd	Cornwall.	74.		Roebuck.	44.
	Canada.	74.		Lark.	32.
	Bellona.	74.		Amazon.	32.
	Triumph.	74.		Ambuscade.	32.
	Augusta.	64.		Blonde.	32.
	Trident.	64.		Brune.	32.
	Captain.	64.		Diamond.	32.
	Revenge.	64.		Emerald.	32.
	Buckingham.	70.	3rd Rate	Flora.	32.
	Orford.	70.		Repulse.	32.
	Northumberland.	70.		Richmond.	32.
	Dunkirk.	60.		Stag.	32.

At Chatham

		Guns.
	Montreal.	32.
	Diana.	32.
	Boreas.	28.
	Liverpoole.	28.
	Milford.	28.
	Syren.	28.
	Carysfort.	28.

At Sheerness

	Invincible	74.
3rd Rate	Russell.	74.
	Robust.	74.
	Suffolk.	74.
	Conquistadore.	60.
	Rainbow.	40.
	Lowestoffe.	32.
	Saphire.	32.
	Success.	24.
	Beaver. } Sloops.	
	Hawke. }	

At Portsmouth

1st Rate	Britannia	100.
2nd Rate	Neptune	90.
	Pss. Royal.	90.
1st Rate	Sandwich.	90.
	R[1] William.	80.
	Pss. Amelia.	80.
3rd Rate	Courageux.	74.
	Warspite.	74.
	Valiant.	74.
	Berwick.	74.
	Dragon.	74.
	Elizabeth.	74.
	Ajax.	74.

At Portsmouth

		Guns.
	Arrogant.	74.
	Grafton.	74.
	Monarch.	74.
	Magnificent.	74.
	Hector.	74.
	Vengeance.	74.
	Lenox.	74.
	Superb.	74.
	Europe.	64.
	Essex.	64.
	Vigilant.	64.
	Modeste.	64.
	Defiance.	64.
	St. Albans.	64.
	Windsor.	60.
	Firm.	60.
	Panther.	60.
	Achilles.	60.
4th Rate.	Dreadnought.	60.
	Warwick.	50.
	Renown.	50.
	Launceston.	44.
	Phœnix.	44.
	Venus.	36.
	Thetis.	32.
	Juno.	32.
	Pearl.	32.
	Arethusa.	32.
	Triton.	28.
	Greyhound.	28.
	Guadaloupe.	28.
	Lizard.	28.
	Fox.	28.
	Active.	28.
	Sphynx.	20.
	Garland.	24.
	Seaford.	20.
	Cygnet (Sloop).	

	At Plymouth	Guns.
1st Rate	R[1] George.	100.
2nd Rate.	Queen.	90.
	Blenheim.	90.
	Union.	90.
	Cambridge.	80.
	Foudroyant.	80.
3rd Rate.	Conqueror.	74.
	Herekles.	74.
	P. of Wales.	74.
	Shrewsbury.	74.
	Temeraire.	74.
	Defence.	74.
	Hero.	74.
	Tyger.	74.
	Burford.	70.
	Chichester.	70.
	Bienfaisant.	64.
	Belleisle	64.
	Monmouth	64.
	Nonsuch.	64.
	Yarmouth.	64.
	St. Ann.	64.
	Intrepid.	64.
	Prudent.	64.

At Plymouth	Guns.
Orpheus.	32.
Boulogne.	32.
Apollo.	32.
Southampton.	32.
Solebay.	28.
Mermaid.	28.

At Woolwich	
Eagle.	64.
Tweed.	32.
Jason.	32.
Boston.	32.
Quebec.	32.
Crescent.	32.
Hussar.	28.
Nightingale.	24.
Bonetta. (Sloop)	
Royal „	

At Deptford	
Brilliant.	36.
Minerva.	32.
Aquilon.	28.

No. 1790.

SHIPS BUILDING AND REPAIRING

[? 1775.]

At Chatham				
1st Rate.	Victory.	100. Guns.	R.	
2nd Rate.	Namur.	90.	R.	
3rd	Cornwall.	74.	R.	
4th	Stirling Castle.	64.	B.	Launched 28th of June.
3rd	Montague.	74.	B.	in the place of the former and to be built wholly of Winter felled timber

At Chatham

2nd	Formidable.	90.	Guns.	B.
3rd	Alfred.	74.		B.
3rd	Sultan.	74.		B. at Harwick.
	Lark.	32.		R.
	Camilla.	20.		B.

At Sheerness

	Bristol.	50.	B.
	Atalanta. (Sloop)		B.
	Polyphemus.	64.	B.

At Portsmouth

2nd Rate.	St George.	90.	B.
3rd	Warrior.	74.	B.
4th	Lyon.	64.	B.
3rd	Terrible.	74.	R.
	Garland.	24.	R.
	Seaford.	20.	R.

At Plymouth

1st Rate.	R^{l} Sovereign.	100.	B.
2nd	Duke.	90.	B.

At Plymouth

2nd Rate.	Glory.	90.	B.
	Anson.	64.	B.
	Fame.	74.	R.
	Rippon.	60.	R.

At Woolwich.

3rd Rate.	Thunderer.	74.	R.
	Bedford.	174.	B.
	Edgar.	74.	B.

At Woolwich.

	Ruby.	64. Guns.	B.
	Daphne.	20.	B.
	Ceres. (Sloop)		B.
	Hussar.	28.	R.

At Deptford

3rd Rate.	Culloden.	74.	B.
	Alcide	74.	B.
	America.	64.	B.
	Alexander.	74.	B.
	Galatea.	20.	B.
	Eolus.	32.	R.
	Catherine (Yacht).		R.

Guardships

At Chatham

3rd	Ramillies.	74. Guns.	Mackenzie.
	Mars.	74.	Falconer.
4th	Ardent.	64.	Middleton.

At Portsmouth

2nd	Barfleur.	90.	
3rd.	Marlborough.	74.	Hood.
	Resolution.	74.	
	Royal Oak.	74.	
	Egmont.	74.	
	Worcester.	64.	
	Exeter.	64.	

Oak Timber in Store

June 1774.

at Chatham.	13.193. Loads.
at Sheerness.	3.246.
at Portsmouth.	12.882.
at Plymouth.	13.644.
at Woolwich.	7.028.
at Deptford.	5.553.
	57.320.

At Plymouth

2nd Rate.	Ocean.	90. [Guns].
	Dublin.	74.
	Foudroyant.	80.
	Raisonable.	64.
	Torbay.	74.
	Albion.	74.

At Boston

	Asia.	64.
	Somerset.	64.
	Boyne.	70.

Oak Timber in Store

June 1774.

at Chatham.	10.792. Loads.
at Sheerness.	2.329½.
at Portsmouth.	18.049.
at Plymouth.	13.116.
at Woolwich.	5.699.
at Deptford.	6.787.
	58.546½.

No. 1791—*Memorandum.*

[In the King's handwriting.]

[1775.]

Application is made by the Ministry for a reinforcement this Autumn of 5. Batts. from Ireland to reinforce the Army in N. America if the Regts. were compleat they would amount Officers included to 2285. Men.

The draughts this Spring and Subsequent ill Success in Recruiting added to the bad policy constantly adopted in Ireland of not asking enough from Parliament to enable the Troops in that Kingdom to be kept compleat, have reduced the Infantry by the last monthly Returns received from thence to 7282. Rank and File consequently deficient of the Allowance 908.

The 5. Regiments first for foreign Service as having been longest at home are

55th	. . .	42. wanting of being compleat by the last Return
17th	. . .	25.
27th	. . .	53.
28th	. . .	61.
46th	. . .	26
		207

To this deficiency must be added Some Men that if ordered for Service must from inability be discharged this will make it

amount to 250. these cannot be obtained but by recruits raised in Ireland.

According to the Returns from America which I am sorry to say are only of the 1st of April the Troops now at Boston want 538

Draughts 474

Remaining deficient 64

To the 64. must be added the loss in the two Engagements and Casualties which certainly makes the deficiency now not less than 800.

It seems to be a more effectual Mode of reinforcing the Army at Boston

To send only this Autumn 17th & 55th 914. Offs. included to compleat these 67. Recruits must be raised.

800. to compleat Gage to add 1. Serjeant 6. private to each Company at Boston and to the above 2. Regts. and recall the Officers and Non Commissioned officers of the 19th. & 29th. which addition will require a farther recruit of 610.

Abstract

to recruit 17th. & 55th. . . 67. Men
Gage's Army . . . 800.
to add. 1 Serj. 6. priv. to Do.
recalling Offs & Non Comm.
of 18th. & 59th. add. Recruits 610

1.477 to be raised by Major Roche
the 17th. & 55th. . . 847

2.324.

No. 1792—*Memorandum by the King.*

[In the King's handwriting.]

[1775.]

Many of the Officers of the 27th. Regiment of foot having been on Shore after the Regiment was embarked, among which number the Colonel's name is found, and particularly one Transport having been without an Officer by which a Mutiny was endangered, Colonel Massey ought to be acquainted that I am much displeased with this want of discipline which is agravated

by so high a breach of Law as the Riot at Mullingar, that his Regiment ought to have been as so [*sic*] ready for sailing as the 17th. and 55th.

No. 1793—*Effective Strength of the Infantry.*

[In the King's handwriting.]

[? 1775.]

The 1st Battn of the 1st or Royal Regt of Foot	477.	Offs. included.
The 2nd or Queens Regt	477.	
The 69th Regt	477.	
	—	1431.

To return to Britain from Gibraltar

To be replaced by three Battns of Hanoverians
Each Battn to consist of 5. Bat. Comps of 75. each
Offs. Included and of 1. Grenadier Comp. of 85.

15. Bat. Comps	1125.	
3. Grenadier Comps	255.	
	—	1380.
Staff		
The 13th Regt of Foot	477.	
The 25th Do	477.	
The Do	477.	
	—	1431.

To return to Britain from Minorca

To be replaced by an Augmentation of one Serjeant, one Drummer and 18. privates to each Compy of the two remaining Regts the Private Men to be taken from the Invalids	400.	
and by two Battns of Hanoverians of the same Establishment as those proposed for Gibraltar	920.	
	—	1320
Consequently the diminution at Gibraltar will be	51.	men.
at Minorca . . .	111.	

N.B. The Staff of each Corps is to be added but cannot be made out here exactly so that the Diminution will not be so great.

	Officers	Non Comm. & Musick	Rank and File	Wanting	Augment	Total Rank & File
4th	34	60	360	53	200	563.
5th	34	60	308	55	200	563.
10th	34	60	300	55	200	563.
22nd	34	60	361	2	200	563.
23rd	34	60	310	53	200	563.
35th	34	60	313	50	200	563.
38th	34	60	298	65	200	563.
40th	34	60	369	10	200	563.
43rd	34	60	292	71	200	563.
44th	34	60	359	4	200	563.
45th	34	60	362	1	200	563.
47th	34	60	294	69	200	563.
49th	34	60	363	0	200	563.
52nd	34	60	274	89	200	563.
63rd	34	60	329	34	200	563.
65th	34	60	323	40	200	563.
17th	34	60	363	0	200	563.
27th	34	60	363	0	200	563.
28th	34	60	363	0	200	563.
46th	34	60	363	0	200	563.
55th	34	60	363	0	200	563.
			6.988	651	4.200	11.188.

6th	44	60	Augmentation	563	563.
42nd	44	73		1000	1000.
15th	34	60		563	563.
33rd	34	60		563	563.
34th	34	60		563	563.
37th	34	60		563	563.
53rd	34	60		563	563.
54th	34	60		563	563.
57th	34	60		563	563.
62nd	34	60		563	563.
				7.067	7.067
					18.255

Chatham ..	Enlisted ..	29.	wanting to compleat	120. Sept. 17th.
Portsmouth ..		2.		334. Sept. 16th.
Plymouth ..		74.		388. Sept. 15th.
		105		842.

Chatham ..	Enlisted ..	8.	Wanting to compleat	116. Sept. 24th.
Portsmouth ..		61.		277. Sept. 23rd.
Plymouth ..		1.		389. Sept. 22nd.
		70		782

No. 1794—*Memorandum by the King.*

[1775 ?]

Lieut. G. Gage having said nothing more can be done this Campaign to be directed to come home that he may the fuller explain all the Articles that will be necessary for opening the Campaign with vigour the next Spring.

M.G. Howe to command the Army during his absence to leave M.G. Clinton to command at Boston to proceed with 4000 Men officers included to attempt retaking New York if that Succeeds 1.000. More may be kept during the Winter there.

Clinton [*illegible*] full account arrives from Howe to carry the whole of his forces to Quebec leaving a Brigadier with three Batts at Halifax

No. 1795.

List of Generals

[In the King's handwriting.]

[? 1775.]

Generals 9.
Lieut. Gen. 24.
Major Gen. 21.

Sir John Mordaunt	General of Horse
Hon James Cholmondeley	General of Horse
Peregrine Lascelles	General of Foot
Lord John Murray	General of Foot
Earl of Loudon	General of Foot.
Earl of Panmure	General of Foot
Marquis of Lothian	General of Horse
Earl of Harrington	General of Horse
Hugh Warburton	General of Foot

Lieutenant Generals	Lieutenant Generals
William Skinner	Lord Frederick Cavendish
Hon. Robert Monkton	Earl Delawarr
John Henry Bastide	Duke of Richmond
Edward Sandford	Earl of Pembroke
Theodore Davy	John Severn
John Parker	Sir John Sebright
John Lambton	Henry Whitby
Hon. Charles Colvill	John Clavering
John Parslow	Hon. George Cary
William Browne	George Gray
Hon. Thomas Gage	Adolphus Oughton
G. Viscount Townshend	Duke of Leinster

Major Generals

Mariscoe Frederick	John Thomas
Earl of Glencairn	R. D. Horne Elphinstone
William Deane	William Evelyn
John Salter	Earl of Drogheda
Thomas Erle	Nevil Patton
Richard Worge	Francis Grant
James Johnston	Richard Bendyshe
Hon. Philip Sherrard	Hon. Alexander Mackay
Hon. Geo. Lane Parker	William Augustus Pitt
James Gisborne	John Scott

No. 1796.

Artillery in North America

[In the King's handwriting.]

[1775 ?]

Brass.	Heavy	24.	Pounders	19.
		12.	D°	11.
	Light	12.	D°	22.
		6.	D°	28.
		3.	D°	2.
			Patter [Patararoes]	5.

Iron.	12. Pounders	12.
	9. D°	4.
	6. D°	10.
	4. D°	3.
Brass Mortars.	13. Inch	2.
	10. D°	4.
	8. D°	4.
	5½. D°	11.
	4⅖. D°	47.
Brass Howitzers dismounted.	8. D°	8.
	5½.	15.

The above Artillery is what was in Store at New York and exclusive of what is in the Several Ports, Forts &c. of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Montreal, Oswegatche, Niagara, Detroit, Michillimakinak, besides 6. light 3. Pounders ordered to be shipped for Boston as new invented Guns for quick firing and carrying on Horses.

No. 1797—*Memorandum by the King.*

[1775 ?]

The number of Troops to be employed in N. America will probably exceed 38.000. Men of which 25.000 in New York and some part of the New England Provinces, about 11. or 12.000. in the Province of Quebec about 1500. at Halifax and 1500. at St. Augustine.

At least 1000. Draft and Bat Horses to be sent for the New York and New England Armies.

52.000. Blankets and 4.200 Watch Coats will be wanted for the Use of the intended Troops in N. America.

A Second Supply of Stores in the Egineers [*sic*] Branch stated in the demand of the 19th. Augt. also 28. Carpenters, 7. Bricklayers, 7. Blacksmiths and 2. Wheelwrights to be under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

Artillery Horses wanting 500.

Waggons and Harness for 68. Batts. viz. 277. Waggons and 1117. sets of Harness.

A Compleat Field Train of Artillery for each of the 3. Armies which will each consist of 11. or 12.000. Men

The 3. Victuallers taken up by the Treasury for Quebec to be fitted to receive each 30. Soldiers the Victualling Office to provide provisions for the said soldiers.

The frames of 3. Sloops for the Navigation of Lake Champlain to attend the Batteaux; which must also as many as can be prepared for the Transportation of Troops through the Lakes.

A proper number of Artificers to put the said frames together in Canada.

A Number of Ships of Force to be ready by the end of March to convoy. 1st. Embarkation of Troops from Ireland. 2nd. Do. from England. 3rd. Do. from Scotland. 4th. & 5th. from foreign Ports.

One or two of the additional Ships to the Newfoundland Squadron may remain to Convoy the Troops to Quebec.

No. 1798—*Memorandum by the King.*

[? 1775.]

The following are the two Regiments of Light Dragoons and the three Regiments of Lt. Infantry to be sent from Ireland to North America.

the 12th. Regt. or Prince of Wales's Regiment of Light Dragoons

the 17th. Regt. of Light Dragoons
the 35th. Regt. of Foot
49th. Do.
63rd. Do.

all to be compleated with Men out of the Province of Munster and a sufficient number of Supernumeraries to compleat the Regiments now at Boston.

No. 1799.

Foreign Garrisons and Reliefs, 1764–1775.

[In the King's handwriting.]

	brought from		to	relieved by
1764.	4th	Dominique	Britain	32nd.
	38th	Antigua	Ireland	68th.
	43rd	Jamaica	Britain	36th.
	49th	D°	Ireland	66th.
	63rd	Grenades	D°	70th.
				62nd. sent to St Vincent.
1765.	22nd	Pensacola	Britain	21st.
	35th	St Augustine	D°	31st.
	40th	N. America	Ireland	29th.
	44th	D°	D°	52nd.
	45th	D°	D°	59th.
	55th	D°	D°	
1766.				14th. sent to N. America.
1767.	17th	N. America	Britain	
	27th	D°	Ireland	10th.
	28th	D°	D°	16th.
	42nd	D°	D°	18th.
	46th	D°	D°	26th.
1768.	15th	N. America	Britain	8th.
	53rd	Gibraltar	Ireland	1st. Bat. of Royals.
	54th	D°	D°	2nd.
	57th	Minorca	D°	69th.
1769.	9th	Mobile		64th. sent to N. America.
	20th	Gibraltar	Britain 12th	65th. D°
	24th	D°	Ireland 39th	25th. D° to Minorca
	33rd	Minorca	Britain 13th	
	34th	St Augustine	Ireland	
	37th	Minorca	Britain	
	62nd	St. Vincent	Ireland	

	brought	from	to	relieved by
1771.	3rd	Minorca	Britain	2nd. Bat. of Royals.
	11th	D°	D°	51st.
	19th	Gibraltar.....	D°	56th.
	30th	D°	D°	58th.
	67th	Minorca	D°	61st.
				6th. St. Vincent.
1772.	....	.....	.....	50th. Jamaica.

1773.	21st	Pensacola	Britain 7th N. Am.	61st. 1st Bat. D°
	29th	St Augustine ..	D° ....23rd D° ..	61st. 2nd. Bat.
	31st	St Augustine ..	D° ....47th D° ..	Antigua.
	32nd	Dominique	D°	
	36th	Jamaica	D°	
	66th	D°	D°	
	68th	Antigua	D°	

1774.	70th	Grenades	D°	4th. N. America. 8th. N. America. 43rd. D° 38th. D°

1775.	48th	.....	.....	35th. 49th. 62nd.

No. 1800—*Memorandum by the King.*

Every Reg^{t} of Infantry in time of War to be divided into two Battallions & a Grenadier Company.

viz.

Colonel's & Lieut Colonel's Companys the 3^{d} Capt. & 5th in the first Batt: the Major's, 1st Capt. & 4th & 6th

each Company to consist of

	Grenadier Company	Staff
A Capt.		
2. Lieuts.	A Capt.	Colonel
An Ensign.	3. Lieuts.	Lieut Col.
6. Sergeants.	6. Sergeants.	Major
6. Corporals.	6. Corporals.	2. Adjutants
169. Private.	169. Private.	1. Quarter Master

	Grenadier Company	Staff
4. Drummers.	4. Drummers.	A Chaplain
2. Fifers.	4. Fifers.	Surgeon
		5. Mates
191.	193	13.

. 7 more Companys

1337.
193. Grenadiers.
13. Staff.

1734. 72. Reg^{ts} at 1734 each
3.468
121.38
124.848

No. 1801.

Commanding Officers of the Household Cavalry and of the seven senior regiments of cavalry.

[In the King's handwriting.]

		[1775.]
1st Troop of Horse Guards..	Captain E. De La Warr.	21. Mar. 1766.
	1st Lieut. & Lt Col. Ja^s Rolt.	31. Dec. 1770.
	2d Lieut. & Lt Col. Ja^s D'Auvergne.	D^o
	Cornet & Major. Pat. Ryver Hawker.	15. Oct. 1774.
	Guidon & Major. Tho. Dufour Eaton.	D^o
2nd Troop of Horse Guards..	Captain Ld. Cadogan.	25. Apr. 1743.
	1st Lieut. & Lt Col. Felix Buckley.	28. July 1773.
	2d Lieut. & Lt Col. Will. Egerton.	D^o
	Cornet & Major. W. J. Spearm. Wasey.	28. July 1773.
	Guidon & Major. Rich. Timms.	D^o
1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards	Captain Sir J. Griffin. K.B.	21. Mar. 1766.
	Lieut & Lt Col. Ja^s Adeane.	1. Aug. 1770.
	Major Jac^b Sawbridge.	1. Sep^t 1773.

2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards	Captain E. of Harrington.	5. June 1745.
	Lieut & Lt Col. Mr of Lothian.	28. June 1771.
	Major Phil. Ainslie.	24. June 1768.
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards..	Colonel. H. S. Conway.	24. Oct. 1770.
	Lt Col. Wynter Blathwayt.	13. Nov. 1772.
	Major Ch. Tuffnell.	13. Nov. 1772.
1st Regiment of Horse	Colonel. Jas Johnston.	27. Apr. 1775.
	Lt Col. H. Laws Lutterell.	13. Feb. 1765.
	Major. Jas Stewart.	26. Sept 1775.
2nd Regiment of Horse	Colonel. J. FitzWilliam.	27. Nov. 1760.
	Lt Col. Martin Tucker.	26. Sept 1775.
	Major Th. Sawer	10. Aug. 1773.
3rd Regiment of Horse or Carabineers ..	Colonel. Will. Aug. Pitt.	18. Oct. 1775.
	Lt Col. Ralph Abercrombie.	19. Mar. 1773.
	Major	
4th Regiment of Horse	Colonel. Phil. Honeywood.	5. Apr. 1759.
	Lt Col. Ed. Smith.	29. June 1771.
	Major	
1st or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards	Colonel. J. Mostyn.	13. May 1763.
	Lt Col. Rt Sloper.	13. Feb. 1759.
	Major. Ch. Hamilton.	13. Feb. 1766.
2nd or Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards	Colonel Vt Townshend.	15. July 1773.
	Lt Col. Russell Manners.	20. May. 1763.
	Major Sir W. Arnot. Bt	17. Aug. 1763.
3d or Pr. of Wales' Regiment of Dragoon Guards	Colonel. Lt Rt Manners.	6. Sept 1765.
	Lt Col. J. Mansell.	27. Apr. 1775.
	Major. Phil. La Motte.	27. Apr. 1775.
1st or Royal Regiment of Dragoons ...	Colonel E. of Pembroke.	9. May. 1764.
	Lt Col. Rd Burton Phillipson.	25. Jan. 1771.
	Major Wiltshire Wilson	1775.

No. 1802—*Memorandum by the King.*

[? 1775.]

The putting the Irish Army on a good footing cannot be effected without the appointing a judicious Commander in Chief to find out the many errors and inaccuracies that subsist on that Establishment, and lay before the Lord Lieutenant proper methods of correcting them ; a Lieutenant General ought also to be appointed as his Assistant and an efficient Corps of Major Generals to see the orders that are given duely executed. a commander in Chief a Lieutenant General. four Major Generals

In general the following the methods of this Country as far as they may suit Ireland as to the Rotation of Quarters, the keeping the Book of Orders, the Stock Purse &c. Rotation of Quarters. Book of Orders Stock Purse.

The pay of the Army is so very insufficient that it requires remedying the calculation transmitted by Lord Townshend seems not exact the Soldier though distressed certainly receives more than is there confessed.

The four Regiments of Horse ought to be made Dragoons the Royal Irish and the eighth Dragoons to remain on the present footing, the 9th. 13th. & 14th. to be changed into light Regiments of Dragoons which are better suited for any service that can arise in Ireland either against Invaders, or the Suppression of riots, or in aid of the Revenue. Six Regts. of heavy Dragoons & Six of Light Dragoons

Every method to be followed of preventing the Sale of Commissions exceeding the regulated price but the certificates to be discontinued, when there is any suspicion the putting on the Regiment an unexceptionable Officer at that price will greatly check these fraudulent transactions.

The Cloathing and Appointments for the Light Companies in Ireland must be agreable to the Sealed patterns directed here in consequence of the Report of a Board of General Officers.

The Accountrments are to be of Buff leather.

A pattern of the Cloathing is preparing and shall be delivered at the Secretary of State's Office to be from thence transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant.

Copies must be obtained from the War Office of the Orders that have been issued for the Cloathing &c. of the Light Companies to be also transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Light Infantry have Firelocks of the Pattern lately sent for the whole Infantry to Ireland.

Great improprieties will arise if the Arms delivered by the Irish Ornance are browned according to Lieut. Gen. Dilke's proposal unless the same is done in England as Regiments are annually sent from Ireland to Foreign Stations from whence they apply if Arms are wanting to England.

This affair must be deferred till it can be examined here therefore the Lord Lieutenant must not issue Arms untill he hears on that subject from hence.

There are no Orders here for rifled Bar

Draft unfinished.

No. 1803—*Memorandum by the King.*

[? 1775.]

457	857	75	6970
13	13	36	697
1371	2571		7.667
457	857		
5941	11.141		

Regiments at Boston

4th	of King's Own Regiment of Foot	457.	add to each 1 Serg^{t} & 39 private per Company	400 / 457 = 857.
5th	D^{o}	457.		857.
10th	D^{o}	457.		857.
18th	D^{o}	457.		857.
26th	D^{o}	457.		857.
35th	D^{o}	457.		857.
43rd	D^{o}	457.		857.
49th	D^{o}	457.		857.
52nd	D^{o}	457.		857.
59th	D^{o}	457.		857.
63rd	D^{o}	457.		857.
64th	D^{o}	457.		857.
65th	D^{o}	457.		857.
		5941.		

220	10.
390	
620	

A Battallion of Foot on the present Establishment consists of

A	Colonel
	Lieut Col.
	Major
7.	Captains
	Capt, Lieut.
11.	Lieuts.
8.	Ensigns
	Chaplain
	Adjutant
	Quarter Master
	Surgeon
	Mate
20.	Sergeants
30.	Corporals
12.	Drums & Fifers
360.	Private
457.	Total

No. 1804—*Organisation of the Army in America.*

General. [1775.]

His Excellency William Howe, Commander in Cheif.
Aid du Camps, Major Cuyler, 55th, Captains
Balfour 4th, Congreve R.R.A. Gardner 45th.
Lieutenant General Hugh Earl Percy
Aid du Camps, Captain Hutchinson,
Lieutenant Smythe 49th
Brigadier Leslie
B. Majr Lewis 64th.

[2 composite battalions formed of light companies.]

43rd	4th
45th	10th
52nd	22nd
63rd	27th
64th	38th
55th	35th
49th	23rd
44th	17th
2d. L.I. 40th	1st. L.I. 5th

{M. Maitland / M. Straubenzee 17th} {M. Musgrave 64th / M. Dundass 65th}

B. G. Agnew. (B. G. Cleveland R.R.A.) B.G. Smith.
B. M. Leslie. (B.M. Farrington R.R.A.) B.M. McKenzie 23d

(Nine Guns)
Capt Lemoine.

6th B[rigade] {44th Maj. Hope / 64th Cap. McLenoth. / 23rd Col. Bernard.}

5th B[rigade] {22d Col. Campbell. / 63d Maj. Sill. / 43d Col. Clerk.}

Maj. Gen[l] Pigott.

{A. du C. Cn Lumm 38th / B. Majr Disney 44th}

35th Col. Carr.
49th Col. S. A. Calder.
5th Col. Walcot.

3 Guns Majr Farrington.
17th L.D. Majr Crewe.

Maj. Gen[l] Robinson.

{A. du C. Cn Wemyss 40th / B. Majr Smith 5th}

4th Col. Blunt.
45th Cap. Nevin.
27th Maj. Conran.

3 Guns Majr Martin.
17th L.D. Col. Birch.

Majr Gen[l] Grant.

{A. du C. / B.M. Baker 5th}

4th B. {40th Col. Grant. / 55th Capt. Luke. / 17th Capt. Clayton.}

Majr Gen[l] Jones.

{A. du C. Lt Chetwynd 52d / B.M. Brown 52d}

3rd B. {10. Maj. Vattas. / 52. Col. Campbell. / 38. Col. Butler.}

B.M. Moncreiffe.

[2 composite battalions formed of grenadier companies.]

2d B. Gren. {44 / 49 / 55 / 64 / 1m / 2m / 63 / 52 / 45 / 43}

{Col. Monckton 45th / Maj. Stuart 43rd}

1st B. Gren. {4 / 10 / 22 / 27 / 32 / 40 / 35 / 23 / 17 / 5}

{Col. Meadows 55th / Maj. Mitchell 6th}

No. 1805—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—It is very unpleasing to Me to have You troubled with the smallest complaint, I therefore very strongly recommend Your keeping as quiet as possible for a couple of days and I trust to see You well on Wednesday when I will certainly return You M.G. Howe's papers.

Queens House
Jany 1st 1776.
m
18 p^{t} P.M.

No. 1806—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty two letters from Mr Wentworth, which agree with other intelligence & leave no doubt of the essential assistance that France & Spain have promised & are upon the point of affording the Rebels.

Bushy Park *Monday morn: Jan.* 5 [1776].

No. 1807—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Cavendish Square 6th *January* 1776.

I have read with the deepest concern the Papers transmitted from Ireland, which your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to me, and which I herewith return. I am humbly of opinion that the surviving officers &c of the 32^{d} Regiment should be allow'd as much as on any former occasion of the like nature has ever been ever allowd; and that it should be paid by England. I am happy to find that a Transport will be provided in Ireland, so as to prevent any delay of the Expedition under Lord Cornwallis.

In consequence of your Majestys gracious permission I propose going to Beckett tomorrow, determining to return the moment I am wanted in London. Barrington.

No. 1808—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Jan* 10. 1776.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform your Majesty that he came to town yesterday in order to pay his duty to your Majesty this day, but on his arrival at the Admiralty was met by the melancholly account of the death of his son at Lisbon, which will prevent his attending to recieve your Majestys Commands till Sunday next.

As your Majesty does not disapprove of being troubled with the sight of such private letters as relate to the business of this department, I take the liberty to send those I have recieved from Admiral Graves, and from Lieutenant Collins of the Marines; as allso one from Sir Hugh Pallisser, which will serve to shew your Majesty that the business has not been neglected during my absence, & that we shall probably be able to supply everything that is wanted, tho' the short notice we have had for such enormous demands is without precedent. Imagining your Majesty might chuse to see the Rebel flag it is sent herewith, I propose, if your Majesty permits, to send it to Admiral Montagu.

No. 1809—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Jan*: 11. 1776.

Your Majestys great goodness in mentioning to me some things that have been thrown out, intimating that it has been hinted that the Naval department has not been so expeditious in the equipment of the Southern expedition as they might have been, will I hope incline you to forgive the liberty I take in explaining that matter in which I think your Majesty has been in some part misinformed

When the first orders were sent to prepare transports for the expedition, they were ordered to be ready the beginning of December; they were ready at the time. The men of war were allso ready except the Bristol, which was delayed in the dock only four or five days after the time fixed for her being fit for Sea; and I fear your Majesty will never have a sea expedition that will

be in readiness so near the given time as this has been. what delay has been since the Bristol sailed from the Nore, has been occasioned by contrary winds & accidents, and I am certain by nothing that human wisdom could guard against; the Boreas one of the squadron run ashore in going out of Spithead, and recieved considerable damage; she was immediately replaced by another ship and no time lost on her account. the ships that were left behind in the river were the armed Transport, the Hospital ship for the Army, and the Bomb tender; the former of these was taken up when the others were ready for the sea, therefore could not go at the same time; the second was delayed principally by the Physical people with whom we have no business, the Bomb tender is entirely under the direction of the Ordnance, and they best know why she was not ready; however that no time might be lost to the expedition, Sir Peter Parker was directed, if they did not join him before he was ready to sail from Corke, to sail without them; & to leave one of his squadron to follow him as soon as the missing ships arrived.

The Elements have certainly warred against us most cruelly, for the Actæon, Thunder Bomb, & Deal Castle that sailed with Sir Peter Parker have been driven back to Plymouth, and the latter run ashore and was saved with the utmost difficulty, having lost all her masts, and greatly damaged in her hull, so that she will require a considerable time to refitt, and must be replaced by some other ship.

The Actæon is put again to sea, and the Thunder will sail in a day or two at furthest, but I am perswaded Sir Peter Parker will not stay for them, as they will overtake him on account of his being obliged to keep company with the transports. I do not mean the word unprecedented as a complaint, I readily acknowledge every office must exert itself to the utmost, & that rules must not be attended to, unless they are such as would prejudice the immediate purpose if they were broken thro': my whole meaning is conveyed in what your Majesty has seen in Sir Hugh Pallissers letter, namely that if we do get the transports required at so short a notice, it is more than ever was done before, & your Majesty may be assured, that whatever constant attention & money can do, shall be done in the whole of this important business.

The second assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy & the

Boatswain of Deptford Yard are ordered to repair to Glasgow to procure transports for the men that are to come from Scotland, and to attend to their equipment ; & every ship that can be got in the river, or the out Ports will be taken ; I hope & believe these endeavours will answer the purpose, but if ships are not to be got for money, your Majesty will permit me to say that it is out of the reach of this department to provide the means of supplying that want at so short a notice. however as I have allready said, I do believe we shall be ready in time with all the transports that are wanted.

Your Majesty has had the goodness to make an excuse for us to which we are not entitled, as no ship of Sir Peter Parkers Squadron has been delayed a single moment for want of men ; & I hope that such measures are taken as will prevent any of the ships that are fitting, from lying in Port an hour after they are wanted for service : when I foresee a want of seamen I will apply in time for leave to press, but I still hope to do without it.

The Marine recruiting goes on so well, that when I have the honour of paying my duty to your Majesty, I propose to ask whither [*sic*] a farther addition might not be made to that usefull corps, an additional second Lieutenant to each company & ten private[s] would add considerably to our strength & without much expence, but I doubt whither that would enable us to have an additional Battallion on shore ; however I shall put this calculation into writing in order to be prepared to lay the whole properly before your Majesty.

The Arethusa & Thetis of 32 guns each are ordered to be fitted for the protection of the India ships, they are both ready for the sea, & have nothing to take in but their additional provisions & stores.

Reinforcements are ordered to the two Southern Squadrons, where the services your Majesty points out deserve and will meet with the utmost attention from this board, and therefore we were rather surprized that orders were sent to us to direct Admiral Gayton to proceed with his whole squadron to Pensacola in case of an attempt being made upon that place, we have therefore thought proper to write Our opinion to the Secretary of State upon this subject.

One armed Transport is gone with Sir Peter Parker, two others will go to Quebec but the two last are not colliers, but there are

many proper vessells among the transports that the commanders in chief may arm if they think proper, and so much call for colliers for the transport service, that I am unwilling to take them from the more immediate & material service.

No. 1810—*The King to Lord Sandwich.*

QUEENS HOUSE *Jan*^{y} 11th 1776
$\frac{m}{33}$ *pt* 10. A.M.

LORD SANDWICH—I sincerely condole with You on the melancholy event that prevents Your coming before Sunday to St James's.

Sir Hugh Pallisser's letter shews he has not been idle during Your absence, and I trust Your activity will instill that vigilance into the inferiors in Your great department that no delay in sending out the Succours in the Spring will arise from the short notice You have had ; You call it unprecedented, the expression in ordinary times ought undoubtedly to be attended to, but when such acts of vigour are shewn by the Rebellious Americans, we must shew that the English Lion when rouzed has not only his wonted resolution but has added the swiftness of the Race Horse. I should not be so desirous of employing Your tallents at the Head of the Admiralty Board if I did not entrust You with the general idea that is of late entertained that the Navy is not so quickly when called on fitted out as was expected by those who know Your unremitted ardour to effect whatever You undertake ; my answer on all occasions has been that I did not deny that every other Department had been ready for the Southern Expedition three weeks sooner than the Navy but that the difficulty of obtaining Sailors was the cause of this, and that now a bounty is ordered, I trust things will be carried on with infinite dispatch.

I cannot too strongly inculcate the necessity of setting all Official forms aside that in the least delay the engaging Transports ; I have reason to think the Ships of force fitting out at Philadelphia are not to attempt any engagement with Our Vessels of force but to intercept homeward bound India Men to obtain Salt Petre Ships must be fitted out for to prevent their Succeeding ; I cannot help on this occasion reminding You of the idea You mentioned

some months ago of buying some Coal Vessels and fitting them out as Ships of War; in short every means of obtaining many Vessels ought to be addopted, and a considerable addition ought with the utmost expedition to be sent to strengthen the Southern Squadrons, for every intelligence points out St Eustacia as the Port from whence the Americans hope in the course of the Winter to obtain Gun Powder, therefore between that place and N. America we ought to cover the Sea with Vessels to disappoint them in this essential article for carrying on the next Campaign.

Draft.

No. 1811—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Jan*: 12. 1776.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform your Majesty that a thought has occurred to him that a large number of Transports may be procured at Hamburgh, which would aid us exceedingly, add greatly to the dispatch & be particularly convenient for the embarkation of the foreign troops at Stadt and Ritzbuttell. The Hamburgh Ships are five large Vessels of the Collier sort, and I believe are very fit for the purpose.

The Comptroller of the Navy is now with Lord Sandwich & greatly approves this idea, and Ld Sandwich has sent to Mr Eden that no time may be lost in communicating it to Ld Suffolk.

If we get the Scotch from Holland, possibly it might be advisable to bring them in Dutch Ships.

The enclosed letter will shew your Majesty why we do not immediately send agents to Bristol &c. And as soon as the letters that were written on Saturday are answered, if the present mode does not succeed, proper people shall be sent immediately to see what can be done on the spot.

ADMIRALTY
half past eleven.

No. 1812—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honour of sending your Majesty a Letter from the Chancellor of Ireland, to Sr John Irwine, which plainly shews his agreement with your Majestys servants here,

and if Lord George is not mistaken Lord Harcourts Letter does not represent Lord Lifford in so favourable a Light as he deserves. your Majesty may possibly not have heard of the death of Lt General Cornwallis.

PALL MALL $\frac{m}{5}$ *pt* 2. P.M. *Jan^{y}* 25th 1776.

No. 1813—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty for his signature a Warrant for issuing £10000 to Col: Faucitt, for the March of the Brunswick & Hessian Troops, which he will pay over to the German Regency. The Money will be ready to go by the Messenger tomorrow.

Lord North begs leave to inclose at the same time Col: Faucitt's last letter.

DOWNING STREET. *Jan*: 19. 1776.

No. 1814—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

CAVENDISH SQUARE *Jan*: 22. 1776.

I have in consequence of your Majestys Commands conversed with M. General Fraser on the Subject of L. Col. Campbell of his Corps ; and I find it will be impossible to bring him hither from Argyllshire before the time appointed for the departure of the 29th from hence : probably not so soon. This being the case, I shall defer sending for him till I shall be directed further by your Majesty. Genl Frazer says it would be a considerable desadvantage [*sic*] to his undertaking if L. Col. Campbell was taken from him ; but he handsomely adds that he would notwithstanding willingly part with him, if wanted elsewhere.

I humbly presume to enclose herewith a Letter from L. Genl Elliot just received. It has occur'd to me whether Gibraltar might not be made an arrangement for Genl Gage, who cannot much longer retain his American Command ; but probably there may be difficulties in, or objections to that measure : However I think it always my duty to state to your majesty whatever I think can possibly conduce to your Service. BARRINGTON.

No. 1815—*General Haviland to Lord Barrington.*

London 22^{d} *January* 1776.

My Lord—As your Lordship was so good to promise you wou'd lay my Case before the King, I beg leave to trouble you. It is rather tedious, but to represent the most material, makes it longer than I cou'd wish; I hope for your Lordship's Patience, and His Majesty's Indulgence, as I have not been often troublesome.

I served on the Expedition to Carthagena, tho' a young Man and but a Lieutenant I was appointed a Major of Brigade; was also the same on the Staff in London in 1744; was an Aid du Camp to General Blakeney all the Rebellion in the North, & at the Siege of Sterling Castle, I purchased my Majority & Lieutenant Colonelcy, and lost above £800. .— by Wilson the Agent, as it was lodged with him to pay part of my first Purchase, in all £3100. .—, which was the whole of my private Fortune. I was all last War in North America, & the West Indies, & flatter myself I served with Credit. Sir Jeffery Amherst last Campaign honoured me with a separate Command of 8000 Men, to go by the Way of the Illinois, St Johns & Chamblee to Montreal, with Orders to meet him or Genl Murray there. Illinois was a fortified Island, with a strong Garrison, where I was obliged to erect Batteries of all sorts, and carry on a regular Siege, for which I had Sir Jeffery Amherst's Thanks. I had but the Rank of Lieut^{t} Col^{o} on this Command, which was a very small Income to support a Table, as was expected from me, and did to the utmost of my Power. After this I was left in the Command at Crown Point, where I was the Winter before; but at this Time, it became the great Thorofare between New York & Canada, where every Officer that passed, expected & got Refreshments from me, tho' I had a Family to support in England, without my having any Allowance for a Table. From Crown Point I was ordered second in Command to Martinico; our Success there is well known. I had Duplicates of Orders sealed up in case of any Accident to Genl Monckton. When Lord Albemarle came there in his Way to the Havannah, his Lordship made Choice of me, and the 3^{d} Batt^{n} of the Royal Americans, which I then commanded to go with him. The Success of that Place is also well known. I was the only Colonel there who had

not a higher Rank than Brigadier General, which most of the Lieu[t] Colonels had. At the End of the War I was reduced to Half Pay, and was so long on it, that my small Proportion of Prize Money taken at the Havannah was wholly spent for the Support of my Family, and Attendance in London, where I was applying for another Regiment. I must beg leave to add, that my Regiment was on the Irish Establishment till lately, where I paid a Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, which with the Exchange, reduced the Income of a Reg[t] very considerably, and has thrown me back in my Circumstances.

I beg your Lordship will lay this before the King, with my most humble Request that His Majesty will consider One of his most dutifull Generals, who most humbly submits his Case to the most considerate of Kings.

I have the honor to be with great Respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most Obedient & most humble Servant

WILL[M] HAVILAND

No. 1816—*Lord North to the King.*

[2 *February*, 1776.]

Lord North thinks it necessary to apprize his Majesty that Lord Howe intends to demand an audience of his Majesty today in order, as he says, to tell his own story, & he fears to signify his intention of quitting the service, for, although Lord Howe did not explicitly tell Lord North that such was his design, Lord North apprehends that he will do so, from some expressions that he dropt, & from the general turn of his conversation. Lord North feels the greater uneasiness on this occasion, as he at first proposed to Lord Sandwich the separate command in the river S[t] Lawrence as an expedient to save the honour of the Admiralty, & of Admiral Shuldham, & to free the Administration from the charge of having advised a harsh measure. Lord Howe looks upon this measure as materially disgraceful to him, & is very jealous of Lord Sandwich, thinking that he does not wish him well, and doubtful that he would not give him a proper support, if he took the command of the Fleet. The appointment of Lord Howe, which begun to get wind, had a very good effect in the Public but, if it is now laid aside, the consequences will be much worse, than if it had never

been in agitation. Lord North can not still help thinking that his proposal was well calculated to save Ad[l] Shuldham, & carried no disgrace to Lord Howe, but, as he is quite unacquainted with Military punctilios, he may, perhaps, have done wrong. His Majesty, when he sees Lord Howe to-day, will be best able to prevent his taking a hasty step, till we find some means of accomodating this matter.

Friday morn[g]

No. 1817—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 11.

Lord North—I can easily imagine You must be anxious to know how matters stand with Lord Howe, I therefore before I get to dinner just take up my pen to acquaint You that things are very far from desperate that if no one will interfere I do not dispair of bringing things to rights : by a greater digree [*sic*] of rightheadness in Lord Sandwich than wrongheadedness in the other party ; therefore rest satisfied till You hear more from Me.

Queens House
Feb[y] 2[d] 1776.
$\frac{m}{46}$ *p[t]* 5 P.M.

No. 1818—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North begs leave to return his Majesty his most grateful acknowledgements for his very gracious note. He trusts that by his Majesty's powerful interposition every thing will be right. By a conversation he had with Lord Howe today, He thought that he perceived him to be very uneasy at the apprehension that he would be thought to decline service, in a critical moment, &, therefore, hopes that there is not in his mind any determination to avoid the appointment.

Friday. Feb: 2 [1776]. $\frac{m}{40}$ *pt* 6. P:M.

No. 1819—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain did not presume to trouble your Majesty this morning with the enclosed Draft of a Letter to Major General Howe. Lord George hopes he has punctually obey'd your Majestys instructions; he may possibly have mistaken the numbers of the Regiments at Hallifax, if he has, he humbly begs your Majesty would correct that part of the Draft.

Pall Mall *Feb^{y}* 2^{d} 1776 $\frac{M}{10}$ *pt* 8 P.M.

No. 1820—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 11.

Lord North—I have seen Lord Sandwich and I think settled the Command of the N. American Fleet agreably to Lord Howe's proposal to Me yesterday the mode of Saving Lord Sandwich and Shuldham I think realy without the least objection; if there had been any I should have jumped over it to settle this material affair. Lord Sandwich deserves commendation for being so very complying. I desire You will take no notice of this, he will state the whole at Your Dinner and is already gone to speak to Lord Howe. I out of delicacy to Lord Sandwich leave the expedients I have consented to, to be named by himself to You.

Queens House
Feby 3^{d} 1776
$\frac{m}{1}$ *p^{t}* 3. PM.

No. 1821—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform Your Majesty that he has seen Ld Howe & told him that he should have his promotion antedated, & the compleat Command in the river S^{t}: Lawrence as well as in other parts of America, upon which he expressed his readiness to obey your Majesty's Commands.

Lord Sandwich told him that he should contrive to satisfy Admiral Shuldham by some other means, but did not intimate what those means were, nor did Lord Howe ask a single question upon the subject.

ADMIRALTY
Feb: 3 [1776]. *half past four.*

No. 1822—*Lord North to the King.*

[4 *February*, 1776.]

Lord North has the honour of troubling his Majesty with this note to inform him that Lord Sandwich has consented with great good humour, & readiness to appoint Lord Howe Commander of the Fleet, giving a separate command to Ad:[l] Shuldham of the Fleet in the River & Gulph of S[t] Lawrence. Lord Sandwich having just left L[d] North, & being upon the point of attending his Majesty at S[t] James's, Lord North thinks his Majesty ought to be apprized of it, as L[d] Sandwich will probably mention the subject to his Majesty

Sunday Morn[g]

No. 1823—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honour of sending your Majesty, Letters which he has this instant received from M. General Howe; by a Lieutenant of the Welch Fusileers. He left Boston the 29th of December. The army then well and in good spirits. The Rebels had erected a Battery and fired upon the Town, but it was soon dismounted. No news of Admiral Shuldam, no Transports with Troops arrived since the last accounts were received.

GROSVENOR STREET $\frac{m}{20}$ *p[t]* 6. *Feb[y]* 5th 1776

No. 1824—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Feb*: 20. 1776

Lord Sandwich will pay immediate obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, by writing to M[r] Eden to desire that

Mr Mathias may be instructed by this nights Post, to make enquiry for Transports at Bremen & Lubeck, as well as at Hamburgh. There is every reason to hope that foreign bottoms may be used on this occasion without the aid of an Act of Parliament, but to put ourselves properly on our guard, the Admiralty propose to take the opinion of the Attorney & Sollicitor General, but in the mean time to go on with the measure. The Navy board are directed to send an Agent to Holland as well as to Hamburgh, as we have reason to believe that many transports may be got there ; and we flatter ourselves that as soon as it is known that we are determined to deal with foreigners, we shall get the better of the combinations among the owners of Ships at home.

No. 1825—*Lord North to the King.*

[20 *February*, 1776.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Mr Fox's motion for a Committee *to enquire into the causes of the ill success of his Majesty's arms in North America, as also the Causes of the defection of the people of the province of Quebec* was, after a long debate, which lasted from half an hour after three in the afternoon to half an hour after two in the morning, rejected by a considerable majority

Ayes. 104.
Noes. 240.

Downing Street 3 *o'clock* A.M.

Enclosure No. 1.

20th Febv 1776

Speakers on Mr Fox's Motion

For it	Against it
Mr Fox	Mr Vyner
Ld Ossory	Lord Clare
Mr Thos Townshend	Lord Mulgrave
Mr Fitzpatrick	Sir G: Elliot
Mr Dempster	Mr Ellis

For it	Against it
Mr Adam	Mr Heywood
Sir Edwd Deering	Mr Fredk Stuart.
Mr Cruger	Genl Burgoyne
Sr P: Jennings Clarke	Mr Graves
Mr George Johnstone	Lord Howe
Mr Burke	Mr Solr General
Mr Barre	Lord Barrington
	Lord North

House divided on the previous Question Ayes 104
Noes 240

Enclosure No. 2.

Martis 20° Febrii 1776

Question proposed That it be referred to a Committee to enquire into the Causes of the Ill Success of his Majestys Arms in N America as also into the Causes of the Defection of the People of the Province of Quebec

And the previous Question being put That this Question be now put

The House divided

Ayes 104
No's 240

The House in a Committee went through the Irish Provision Bill—to report tomorrow

Committee on Duchy of Cornwall Leasing Bill for tomorrow

Adjd till tomorrow

No. 1826—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that news is just arrived of the death of Lord Derby, & he has received a message from the present Lord, desiring him to recommend him to his Majesty for the Lieutenancy of Lancashire He has promised to lay his Lordship's request before his Majesty, & intreats his pleasure upon the appointment. Lord North has seen a letter from Montreal dated the 16. of January confirming

the account of the repulse of the Rebels, & adding many particulars of their defeat. Lord North imagines that this letter will be immediately transmitted to his Majesty.

Lord North takes the liberty to inclose the State of the City Poll today, by which it appears that Mr Hopkins maintains his superiority.

No. 1827—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 13.

Lord North—The head of the Derby family is the proper person to fill the Office of Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, and the present Lord must meet the more with my approbation from the sincere regard I had for his very honorable Father.

The confirmation of the Defeat the Rebels have sustained at Quebec being mentioned in a letter from Montreal is very comfortable.

If Alderman Hopkins maintains the Superiority on Monday I shall think the glory of his adversary on the decline.

Queens House
Feby 24th 1776
$\frac{m}{30}$ p^{t} 5. P.M.

No. 1828—*Mr. Pownall to the King.*

Secry of States Office.
24. *Feby* [1776] ½ p^{t} 7. P.M.

Mr Pownall most humbly presumes to lay before your Majesty the most particular Account which has been yet received of the Attack made by the Rebels upon Quebec on the 1st of Janry.—Mr Pownall also most humbly transmits to your Majesty two papers of Intelligence received from the General Post Office. The account said to have been brought by the Canceaux of the Rebells having attacked Boston is most probably untrue as Mr Pownall has seen an Officer of the Highland Emigrants who came home in that Vessell & who reports that a firing was heard just as the Canceaux came out of the harbour, but that by the

best observation that could be made from the Mast head it was nothing more than some of our Batterys firing upon the advanced Works of the Rebells.

No. 1829—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Subsidy Treaties were today refer'd to the Committee of Supply after a debate which lasted till half an hour after one o'clock.

Downing Street. *Feb*: 29 [1776]. ½ *p*^{t} 2. A:M.

Enclosure No. 1.

29th February 1776

Motion to refer the Hessian Treaty to a Committee

For	Against
Lord Barrington move it —	Lord John Cavendish
M^{r} C: W: Cornewall	Lord Irnham
Mr Fred^{k} Stuart	M^{r} D: Hartley
Mr Jolliffe	Mr Ja^{s} Lutterell
Mr Geo: Grenville	Mr George Johnstone
Mr Vyner	Mr Thos Townshend
Lord North	Mr Barre
L^{d} G: Germaine	M^{r} C: Fox
Lord Mulgrave	Genl Conway
Mr Rigby	Mr Burke
	Mr Seymour
	Mr Walsingham
	Sir George Saville
	M^{r} W: Stanhope
	Mr Ald^{n} Bull

at 20/m p: 1—A.M. The House divided

Ayes —	242
Noes —	88
Majority	154

Enclosure No. 2.

Jovis 29° die Febrii 1776

The House in a Committee went through the Bastard Children Bill—to be reported to morrow

Question put. That the Copy of the Treaty between his Majesty & the Landgrave of Hesse Cassell be referred to the Committee of Supply

The House divided
Ayes 242
Nos 88

The other Treaties referred to the Committee of Supply Committee on Land Tax Commiss^{rs} Bill deferred till this day sevennight

Adj^{d} till to morrow

No. 1830—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—As You mention Doctor Proby as a man of good Character, I cannot but think his having a recommendation from Lord Gower an additional reason for promoting him to the Deanery of Litchfield; You will therefore give notice that the Warrant be prepared.

St James's
Feby 29th 1776.
$\frac{m}{15}$ *p^{t} one* PM.

No. 1831—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Mr Temple Luttrell's motion for the Weekly Accounts of the Ships & Vessells at home was after a short debate rejected.

Ayes. 44.
Noes. 93.

The Money for the foreign troops were afterwards voted in the Committee of Supply, & the resolutions are to be reported on Monday, when another debate is expected.

Downing Street. *Mar.* 1. 1776.
$\frac{1}{2}$ *p^{t}* 6. P.M.

No. 1832—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North intreats his Majesty's pardon for troubling him with a request of Lieutenant Colonel Burgoyne. Being impatient of an inactive life, & desirous of acquiring glory in his profession, He had obtain'd from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a promise to recommend an arrangement to his Majesty, by which he was to become Lieutenant Colonel of the eleventh Regiment of Infantry, then under orders for Canada, but he has lately heard with great concern that the eleventh regiment is countermanded & has, therefore, applied to Lord North very earnestly to lay him at his Majesty's feet, & humbly to request his Majesty's consent that he may be permitted to exchange with Mr Anstruther Lieutenant Colonel of the sixty second Regiment of Infantry now under orders for Canada : Lord North is apprehensive that there may be some Army rule in his way, but, as it is not one of the most essential rules, & is frequently transgress'd, He could not refuse his cousin's request, whose heart is bent upon serving in America, & who is particularly earnest to attend his friend Major General Burgoyne to Canada. Lord North takes the liberty of submitting to his Majesty that Lieutenant Colonel Burgoyne's zeal, & desire of distinguishing himself is so great that he can almost venture to promise that his Majesty will have good reason to be satisfied with his services.

Downing Street
Mar: 3^{d} 1776.

No. 1833—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *March*, 1776.]

Lord North being return'd from the country with a slight indisposition intreats his Majesty to forgive his absence from St James's today. He takes the same opportunity of executing a Commission from the Duke of Wirtemberg. His Highness, having received a Card of invitation to the Lord Mayor's feast, sent to Lord North to desire to know whether it would be at all disagreable to his Majesty for him to accept of it, in which case he would certainly send his excuse. Lord North promised his Highness to make his Majesty acquainted with the message, &

took upon himself to say, that, as such invitations are usually made to, & accepted by all Strangers of distinction, Your Majesty could not have any objection to the Duke's assisting at the Lord Mayor's Feast.

DOWNING STREET *Monday morning.*

No. 1834—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that he has just received a message from the Duke of Wirtemburg which has a good deal distress'd Lady North & himself; Madame de Dieden being prevented by the death of her father, from accompanying the Wirtemburg Ladies to Court today, the Duke has desired Lady North to present them, who thought it right that Lord North should apprize their Majesties of the manner, by which this employment happen'd to devolve upon her.

DOWNING STREET.
Thursday Mar: 7 [? 1776].

No. 1835—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—I have signed the enclosed Warrants, and therefore return them.

As the Cabinet Meeting is very properly postponed, I hope You will be able to see Lord Mansfield this Evening, and I trust a mode of drawing up the Instructions will be easily found that will answer the wishes of all parties.

QUEEN'S HOUSE
March 17th 1776.
$\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 6. P.M.

No. 1836—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honour of Your Majestys Commands, and will immediately acquaint Major General Burgoyne with them. Captain Foy in his Letter mentions the want of Shoes for the Brunswick Troops. Lord George sent to the Treasury about providing them, and three thousand pair will be

orderd directly to Portsmouth. Lord Howe has many Difficultys about the Instructions; however at all Events he will not decline the Command of the Fleet; upon hearing that circumstance your Majesty may not be very anxious whether he accepts of being one of the Commissioners.

Pall Mall *March* 26th 1776 $\frac{m}{10}$ p^t 8. P.M.

No. 1837—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 15.

Lord North—I am glad You have finished at the Treasury all the business that was necessary to be concluded before M.G. Burgoyne sets out for Canada.

I cannot strongly enough express my astonishment at Lord Harcourt's presumption in assuring no difficulty would be made about Making Lord Drogheda a Marquis; he never had any authority from me on that subject, on the contrary I have both in the times of Lord Hertford, and of Lord Townshend declind making Irish Marquises, and I have not in the least Changed my opinion on that Subject; I am heartily sick of Lord Harcourt's mode of trying step by step to draw me to fulfill his absurd requests I desire I may hear no more of Irish Marquises I feel for the English Earls and do not choose to disgust them;

Queens House

March 29th 1776 $\frac{m}{33}$ p^t 5. PM.

No. 1838—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain begs leave to inform your Majesty, that by the death of Baron Muir the office of Receiver General of Jamaica becomes vacant. Lord George would be infinitely Obliged to your Majesty if you would be graciously pleas'd to grant that office to his youngest son George Germain. it is said to be worth six Hundred pounds a year.

Pall Mall $\frac{m}{20}$ p^t 12 P.M. *March* 30th 1776.

No. 1839—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 16.

Lord North—I am much pleased with the letters to M.Gs. Carleton and Burgoyne, and see in them that precision which it would be no disadvantage to other Departments if they would imitate.

I owne if strong reasons do not occurr in favour of Sir John Dalrymple, I shall much incline to another English puisné Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland

Queens House
March 30th 1776.
$\frac{m}{46}$ p^{t} 8. A.M.

No. 1840—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North was detain'd at the Treasury Board this morning in finishing all the business that it was necessary to conclude before General Burgoyne sets out for Canada, by which he was prevented from paying his duty this morning at St James's. If he had been able to attend his Majesty, He would have submitted that He finds that Ld Harcourt has gone very far in the hopes he has given to the three Irish Earls of a step in that Peerage Lord Drogheda, in particular, has engaged to elect two Members into the next Parliament at the recommendation of Governement, & has shewn a letter from the Ld Lieutenant, by which it appears that they had very little doubt of the promotions taking place. Ld Hertford sent the original letter of Lord Harcourt to Lord North, in which some objections are made to the title desired by L^{d}: Drogheda, but not the least doubt express'd of the grant of the Marquisate. Lord North, expects, therefore, every hour to receive repeated applications for the three Marquisate's, which, indeed, seem to become essential parts of the arrangement for the new Parliament.

Downing Street. *Mar*: 30. 1776.

No. 1841—*Lord North to the King.*

[30 *March*, 1776.]

Lord North begs leave to trouble his Majesty about a considerable sinecure place vacant in Jamaica by the death of Baron Muir. It is a revenue place, &, therefore, I believe, by Law is given by a Warrant countersign'd by the Treasury. By some mistake, however, some of the Warrants have been issued by the American Secretary, & it is probable that his Majesty will have an application for the disposal of it; Lord North hopes that his Majesty will not countersign any Warrant till the Point is clear'd up. The Name of the Office is, *Receiver General of Jamaica.*

Downing Street *Sat^y*: 4 *o'clock.*

No. 1842—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing for his Majesty's signature four Commissions for Two Deputy & Two assistant Commissaries to act with the Army in Canada, to which he begs leave to add for his Majesty's perusal the instructions to the Chief Commissary, & a letter to General Burgoyne, containing an account of all the steps taken by the Treasury for the service of that Army, together with several directions for the better supplying it with Money & provisions. Lord North has had already several applications for the Scotch Baron of the Exchequer vacant by the death of Baron Muir; By an agreement made when Mr Montgomery was made Chief Baron, the Scotch Bar is not to complain if an English Lawyer is sent to supply the second vacancy among the Puisné Barons, so that an Englishman may be appointed without any grievance, unless it should be thought right to nominate Sr J^no Dalrymple, and, by that means, remove him from the List of aspirers to the Court of Session.

Downing Street. *Mar*: 31. 1776.

No. 1843—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 16.

Lord North—I am sincerely obliged to You for acquainting Me that You look upon the Receiver General of Jamaica as a

Treasury Employment, and shall be ready to give any assistance in this business, provided the Appointment be made out in favour of one of Your Sons. As You seemed to expect Lord George Germain wrote to Me in favour of his Second Son ; but I instantly answered that I was apprized of the vacancy, but could not think of any Appointment untill it was clearly proved that it had been usually prepared in his Office, as I believed as other Receivers that it ought to be filled up by Warrant of the Lords of the Treasury. You will never find any occasion of providing for Your Children that I shall not be more happy if possible than Yourself to provide for them. It has not been my fate in general to be well served, by You I have and therefore cannot forget it.

QUEENS HOUSE

March 31st 1776 $\frac{m}{10}$ p^t 8 AM.

No. 1844—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—I have no satisfaction equal to the doing My Duty, the moment I hear the House can adjourn tomorrow I readily give directions for my passing the Bills tomorrow ; I shall be by a little after two at the House of Lords ; You will immediately send notice to the Chancellor and acquaint the Speaker.

QUEENS HOUSE
April 1st 1776
$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 4. PM.

No. 1845—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that a string of motions made by Mr Hartley, for estimates of the probable exceedings of the Navy, Army, & Ordnance, & for declaring that the probable exceedings would be more than five millions, & for providing for the payment of the Navy Bills, were all rejected after a short debate without a division.

Speakers

For.	against
Mr Hartley	Ld North.
Ld J. Cavendish.	
Mr Jas Luttrell.	

No. 1846—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of acquainting your Majesty that last night at 12 o'clock, the Messenger return'd from Portsmouth. M. General Burgoyne writes word that he was at 12 o'clock at noon going on board and Expected to be under sail in Two Hours. The Naval Officers were withdrawn from the Transports, and the Ordnance Store Ships were preparing to join the rest of the fleet at St Hellen's. no Intelligence of the Speke Hospital Ship, or of the Jane Ordnance Transport. M. General Philips reports that almost all the Light Artillery together with the most Essential Stores are left behind. many of the Engineers Stores likewise left behind. these particulars are reported to Lord Townshend and Sr Jeff^{y} Amherst.

Pall Mall 8 *o'clock* A.M. *April* 5th 1776.

No. 1847—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Your Majesty will observe from the enclosed letters from Corke that in all probability the Carysfort & Pearl are by this time Sailed with the troops for Quebec ; as there were only six of the transports wanting on the 28th: past, which I doubt not arrived soon after.

The Marines returns are very satisfactory for this last week.

Lord Sandwich takes the liberty to send two Marine Commissions for your Majestys signing.

Admiralty
April 8. 1776.

No. 1848—*Lord Harcourt to Lord Weymouth.*

Dublin Castle 10: *April* 1776.

My Lord—By Letters received this Day from Cork dated the 7th Instant, I am informed that the Embarkation of all the Troops was compleated and the Fleet ready to sail on Friday Evening the 5th:, and that some of the Transports had moved that Night towards the Mouth of the Harbour, and the rest were following on the 6th: when five of them in getting down run on Shore, three of which got off, but two of them, the Successes Increase, and the Adamant, could not and must remain until the

next Spring Tides, The Troops on board of them with their Baggage &c: were removed on the 7th to two spare Transports in the Harbour, the Lord North and the Liberty which were under Orders of returning to England being more than were wanted for the present Service, and it was expected they would be ready to sail in a day or two. These Letters add That the Conway and the Victuallers for Boston sailed on the 6th and it was supposed would soon be clear of the Irish Coast, the Wind having been very fair ever since, with a Prospect of its continuing favorable.

And I herewith inclose to Your Lordship an Abstract of the Embarkation Returns, by which Your Lordship will find the exact State of the Troops when they went on board.

I have, etc. HARCOURT

No. 1849—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 17.

LORD NORTH—Though I am to have the pleasure of seeing You tomorrow I cannot avoid just expressing my approbation at the modes You mean to propose for raising the money required, I am rather surprised that You think the Sum Sufficient; but the taxing luxuries is not only proper but a desirable measure.

I cannot see the instruction given to the Lord Lieutenant concerning the Commander in Chief in Ireland in the same light it has been stated to You, and when You converse with those that drew up the paper am certain You will change Your opinion. at the same time I cannot deny very fully joining with You in believing that two of the persons hoped it would prompt the Lord Lieutenant to retire.

I wish You would without further delay see Lord G. Germain and put the finishing hand to the Commission Lord Howe's idea of not being so tightly bound as to the change of Government in Connecticut and Rhode Island, I hope will not be consented to, as I think the alteration most material; indeed if Lord Howe would give up being a Commissioner I should think it better for himself as well as the Service

I desire You will give notice to Lord Suffolk's office that the proper instrument be prepared for calling Mr Southwell to the House of Lords.

I perfectly understood last Week that You could not come to me this Week and therefore did not expect You; I shall not take any notice to Lord Dartmouth of Your having omitted to deliver his Message.

QUEENS HOUSE
April 13th 1776.
$\frac{m}{25}$ p^t 6 P.M.

I desire You will bring tomorrow the List of persons proposed by the Lord Lieutenant to be promoted to the Ranks of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, as well as the English Gentlemen You have to recommend for Irish Titles; every day gives me fresh reason to abide my resolution of not creating Marquisses in Ireland.

No. 1850—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Honour to acquaint Your Majesty that the Trial is ended—Every Peer (who did not retire) pronounc'd the Prisoner Guilty of the Felony whereof She was indicted, except the Duke of Newcastle, who pronounc'd her *Guilty erroneously but not intentionally.* Amongst the Peers who retired when Sentence was given, were the Duke of Ancaster, & the Earls of Pembroke, Exeter, & March— The Bishops made their usual Protest, with this difference indeed, that they did not specify the present case to be a case of Blood, but meerly desired to be absent with the usual Reservation. The Prisoner claim'd the Benefit of the Statutes: The Attorney General insisted strongly that She was no otherwise included in them than every other woman was. But the Judges unanimously gave their Opinion that she was entitled to the same Benefit as a Peer. The Prisoner made a long & most curious Speech, which terminated in an Hysteric Fit, or was very soon after follow'd by one (I forget exactly which)— The Speech is trancribing for Y^r Majesty—and for the public advantage the Prisoner soon happily recoverd out of the Fit.

DUKE St WESTM^R
April 21. 1776
$\frac{m}{15}$. p^t 7. P.M.

No. 1851—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the Loan & taxes have pass'd the house of Commons today without a division, but not without a debate upon the American measures in general. The debate lasted till past eight o'clock: The taxes which Lord North finally fixed upon were upon four wheel'd Carriages, Deeds, Newspapers, Cards & Dice, which were given for £73,000 p^{r} an & will probably produce more.

Downing Street *April* 24. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p*^{t} 8 P.M.

No. 1852—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 19.

Lord North—The hearing that the Loan and Taxes have passed this day the House of Commons without a Division gives me infinite satisfaction; that Opposition debated at large on American Measures instead of objecting to the business is a convincing proof that Your proposals were just and that there was nothing for them with the Shaddow of justice to attack

Queens House
April 24th 1776
$\frac{m}{20}$ *p*^{t} 9. PM.

No. 1853—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 20.

Lord North—The absurdity of Sir James Lowther is so far unpleasant that it gives unnecessary trouble to the House of Commons; it is very plain the Opposition do not well know how to conduct themselves, when they can submit to be led by such a man.

Queens House
April 25th 1776.
$\frac{m}{52}$. *p*^{t} 9. P.M.

No. 1854—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Honour to Submit to Your Majesty a Letter from General Heister with the Dra^{t} of an Answer, and a Letter to Schleiffen to accompany it. if these are approv'd of by your Majesty, He has left directions that they shou'd be immediately sent to Portsmouth by a Messenger. He dines out of Town but will be back again early in the evening.

Duke St *April* 28. 1776.

No. 1855—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *April* 25. 1776.

Lord Sandwich has the pleasure to forward the enclosed letters to your Majesty, by which it appears that the transports with eleven Regiments of Hessians have passed the Downs & are in all probability now at Spithead.

There is every reason to believe, from the Postscript in Lieut: Barkers letter that the remaining two regiments will very soon follow.

No. 1856—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 20.

Lord North—I am very well contented at the great Majority of this day on the Old question, this reception must I think prevent the renewal of it the next Session.

Queens House
April 30th 1776.
$\frac{m}{40}$ p^{t} 5. P.M.

No. 1857—*Duke of Argyle to Lord Suffolk.*

Argyle House
1st *May*, 1776.

My Lord—Having yesterday had the honor to represent to your Lordship the situation of North Britain for want of a proper

Military Force stationd there ; I now inclose to your Lordship a Sketch of the Service necessary to be performed by the Troops in that Country.

The Calculation is made for five Battalions, but perhaps by reducing every Branch of the Service as low as possible it may be done by Four. But with any thing below that number it cannot be properly carried on. In this Case, I think it my Duty to observe to your Lordship that the good order and Tranquility of the Country will be endanger'd. The Revenue will suffer very considerably for want of Military assistance, so frequently calld for by the Officers of Customs and Exsise. The Military Roads will go into disrepair, and the Forts and places of Strength will be very insufficiently Garrisond.

At present Exclusive of Invalids, there are not of Cavalry and Infantry together Six hundred men in North Britain.

I have, etc. ARGYLE.

No. 1858—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY. *May 2nd* [1776].
half past 8 *o'clock* P.M.

Lord Sandwich has the honor to Transmit to Your Majesty the letters just recieved from Admiral Shuldham.

Lord Sandwich has a private letter from the Admiral which he will send to your Majesty to morrow morning, but presumes to keep it this evening that it may be shewn to the Committee of your Majesty's servants who are to meet at nine o'clock ; as it appears in that letter, that the army allmost totally subsists on what Mr. Shuldham has been able to spare from the Naval stock of provisions.

No. 1859—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain received the enclosed papers from General Howe about half an hour after five. Your Majesty will see that he has been obliged to quit Boston for want of Provisions and from the position of the Enemy. He has executed his plan with great ability. Lord George has summoned the Cabinet to

meet at nine o'clock this Evening, as the House of Commons is now up. Your Majesty will perceive that the General intends attacking New Yorke after he has established his army at Halifax. Lord George wishes to know the opinion of the Cabinet, to be submitted to your Majesty, whether any alteration should be made in the Destination of the Hessians, He at present is of opinion that no Post would so essentially assist General Howe in his intended operations, as the Possessing of Rhode Island by the Guards and the Hessians. Your Majesty will be pleased to return the papers as soon as conveniently may be, and if your Majesty has any particular Commands Lord George will remain at home to receive them till he goes to the meeting.

PALL MALL. 5 *minutes past* 6 P.M. *May 2nd*, 1776.

No. 1860—*A. Fraser to Lieut.-Gen. Harvey.*

DUNKIRK, 3rd *May* 1776.

SIR—I beg leave to acquaint you that yesterday a french *ordonnance* arrived here (dated 25 March 1776) by which it appears that the *Infantry* in the french service as well foreign as national troops are to be put on a new form. About a year ago you may remember that several of the Regiments of four Battalions were made into 2 Regts of two Battalions—By the last ordonnance every Regt. in the Service except the *Regiment du Roy* (which continues at 4 Batts.) are henceforward to be of two Battalions each to be composd as follows. In the first Battn. there is to be a Company of Grenadiers, and four Companies of Fuzileers—In the Second Battn.—a Company of *Chasseurs* (or light infantry) and also four Companies of Fuzileers—and to each Regiment there is to be a Company of *Auxiliaires* which is to serve as a *Depot* for the Recruits of the Regiment—so that in all there will be 11 Companies in each Regt. Each Company is to have a Captain, a Capt. Lieut., 1 first Lieut. 1 Second Lieut. and 2 Sub. Lieutenants or Ensigns and the Staff of the Regiment will consist of a Colonel Commandant, a Colonel *in second*, Lieut. Col., Major, Quarter Master and Treasurer, who has the Rank of first Lieutenant, and Adjutant who has the Rank of Sergeant Major—a Surgeon Chaplain, Drum Major and *Armurier*.

Each Battalion is to have *one porte drapeau* instead of two as formerly who have the Rank of Sub. Lieutenants or Ensigns.

Thus two of the porte Drapeaux are suppressd in each Regiment, also the officers termd Chefs de *Battaillons* who are to return to the command of a Command as Captain—the *aides majors*, the *sous aides* major and quarter Master are also suppressd.

As to pay Both Officers and Soldiers are to have augmentation and besides the officers are exempted from two different taxes hitherto demanded of them to wit the Capitation and 4 *deniers par livre.*

			£
A Captain is to have p annum	2000 livres	or	87 : 10 : 0.
A Captain Lieutenant or Cap^{n}. 2^{d}.	1440 —	or	63 : 0 : 0.
A first Lieutenant	900 —	or	39 : 7 : 6.
A Second Lieutenant	800 —	or	35 : 0 : 0.
Sub Lieutenant or Ensign	720 —	or	31 : 10 : 0.

A Grenadier is to have 7 sous 4 deniers or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a sol p. Day and the common Soldier—6 sous 4 deniers
By which means both Grenadiers and Common Soldiers gain 8 deniers or $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Sol p. Day.

The non-Commission'd Officers are still better treated in proportion.

In regard to Numbers this new Regulation will increase the army very considerably.

Each Company independant of the Six Officers is to consist of 165 men of which there is 10 in a Regiment making 1650, the Grenadier Company independant of Officers—102 making in the whole 1752 whereas till now, a Reg^{t} of two Battalions was only 1064 men Supposing then the Battalions equal, there is an Augmentation in each of 344—and as there is in the french service of national troops 161 Battalions and 45 Battalions of Strangers (to wit, 22 Swiss, 16 German and 7 Irish) in all 206 Battalions this will make an augmentation in the Infantry of 70,864 men at the same time it is to be observed that all the Provincial Regiments are *reformed* which made a corps of about 40 thousand—All the distinctions among the private men which seemd to please them so much are now set aside so that the appointés, those that had served 8 years and who had one chevron on their sleeve, And those who had served 16 years and two Chevrons on the sleeve

as well as the mark of Veteran on the breast are all laid aside and the extra pay they had is to be taken from them, but as soon as the execution of this *ordonnance* takes place, the King has promised them an indemnification in lieu thereof

On the whole it appears that the army in general is well pleasd with this new Composition

As soon as I can get a Copy of the *ordonnance* itself I will have the honour to transmit it to you. In the mean time I accompany this Sketch of the new Regulations with a printed Copy of the Substance of another Ordonnance of the 18th March relative to the Governments and majorities of Places—

There is a third ordonnance dated 25 March by which all the Inspectors General of the Infantry and Cavalry are reformed—and another of the same date declaring that no Commissions in future either in Infantry Cavalry, Dragoons, Houssars nor light troops are to be bought or sold, excepting however the Troops in the King's household—

My paper will permit me to say no more than that I remain, etc. AND^{W} FRAZER.

No. 1861—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

CAVENDISH SQUARE, 4*th May* 1776

In obedience to your Majesty's Command I have the honour to send herewith a Copy of General Howes embarkation return.

As your Majesty seem'd desirous of knowing the particulars of Lieut. General Keppel's complaint against Captain Stanton, I have sent them to your Majesty with a Copy of the Letter written to the Commander in-Chief on this occasion. I also send Sir. A. Oughton's report on Fraser's Regiment. I hope to receive back from your Majesty in due time all these papers, except Genl Howe's return.

I have written to Lord Delawar, and sent my correspondence with Major Carey to Lord North as your Majesty directed.

BARRINGTON.

No. 1862—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich has the honour to forward Sir Hugh Palliser's letter just now received, which contains everything that relates

to the fleet at Portsmouth, which it is feared will not be able to sail to day as the wind is too far to the westward.

The Comptroller of the Navy has just been here and says they have a letter from Bremerlehe which mentions that the last three transports were arrived, so that there is nothing now to hinder the two Regiments of Hessians from sailing with the first fair wind.

ADMIRALTY
May 5 1776.

No. 1863—*Lord North to the King.*

[6 *May*, 1776.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that the first motion of Mr C. Fox relative to the expedition to Albany pass'd with a good deal of talking, but without a division; The second motion which was made by Mr. Barre for all the letters of Gen. Gage Ld. Howe, Sr Wm Howe, and Sr Guy Carleton demanding reinforcements, was rejected after a debate.

Ayes 101.
Noes 163.

Many of the Friends of government not expecting a division had left the house before it divided.

No. 1864—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 21.

LORD NORTH—I return the Warrents which I have signed, and cannot help expressing some amazement that any Man could support the proposition of Mr Barre that has the least wish to be thought a Man of Candour; I therefore am not surprised at the fate it met with.

QUEENS HOUSE.
May 6th 1776.
$\frac{m}{15}$. p^t 10 P.M.

No. 1865—*Mr. Roberts to* (?).

Dear Sir—After much debate we have at last settled the Bengal Affair—inclosed you have a copy of our resolution which was carried by a single vote 11 to ten—

The Deputy writes with me in Comps. I am, Dear Sir, Yours most sincerely, J. Roberts.

8 *May* 1776

It was agreed to on the ground of expediency.

Enclosure.

The Court taking into their consideration the State of the Company's Affairs in Bengal are of Opinion That Warren Hastings Esq Governor General and Richard Barwell Esq of the Council in Bengal should be removed from their respective offices, and that an humble representation be represented to His Majesty for that purpose.

No. 1866—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 21.

Lord North—This is merely to remind You to send this morning to the several persons that are to be created English Peers for their respective titles, and as soon as You receive them to send to Lord Suffolk's Office that they may be instantly prepared; as Mr Harley's Election much depends on the Soon expediting Mr Foley's Peerage.

Queens House
May 11th 1776.
$\frac{m}{2}$ p^{t} 9. A.M.

No. 1867—*Lord Weymouth to the King.*

As your Majesty graciously intends to promote several persons to the dignity of Peerage, You will pardon me, I hope, if I venture most humbly to lay a request before your Majesty. The Services

and Talents of the late John Earl of Granville are so well known to your Majesty that it would be impertinent in me to say anything of them, but I must rely greatly on the merit of that deceased person, when I venture to request of Your Majesty that his Peerage, which is extinct, may be revived in the Person of him who is now possessor of his estates and descended from him ; I am very sensible of the greatness of the favor which I am asking, and must implore Your Majesty's forgiveness if it shall appear unreasonable, and can only say that no favour can be granted to a family that is more devoted to your Majesty's Person and service. If the manner in which I now have the boldness to make this request should be improper, Your Majesty will, I hope, attribute it to a want of Judgment only, for I have chosen it, as more respectful to submit it to your Majesty's consideration in this way, than to lay it before you when I have the honor of attending you, that your Majesty may at your leisure signify to me your Royal Pleasure. If your Majesty should vouchsafe to grant me this favour, it will, if possible add to that inviolable attachment which is scarcely capable of receiving any addition.

May 12th 1776.

No. 1868—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 22.

Lord North—I desire You will acquaint the Duchess of Argyll that I very willingly consent that the Barony granted to her may be for Her and her Heirs Male Lawfully begotten You will at the same time give notice to the Secretary of States Office that the Peerage be prepared agreeable to the above.

Queens House.
May 12th 1776.
$\frac{m}{20}$ p^{t} 5. P.M.

No. 1869—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich has the pleasure to send to your Majesty the letter just received from Sir James Douglas by which it appears that in all probability the Repulse with the two Hessian Regi-

ments will sail to morrow. Your Majesty will allso find herewith the note from Ld Suffolk, in answer to that which was written yesterday in pursuance of your Majesty's Commands.

The Comptroller of the Navy has just been here, and says that they have advices that ten thousand ton of transports are allready arrived in the Weser, so that it is to be hoped that the second embarkation of Hessians is in great forwardness.

The Navy Board have now 4000 tons of Transports unappropriated, and they are directed allways to keep that stock in hand to answer occasional demands.

It is with particular satisfaction that Lord Sandwich can now observe to your Majesty that this great work of compleating the transports is now brought to a conclusion with less delay and difficulty than might have been apprehended, and that it is to be hoped that whatever more may be wanted in this branch will for the future be easily supplied.

ADMIRALTY.
May 23. 1776.

No. 1870—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 23.

LORD NORTH—The many unpleasant Affairs, I have on my mind (not as to a Minister but to a man whose personal worth and attachment I can rely on) I shortly stated to You on Wednesday, totally made me forget to return the Papers You communicated to Me from Ireland and India. I now return them; I cannot help saying that the pensions proposed are enormous; but as things are situated must be complied with. I desire You will send Lord Weymouth the List of Peers to be made on this side of the Water and that you will by a letter explain to Lord Harcourt that the reason of not delaying them for an Official Recommendation from him is to remove the inconvenience that must arise to Him if the Irish Gentlemen proposed by him are not introduced in the House of Lords on the meeting of the New Parliament, who otherwise would be members of neither House.

QUEENS HOUSE.
May 24th 1776. $\frac{m}{44}$ p^t^ 9. A.M.

No. 1871—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's note with the two packets. He desires his Majesty's permission to pass these three or four next days at Bushy Park, from whence, however, He will return at half an hour's warning if his Majesty should have any commands for him. On Reflecting upon the subject of his Majesty's uneasiness, He is inclined to believe, that if his Majesty should not be able to keep Lord Holdernesse in his situation, it is not improbable that Lord Dartmouth would undertake that very important charge, should his Majesty turn his thoughts towards him ; but as Lord North speaks only from conjecture and without having ever, either upon the present or any other occasion, had with Lord Dartmouth any conversation relative to the subject, He cannot give his Majesty any certain assurance of Lord Dartmouth's inclination.

Downing Street, *May* 24, 1776.

No. 1872—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honour of sending your Majesty the enclos'd intelligence, which if true, gives good reason to expect that upon Lord Cornwallis's arrival at Cape Fear a decisive blow may be struck in North Carolina. Lord George was detained at the Board of Trade till four o'clock which prevented him from paying Duty to your Majesty and is therefore under the necessity of applying in this manner for leave to go to Northamptonshire on Monday for the remainder of that week, as he does not forsee that any particular business is likely to occur in that time ; the hearing upon the complaint against Governor Ohara will be finished to morrow. Your Majesty was pleased to Express your approbation of some mark of favour being shewn to Major General Haldiman, the Grant of Lands which he applied for cannot be obtained without the consent of Parliament, but he will be fully satisfied if he can have the order to be pay'd as Commander in Chief for the year he served in that rank in the absence of Ld General Gage. Lord North has no objection to it, and if your Majesty is pleased to give M. General

Haldiman that sum of money, it may be done by an order from the Secretary at war charging it upon the contingencys of the new army in America. There is a Merchant in the city who has received an account of the arrival of M. General Howe at Halifax and the Troops in good health, and well supplyd with provisions.

Pall Mall. *May* 24th $\frac{m}{10}$. *P^{t}* 9. P.M. 1776.

No. 1873—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 26.

Lord North—The letter I received this day from You in answer to mine of yesterday is the most ample proof of Your affectionate feelings for me. The Bishop of Litchfield has with great modesty and propriety agreed to come as Preceptor to my Children; I shall therefore direct Lord Bruce and Him to come and kiss hands at the Levée on Friday. I wish You would communicate my last letter to Lord Dartmouth as I am desirous he should exactly know the springs on which I have acted.

Kew *May* 28*th*. 1776.

No. 1874—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 28.

Lord North—The long conversation I had with You this day made me omit a point of delicacy on which I wish to consult You. The appointment of Lord Bruce as Governor to my Sons vacats a Lord of the Bedchamber I recollect of no other person that has wished to be of that number but Lord Cathcart, I cannot say that I see any reason to appoint him on this occasion and I am much inclined to nominate Lord Carmarthen whose manners are very fit for the Employment besides it would be a strong testimonial of my regard for His Father in Law; I wish You would give Me Your sentiments on this Subject.

Kew *May* 29*th*. 1776.

No. 1875—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 28.

Lord North—I am glad You see the vacancy in my Bedchamber in the same light as I do, I have therefore directed Lord Ashburnham by letter to direct Lord Carmarthen to attend tomorrow to suceed Lord Bruce; and desire You will not omit writing by tomorrows post to Lord Cathcart that I thought it absolutely a point of delicacy to nominate Lord Carmarthen on this particular occasion but that He shall be appointed on the next vacancy which considering Lord Masham's state of health cannot be far distant.

Kew *May* 30*th.* 1776 $\frac{m}{47}$ *pt.* 7 P.M.

PS. The Warrants for the three Earldoms are not yet come I desire you will send to Mr. Fraser to remind him that I wish still to sign them this evening.

No. 1876—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 29.

My Dear Lord—I am not surprised with the multitude of business that You are engaged in that You should have mistaken my direction to notify to Lord Suffolk that Warrants should be prepared for creating the Duke of Montague; Earl of Montague with the remainder to the Dutchess of Buccleugh and Her Heirs Male; thus creating Lord Bruce Earl of Aylesbury and Lord Hyde Earl of Clarendon; as Lord Hyde will be the junior it is no reason to delay the other Warrants till his is prepared and I must desire that the two former be ready for my Signing at St. James's by twelve this day and that You will on the receipt of this send a note to the Duke of Montague acquainting him that I shall this day sign the Warrant for his Creation. As to Lady Beaulieu She never had any promise from me, and no other proof can be necessary than her manifest appearances of neglect in never coming to Court Since the Duke of Montague was advanced which conduct has uniformly been followed by Her Son,

and the political part Lord Beaulieu has taken if the others are not proofs Sufficient shew None of the family placed any hopes on me.

KEW *May 30th.* 1776.

$\frac{m}{13}$ *pt.* 7 P.M.

No. 1877—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North was obliged to leave St. James's before the Levée in order to attend a board of Treasury where business of importance was appointed, but he did not leave the Palace before he had executed his Commission to the Duke of Buccleugh whom he met in the outer room. Lord North has taken the liberty of inclosing these Warrants for his Majesty's signature.

TREASURY CHAMBERS. *May* 31. 1776.

No. 1878—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 31 *May*, 1776.]

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty a note, which he has just received from Lord Guilford, & which contains a message he carried from Lord North to Lady Beaulieu at the time that Lord Bathurst & Lord Hillsborough were advanced to the rank of Earls. Lord Guilford took the message down from Lord North's mouth, & Lord North has no doubt of it's being perfectly correct. Lord North imagines that since the Duke of Montagu is bent upon having a Montagu Earldom, it may be possible to persuade him to accept of the title of Earl of Mounthermer, which he apprehends to be an old family title as well as that of Montagu, & in that case the declaration made to Lady Beaulieu will not be broken.

DOWNING STREET. *Friday morn^g*

No. 1879—*Lord Guilford to Lord North.*

[? 31 *May*, 1776.]

The K. knows nothing of the promise, that as his affairs are situated he cannot make another Earl without subjecting himself

to great inconveniences, that He is determined not to make any ~~at present.~~ that He is sensible Lady Beaulieu has very just pretensions to the vacant title of the family and *that She may depend upon his never giving it to any body else.*

Lord North is very sensible of the reasonableness of L^y^ Beaulieu's pretensions and She may be assured if whilst he is in Office the King should determine to make any Earls he will support Her pretensions in the strongest manner and use his utmost endeavours that Lord Beaulieu shall be one of them.

No. 1880—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 30.

St. James's *May* 31*st.* 1776.
$\frac{m}{15}$ *pt. one* P.M.

Lord North—I have this instant received Your letter which throws me into the greatest state of uneasiness I ever felt. Last Year when I mentioned the application of the Duke of Montague for the Earldom of Montague You never reminded Me of wishing that Title for Lady Beaulieu, on Wednesday was sevennight when I mentioned that the creating Lord Bruce an Earl would oblige me to create his Brother Earl of Montague, and also on the Wednesday when I directed the preparing the two Warrants this did [not] Occasion any other remark than that it would distress Lady Beaulieu I have accordingly through Lord Bruce acquainted the Duke that He will be Earl of Montague I cannot retract if You do wish an Earldom for Lady Beaulieu I will grant Her one of any other name, to ease Your mind but fairly owne I think Her conduct to me as well as that of all Her family deserve none, come immediately I cannot go to my levée nor see any Mortal till you have been here.

No. 1881—*Lord Carmarthen to the King.*

Sir—Your Majesty will I hope forgive me the liberty I take in adressing you by letter to return your Majesty my most humble thanks for the great Honour you have conferred upon

me by calling me to your royal Service, and to assure your Majesty it shall be the constant aim of my life to merit your Majesty's royal Protection.

Tho a few hours will I hope bring me to your Royal Presence, Your Majesty will I flatter myself pardon the very early desire I have of making my acknowledgements acceptable to your Majesty for the very great mark of your Royal Favour conferred upon him who has the honour to be, with the most profound respect. Sir, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subject & Servant. CARMARTHEN.

NORTH MIMS.
May 31. 1776.

No. 1882—*Lord Ashburnham to the King.*

SIR—Permit me with the uttmost Respect and Duty to lay before your Majesty, The inclos'd Letters which I have receiv'd from the Marquis of Carmarthen, in consequence of my having Signified to him, by Your Majesty's Command, that Your Majesty had been most Graciously pleased to do him the Honor to appoint him one of the Lords of the Bedchamber on the Promotion of Lord Bruce to the Important Trust of Governor to the Prince of Wales

I am, Sir, With the Profoundest Respect Your Majesty's Most Loyal Subject and Devoted Servant ASHBURNHAM.

*May y^e^* 31*st* 1776

No. 1883—*Sir Chas. Thompson to Lord Bruce.*

OLD BOND STREET *June* 1*st* 1776.

MY DEAR LORD—To save your Lordship the trouble of a conversation you may not have time for, I will submit to your Consideration in this manner, the Result of what has occurr'd to me in the Consequence of your Commands, to point out to you the Person that I should think the fittest for the important Situation of Sub Governor to the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I told you, that in my opinion, He must be in the first place

a Gentleman as well by Birth as Education, that He must be possessed of the Sentiments of one: that is, of the strictest Honour, of the most liberal and enlarged Principles, of a solid understanding, and sound Judgment; but that of the two, his Heart should be better than his Head. That He must be of no Faction or Party, belonging to no Man, or Set of Men. That He must enter upon his Office with the honourable view alone of doing his Duty, and must be above the Idea of any other kind of Recompence. He must agree in Opinion with your Lordship not only as to your general Plan, but likewise in the modes of carrying it into Execution, and must treat you, and therefore be treated by you, with the most unbounded Confidence and Friendship. He must be, let me add, of polished elegant manners, a Man of good Breeding and good Temper, of a benevolent Heart and conciliating Disposition. He should be, without Pedantry, a Man of letters. He must, above all, be free from every species of vice and even from Dissipation, yet his mind should be a cheerful one. His Character should be universally good: so good, as that He should unquestionably stand high in the general opinion of Mankind.

To find a Man possessed of these Qualities, one must know him well. a common Acquaintance is out of the question. so that ones view is of course confined within a very narrow circle indeed and after taking a most accurate one of my Friends, I must, however vain and presumptuous it may appear, declare to your Lordship my Eye remained fix'd in my own Family. I mean, upon my Brother, Lt. Colonel Hotham.

Now, My Lord, I would have died a thousand Deaths rather than have named him, of all Men living, if I did not religiously believe, that both the King and your Lordship, will be firmly convinced, no consideration on Earth could have led me to it, but the most consciencious Assurance of his being, in my Judgment, the Man I know, who comes the nearest to the Picture I have drawn.

No Advantage to him, to myself, or to any part of my Family, could have induced me to have taken this Step. I feel, better than I can describe, the Delicacy of it: I feel the Risk, the Danger in which I place him, and I feel the Responsibility towards my Sovereign, the Nation, His Royal Higness, and your Lordship, in which I place myself. I am not, if I know myself, swayed by

Affection or Partiality towards him. My Heart tells me, I am actuated by the most affectionate Attachment to the King that any Man perhaps ever possessed. that, and that alone it is, that leads me to give him this proof of it.

My Object is, that there should be a proper man in that Situation; and if your Lordship shall tell me you have found a properer than my Brother, so far from its being a matter of Concern, It will I protest be a matter of infinite Satisfaction to me: for if I knew a fitter I would propose him; and if hereafter I should recollect one I will, in the meantime, I satisfy myself with having done my Duty.

There remains only for me to say, that upon my Honour, He is totally ignorant of what I am writing, and that I am by no means sure His Modesty and Diffidence will allow him to engage in so momentous an Undertaking.

I have, etc. CHA THOMPSON.

No. 1884—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 31.

QUEENS HOUSE *June* 2^{d} 1776

$\frac{m}{20}$ p^{t} 8 P.M.

LORD NORTH—I thought by the Step I had taken yesterday that my distress was at an end, but after You left me this day I saw the Bishop of Litchfield who brought me the melancholy news that some difficulties from Lady Bruce had so agitated Her Husband that he was come to acquaint me from him that he could not think of being Governor to my Children, the Bishop broke it with the greatest gentleness. I instantly sent Lord Ashburnham whose Secrecy I could depend upon to acquaint the D. of Montague of this event and to desire the Duke to come to me. I have so powerfully shewn that my fresh distress arose from his family that I have persuaded him to Supply the place of his Brother which he does on the following conditions not to be appointed untill Wednesday by which he avoids appearing on the Birthday for which he has no Cloaths, and that Lord Bruce may still have the Earldom of Ailesbury; You will therefore without further delay order the Earldom of Montague for the

Duke with the remainder to the Dss. of Buccleugh and Her Male Heirs. I am this instant going to Her to acquaint my Sons of this Change.

No. 1885—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 33.

Lord North—I have the Satisfaction to inform You that I have already found a person in every respect proper to fill the important trust of Sub Governor, the person is Lieut, Col. Hotham a Brother of Sir Charles Thompson, and I believe as worthy a man. The Bishop has recommended Mr Arnold the principal Tutor at St John's College, whose mildness, morals, and chearfulness are as conspicuous as his Tallents.

Queens House.
June 3rd. 1776.
$\frac{m}{36}$. *pt.* 3 P.M.

No. 1886—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

I am grieved to the Heart that Your Majesty meets with so much vexation—My Directions to the office about the Earldom are just answered in the inclosed note—God knows what's in the wind now!—But if Your Majesty wou'd have the Warrants directly, they are ready and shall be instantly sent.

Duke St *Wedn^{s}*
June 3. 1776. $\frac{m}{40}$ *p^{t}* 4. P.M.

No. 1887—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *June*, 1776.]

Lord North begs his Majesty a thousand pardons for his mistake: He did not understand that he was to give immediate orders for the warrants to be made out for the Earldoms, but only to inform Lord Suffolk of his Majesty's intention with respect to the three persons concern'd, and having staid out of

his house this evening till near eleven o'clock He has just received his Majesty's note, but he will give orders immediately. There will be, however, one difficulty, viz : That, Lord Hyde being out of Town, it will not be easy to know exactly how to draw his warrants. Lord North has found from his conversation with Lord Suffolk, that he never mention'd Ld Trevor's wishes to his Majesty, and does not seem ever to have been regularly made acquainted with them by his Lordship. Lord Guilford has told Lord Dartmouth to-day that Lady Beaulieu understands that she has had a promise of the Earldom of Montague.

Downing Street. 11 *o'clock. Thursday night.*

No. 1888—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr. Robinson has the Honour, by Lord Norths Order, to transmit to His Majesty, the Dispatches which have this Day been received from General Howe, and to add that a Fleet of Victuallers sailed from Cork under the Convoy of the Greyhound Man of War, on the 4th of April for Boston, besides the several Victuallers which went the latter End of last year and which have been drove off the Coast of America, which Fleet it is hoped must have arrived with Genl Howe at Halifax very soon after the Date of His Dispatch, and which probably w^{d} have been with him by the time he wrote, if they had not gone to seek him at Boston.

Treasury Chambers.
4th June 1776—1^{0} P.M.

No. 1889—*The Duke of Montague to the King.*

[5 *June*, 1776.]

The Duke of Montague, presenting his most humble Duty to the King, could not delay an instant conveying in the most expeditious manner the inclosed good account to his Majesty ; which He would have had the honor to do in person if He had been in a proper dress to wait on his Majesty.

Whitehall. *Wednesday half hour past* 9 *o'clock*

No. 1890—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 33.

Lord North—Yesterday Lord Talbot came to me to give up the House He has by my particular permission inhabited at Windsor; he assures me that if I let any private person have it Such large demands would be made for Repairs that I should find it very inconvenient; my whole difficulty would arise from the many Pretenders; but on mentioning his intention to the Queen; She expressed a strong wish that as Queen Anne had lived their and consequently untill, I lent [it] to this Lord Steward it had been deemed a Royal Appartment that I would give it to Her; this removes all applications and it will give us a means of some pleasent jaunts to that beautiful Park; by knowing this You will prevent my meeting with fruitless applications.

Queens House.
June 6th. 1776.

No. 1891—*Extracts of some letters of David Hume.*

[In the King's handwriting.]

[8 *June*, 1776.]

Edinburgh 25*th Oct.* 1769.

I never enjoyed myself better, nor was in better spirits, than since I came down here. I live as I please, spend my time according to my fancy, keep a plentiful table for myself and my friends, amuse myself with reading and society, and find the generality of the people disposed to respect me more on account of my having been well received in greater and more renowned places: But tho' all this makes my time slide away easily, it is impossible for me to forget that a man in his 59th Year has not many more years to live, and that it is time for him, if he has common Sense, to have done with all Ambition. My Ambition was always moderate and confined entirely to letters; *but it has been my misfortune to write in the language of the most stupid and factious Barbarians in the World*; and it is long since I have renounced all desire of their Approbation, which indeed could no longer give me either pleasure or vanity.

You say I am a desponding Character; on the contrary I am of a very sanguine disposition. Notwithstanding my age I hope to see a public bankruptcy, the total revolt of America, the expulsion of the English from the East Indies, the Diminution of London to less than a half and the Restoration of the Government to the King, Nobility, and Gentry of this Realm. To adorn the Scene, I hope also that some hundreds of Patriots will make their exit at Tyburn, and improve English Eloquence by their Dying Speeches. I think indeed that nobody of common sense could at present take the Road of Faction and Popularity, who could not upon occasion have joined Catilines Conspiracy; and I have no better opinion of the Gentleman you call my Friend.

EDINBURGH. *Oct.* 26*th* 1770.

Dr. Trail, the Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, is dead; and Dr. Wight, the present Professor of Church History, is a Candidate for the Office: The place is filled by a Vote of the Professors: You are understood to have a great Influence with Wilson, the Professor of Astronomy: And I interest myself extremely in Dr. Wight's Success. These are my Reasons for writing to You. But I must also tell You my reasons for interesting myself so much in Dr. Wights behalf. He is a particular friend of mine; he is very much connected with all mine and Your particular Friends in the Church; he is a very gentleman-like agreeable Man: And above all, he is (without which I should not interest myself for him) a very sound and Orthodox Divine.

Dr. Trail was very laudably a declared Enemy to all Heretics, and to all Sects terminating in *ian* except Presbyterian, to whom he declared a passionate Attachment. But in prosecution of his Views he mixed a little Acrimony of his own Temper; and perhaps undesignedly sent away all the Students of Divinity very zealous Bigots, which had a very bad effect on the Clergy of that Neighbourhood. Now I shall answer for Dr. Wight, that his Pupils shall have all the Orthodoxy, without the Bigotry, instilled into them by his Predecessor.

BATH. 8*th June* 1776.

I am glad to find that You have been able to set about this new Edition in earnest. I have made it extremely correct, at least I believe that if I were to live twenty Years longer, I should

never be able to give it any further improvements. This is some small satisfaction to me in my present situation ; and I may add that it is almost the only one that my writings ever afforded me : for as to any suitable Return of Approbation from the Public for the care, accuracy, labour, disinterestedness and courage of my compositions, they are yet to come ; tho' I own to You, I see many symptoms that they are approaching but : it will happen to me as to many other Writers : Though I have reached a considerable Age, I shall not live to see any justice done to me. It is not improbable however, that my self-conceit and Prepossessions may lead me into this way of thinking.

No. 1892—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich takes the liberty to inform your Majesty, that on his return from St James's he found the enclosed letter at the Board ; which gives an account of the arrival of one of the transports with Brunswick troops in the Downs, from which it is to be hoped that the remainder may be hourly expected.

ADMIRALTY,
June 12th: 1776
half past four.

No. 1893—*Herr Grothaus to the King.*

STADE *June the* 12th 1776.

SIRE—I always have been and always Shall be Sincerely attached to Your Majesty, and this Reason for I think myself in Duty bound to write to You this Letter at the Beginning of which, I only must make the humble Petition that Your Majesty may be pleased never to mention neither this Letter nor even My Name in Regard to its Content, except to Baron Hardenberg-Reventlow.

I know the most noble Caracter of Your Majesty and Your uncommon Goodness of Temper. I know that Your Majesty deprive Yourself, for Fear of laying the least Burthen upon Your Subjects. In Short I must confess, had I never lived in the Electorate of Hannover or been in this Service, that, though I have run through a good many different Countries and Nations,

I never found any Reighning Prince of So remarcable a Goodness of Mind and Humanity as Your Majesty. But these very Reasons for it will hurt Your Majesty's Heart more than it would perhaps do any other Prince's, when I tell You, that Your Hanoverian Dominions are in a very dreadful Condition at present. This Country which could play a most considerable Role in Germany and even a good one in Europe decreases, nay perishes from Year to Year from Day to Day. Your Majesty know that by a Singularity of Fate I have been thrown from my first Youth, from Country to Country, from Land to Land and that I have almost travelled for ever, only to subsist. This, which happened merely by Accident, has effectuated however, that I have been able to make Millions of Remarks and observations abroad. I have enquired after the Reasons and Causes of Riches and Poverty of Happiness and Unhappiness of Nations. I have asked the Merchant about Trade, the Soldier about War—the Lawer about Laws, the Farmer about Cultivation of Fields, and thus through all the different Conditions of human Life, I am gone into the most humble Roofs to ask the Opinions of its Inhabitants in Regard the little Ground the[y] cultivated. When after this all I returned home, I was Surprised at the eternal Complaints I heard. There was no Money, no Trade, almost every Body that was reported rich died in Debts, Poverty was throughout the Country, and tho' every Body seemed to apperceive it, the most Surprising Thing was, that no Body thought of remedying it.

Seing that Your Majesty lost to[o] much by it, I began at last to think Seriously of it, and Spoke to Several People about it, in order to awake their Minds, but being to[o] little for having any Influence, no Body took Notice of it.

I cou'dn't help thinking always of Your Majesty, whose greatest Interest it would have been to be acquainted Still Sooner with it. I assure You, that out of my Attachment to Your Royal Person, I shou'd have wrote You with all my heart long ago, but how ? And besides this, I was afraid Your Majesty would have thought, that being a Young Man, I didn't understand it. And if unluckely Some Hanoverian had got the least Notice of it, I should have fallen a Victime of my Fidelity to Your Majesty.

I really had it already given up, that Your Majesty ever would be acquainted with this universal Hanoverian Calamity, when Baron Hardenberg-Reventlow, wrote Me word that he was going

together with the General his Father to England. I directly took a Pretence and went up to Hanover, and entreated him, to do at present to his King and Country the greatest and most eminent Service, he would ever be able to do, viz to inform Your Majesty of the real present State of the Electorate of Hanover. If I had not Known before, that he was really attached to Your Majesty, and that his excellent Caracter would make him Speak Truth, I never should have done it. But tho' he knows perfectly well the Condition the Country is in, and tho' his great Fortune puts him above fearing the Jealousy of his Countrymen, I am notwithstanding afraid of his not being bold enough to Speak to Your Majesty about it, if not asked. But as the Matter is of the greatest Consequence for Your Majesty, and even for Your Majesty's Successors, that possibly can ever be. As it concerns Millions of Dollars that may be Saved or lost and as it regards the Wellfare of So many People, I beg Your Majesty will have him called into Your own Room, and Speak to him about it, but entirely *alone*, for else he'll never Speak freely his open Mind. Your Majesty will be So gracious to tell him, that not only you did desire him, but that You orderd him, to acquaint You with the true present State of Hanover and its Dominions, and that You pretended his Opinion as he could give it upon his Conscience and upon the Oath, he had Sworn to Your Majesty and Your Royal House.

Then Your Majesty will hear, that I have told You nothing but plain Truth, which Some honest Man Should have told to Your Majesty long before Me. I have now done my Duty, I have done what has been in My little Power. I have acquainted Your Majesty with the real Condition Hanover is in. The Reasons and Causes from which this dreadful Calamity proceeds, are Many and it is impossible, though I would do it with all my Heart, to explain 'em to Your Majesty in this Letter.

I must Still mention that when I last was in England and Spoke with Lord Barrington and Lt Gen: Harvey about the German Recruits I observed that I thought it better for both Nations, if the Hanoverian Infanterie was put in a continual and perpetual English Service and Sort of Pay, almost upon the Same Footing as the French have the Swiss to the great advantage of the last.

Both Ld Barrington and Gen: Harvey were very much

pleased with this Idea and desired Me to Send over a Sort of Scheme or Plan, which I did to Gen: Harvey.

In Regard to the Influence the Execution of it would have in the whole Electorate of Hanover, I beg Your Majesty will Speak about it to Gen: Hardenberg and His Son, but only to these two, for if Your Majesty does not approve of it, I beg that no mention may be made of me, else I would draw upon me the Jealousy of My Countrymen, which I am not of Consequence enough, to Support. Gen: Hardenberg through his Many Campaigns, his long Experience and other military Knowledge can best give a Sensible Judgment of the Military Part of this Plan in Respect to the Electorate of Hannover, and his Son, having been for Several Years in the Cammer or Hanoverian Treasury, can best tell Your Majesty what incredible and immense Advantages the whole Country would reap from it.

I apperceive that My Letter becomes to[o] long and therefore conclude, and only entreat Your Majesty once More, not to mention my Letter, nor even My Name to any Hanoverian or English Man in the World whosoever, for else I should be unhappy for having been too faithful to Your Majesty, and this I know Your Majesty doesn't wish.

If however that, what I have wrote is false, I desire Your Majesty will disgrace Me for ever, but if on the contrary it happens one Day or other, that I have said nothing but plain and downright Truth, Your Majesty will best know what to think of me, who Shall be always Sincerely attached to Your Majesty and Your Royal House.

I am till my Death with the highest Respects, Sire, Your Majesty's Most dutyful, most respectful and most faithful humble Servant. GROTHAUS.

No. 1894—*Remarks on the State of His Majesty's Fleet.*

June 20th 1776.

We have now 29 Ships of the Line compleatly fitted as Guardships, which, with the aid of a Press, might be all at sea in a Fortnight.

There is one additional Guardship of 74 Guns orderd to be got ready to receive Men.

All our Frigates (that do not want considerable repair) including Ships of 50 Guns, and Two of 64, are in America, or appropriated for the American Service, so that we have nothing left for our Home Stations except 2 Frigates of 32 Guns, 8 Sloops, & 9 Cutters ; These, together with 20 Tenders, will be disposed of to the best advantage for raising voluntier Seamen, and for beginning a Press whenever that Measure is found necessary ; and for the same purpose we have Rendezvouz's with proper Officers in 20 of the Out Ports, besides a Regulating Captain & several Lieutenants under him in the Port of London.

Besides these Vessels stationd at home, there will seldom be less than 5 or 6 Frigates in England fitting out for America, or of those that from time to time will be coming home to refit

I suppose we have above 30,000 Men now employed, of which, about 15,000 on the American Service, 8,000 at home, and the rest on the several foreign Stations.

In case of a War 20 Ships of the Line may be depended upon as ready for Sea (if there is no difficulty about getting Men) within a Year from the time of their receiving Orders to fit out ; but it must be observed that it will usually require a Month to prepare each Ship for receiving Men, and at least two Months more before she will be manned and ready for Sea.

What I would propose should be done, in case upon consideration it is judged that the French & Spanish Equipments deserve our immediate attention, is, first, to order one additional Guardship to be commissioned at each Port, which, if the Asia of 64 Guns returns from America this Year, will make 24 Line of Battle Ships ready for Sea.

I would give immediate Orders for 12 Line of Battle Ships more to be got in readiness to receive Men, which would put them in the State we suppose the Fleet at Brest now to be in, as far as the preparation of the Ships in the Dock Yards ; for it is to be apprehended that they can raise Seamen to a certain number much faster than we can.

The Workmen in the Yards to be allowed to work double Tides

The Marines to be augmented from 90 to 100 private per Company.

To go on raising Voluntier Seamen.

To prepare measures for a Press with Secrecy that it may be

carried suddenly & effectually into execution, in case the Answers & intelligence we receive from Foreign Courts are not satisfactory.

It must be observed that by these preparations we shall considerably exceed the Number of Seamen voted, and incur a large expence in fitting the Ships.

No. 1895—Minute of Cabinet.

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Servants at the Admiralty June 20th 1776.

Present

Lord Chancellor
Lord President
Lord Privy Seal
Earl of Suffolk
Earl of Sandwich
Lord George Germaine
Lord Viscount Weymouth
Lord North

Upon considering the late intelligence received relative to the Armaments in the Ports of France & Spain it was agreed that the Guardships should be augmented to 24, inclusive of the Asia, expected before the winter from North America.

That the Marines be encreased to one Hundred per Company.

To go on with the raising of Voluntier Seamen for the use of the Fleet.

To prepare Measures for a Press with secrecy, that it may be carried suddenly & effectually into execution if necessary.

That 'til farther intelligence is received any farther preparations are unnecessary.

No. 1896—*A Paper of Intelligence.*

20th *June* 1776

By the Advices from Rotterdam and other Intelligence received, it appears

That the French have now at Sea a Squadron consisting of

1 Ship of 74 Guns
2 64
6 Frigates
6 Sloops &
2 Cutters.

manned as in time of War

That orders are sent to Brest *de pourvoir a leur besoin*, or, to forward, so as that they may be ready to sail in 15 days after receiving the definitive Orders from Court,

1 Ship of 90 Guns
3 80
7 74
1 70
7 64
2 50
11 Frigates
from .. 32 to 26 Guns

That 2,000 Workmen of one sort or another are expected at Brest.

That 4000 Sailors are ordered for that Department, and are daily passing thither.

That Orders are also sent to Rochfort & Toulon to visit all the Ships & Frigates at those Ports, & to put such of them as are good, into a condition to be armed; to which end they work without intermission at the last mentioned Port, the number of Workmen *there* being also increased, particularly in Ropemakers & Coopers, and the Bakers kept fully employed.

It also appears that orders have been given for fitting out at Brest Rochfort & L'Orient for the East Indies

2 Ships of 64 Guns
1 .... 56 &
2 Frigates

and that one of the Ships of 64 Guns & the two Frigates are actually sailed for the Isle of France with Troops, a great quantity of Bomb Shells, Shot, Powder & on board.

And it farther appears that Reinforcements have been sent this Year to their West India Islands, which, with the Troops that were already there, amount to about 7000 Men.

With respect to the Spanish Equipments it appears, about the latter end of April,

That they expected at Cadiz 10 Ships of the Line and 4 Frigates from Ferrol

That officers & Petty officers were to be sent from Cadiz to Ferrol towards manning those Ships and Frigates.

That on the 8th of May 2 Ships of the Line sailed from Cadiz with the Flota

That an Edict has been published for all the Registered Seamen to appear at the proper Office in three days under pain of death.

That on the 20th of May a Squadron sailed from Cadiz under the command of a Rear Admiral, consisting of

5 Ships of 70 Guns
2 Frigates of 26.
2 Sloops of 10.
1 Xebeck of 30.

the destination of which was kept secret,

That there remained in the Bay of Cadiz

2 Ships of 70 Guns
1 Frigate of 26.

That Orders are sent to Ferrol to hold all the Ships *there* in readiness to be armed, if there should be occasion for it, & that the Cadiz Squadron is to be increased to 15 Ships of the Line, besides Frigates.

It also appears that they are preparing at Barcelona a number of Tents, a great Train of Artillery, Baggage Waggons & all sorts of Necessaries.

By these Intelligences it appears that France & Spain have, or will soon have a larger number of Ships in Commission in Europe than we have, and that they may have double the number unless we immediately take proper measures to keep pace with them in our Equipments.

No. 1897—*Major Williams to Lord George Germain.*

St Charles 23d *June* 1776.

My Lord—My being suddenly landed at a moment's warning and under an unavoidable necessity of leaving all my Baggage &

Papers on board the Transport, prevents for this time my having it in my power to send Your Lordship my Journal, which otherwise I most undoubtedly should have done ; but herewith do my self the honor to transmit to Your Lordship an Account of what has come within my knowledge from the time of my Arrival at Trois Riviere[s].

Our passage from England was rather long, but very good weather. When the English & Irish Transports joined they were upwards of 80 Sail. They were all very healthy, I did not hear of a man's dying. I lost Company with them in a fog before we made Newfoundland ; in consequence of this I made the Master Carry all the Sail he Could, and make the best of his way for Quebec ; by which means we were the first Ship that past Quebec. *I say past it*, because we did not stop there, as I was inform'd that General Carlton was in pursuit of the Rebels.

About 50 miles above Quebec we met General Carlton going down the River. He sent on board of me, and directed me to go on to Trois Rivieres where we Anchor'd the 3^{d} instant. The Troops that were on board many of the Ships that Could not get up the River, were order'd to be disembark & march up by land ; And as the Ships with Regiments had separated some of them were 60 leagues a Stern of the others, therefore they got up to Trois Rivieres by One, two, or three Companies of a Corps. We continued increasing by the 8th instant I believe to the amount of two thousand. Col^{o} Fraser being the Senior Officer, some of the Transports from which the Troops had disembark'd, being arriv'd at Trois Rivieres the 6th, he order'd them to embark to make room for others, which they did on the 7th. At half past 3 the next morning much was I surpris'd to hear Col^{o} Fraser hail me, & beg for God's sake I would send what Artillery on Shore I possibly could, assuring me the Rebels were within a mile of the Town, to the amount of two or three thousand. I could scarce believe it ; however as I had 2 Six pound^{rs} mounted on the Deck with 80 rounds of Case & round Shot, I had them on Shore in less than twenty minutes, Sent Lieu^{t} Cox with one to take post in the great road leading into the Town to the Northward, and went my Self with the other & took post on the great road to the Westward. As Captn Walker had only arriv'd the day before, he could not be ready soon, I sent to him & he had 3 Six pounders

on Shore much sooner than I could expect. By 5 in the morning most of the Infantry had disembark'd & form'd.

Lieu^{t} Dunbar, who had arriv'd the night before, was order'd to take post to the Right of the 62^{d} Regim^{t} & some other Troops that were form'd near a Wood, & a Mill in front, with two Grasshoppers (which I hope I never shall see any more with Rifle or 3 pound^{rs}, but in the hands of the Enemy or at Woolwich). The Rebels endeavour'd to form at the Mill, not three quarters of a mile from the Town. Col^{o} Anstruther of the 62^{d} Regim^{t} sent me word to beg that I would bring up a 6 pounder or two, which I did.

By that time Col^{o} St Leger was the Senior Officer. I requested of him to incline with a part of his line to the Right, & a part to the Left, in order that I might fire on the Mill, & into the Woods where the Rebels were, & bring off the Grasshoppers, this he readily granted. After the business was done there I beg'd that he would permit me to go on the Main road, & to let the 62^{d} with Col^{o} Anstruther cover me, this he readily granted. Soon after Col^{o} Fraser with some Troops joined us. He at first order'd the Grenadiers & Light Infantry to lead, but at my request he permitted me to take the lead with two 6 pounders, which means we kept the Rebels marching thro' a Marsh of 13 miles long in a parallel line with us, & thro' the Woods. They wanted to get into the Main road, but our Guns kept them always in Cover. We took General Thompson, Col^{o} Irwin, their Aids du Camp, & I know not what number of them more prisoners.

We lay on our Arms all night. The next day Gener^{l} Carlton, Burgoyn & Phillips joined us from Quebec. We return'd to Trois Rivieres, for what reason I know not. I am tired, and what follows is only a Copy of my Journal from the 10th instant.

June 10th Employ'd in re shipping the Guns & Stores.

11th & 12th Employ'd in all the Ordnance Transports in overhalling the Ships holds to get at some 6 pounders to have ready mounted to land with 80 rounds at the shortest notice.

13th At 7 in the morning sail'd with the Fleet from Trois Rivieres, and in the evening were obliged to anchor about a mile to the east of Nicholet.

14th Early in the morning got under Sail to the amount of 60 Sail. Got over the Lake St Peter's by 6 in the evening, & between 9 & 10 got within half a mile of Sorell. The man of war

was the first ship, & the Transport I was in the Second. The Fleet all anchor'd & the Grenadiers & Light Infantry landed.

15th I landed by 4 in the morning at Sorell with 5 light 6 pounders & 80 rounds for each Gun; & about 12 1'Clock sent for another 6 pounder. Sent Capt Lt Mitchelson with the Light Infantry & Grenadiers, two 6 pounders, 2 Lieuts, 28 men. About 2 o'Clock compleated Capt Carter's Brigade of 4 light 6 pounders, 2 Lieuts 48 men and sent him under the Command of Colonel Mackenzie, with part of the 31st 9th, & part of some other Regimts to the amount of 4 or 500. The Rebels left this yesterday at about One o'Clock. all their Guns & Stores were sent up the Sorell in Batteaus, Some 24 poundrs & 18 poundrs. One Battery to the east of the river Sorell for 10 Guns compleated, & for 8 Guns to the west finished. 3 they had thrown up—a great many works, Stockades, & Lines. They Certainly at first meant to make a stand here, but on our approach did not feel bold.

16th & 17th Lay wind bound at Sorell.

18th—Disembark'd at 4 in the morning with 2 Six pounders, 24 men, 90 rounds & Gun; Landed about a mile above Sorell, & march'd by land to St Tower, got in by 5 in the evening—miles 10.

19th—Left St Tower at 4 in the morning, marched thro' Countdecure,—halted at Vershear,—to Veronne in the afternoon—distance 24 miles.

20th—Left Veronne, went thro' Bushelviels, & arriv'd at Longuiel,—12 miles.

21st—March'd to Chamblee with 6 pieces of Cannon 18 miles

22d—March'd to St Charles—miles 18.

The King of Prussia when he has been on the brink of ruin never plann'd better than what the Rebels did by endeavouring to Surprise the Troops, & burn the Shipping at the Three Rivers. —Nothing but the 6 pounders prevented their Succeeding.—Nay had they not lost their road they would have been an hour sooner, & must have Carried their point.

They have burnt St Johns, Chamblee, 4 Schooners, & a number of Batteaus &c. We have found about 20 of their Guns: And I was Surpris'd to find a 32 pounder in the River near Chamblee

fort. Our Troops are mostly between this & St Johns, and the Generals say we shall not be able to move for 3 weeks ; but I say Six at least.

I have the honor, etc. GTH WILLIAMS

Endorsed, Rec^{d} Kew Lane Augt 11th, 1776.

No. 1898—*Lord North to the King.*

[22 *June*, 1776.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that he arrived at St James's yesterday immediately after the departure of his Majesty. He has inclosed the Warrants he had with him, but, which, as they were not pressing, he did not send directly to Kew, He takes the liberty of inclosing also two letters from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the Minutes of the H^{o} of Commons of last Tuesday & Wednesday, by which his Majesty will perceive that Mr Pery is chosen Speaker by a great Majority, & that the money Bill has been rejected exactly in the manner that we desired. Lord Harcourt's postscript about Sr John Blaquiere originates from a conversation between Mr Allan & Lord North in which the latter express'd his doubts whether Sr John's Warrant as it had been planned in Ireland, would be agreable to his Majesty. Upon these new services, & the formation of this new Parliament Sir John & the Lord Lieutenant flatter themselves that all those difficulties will vanish.

Lord North imagines that his Majesty has heard what pass'd in the Cabinet on Thursday Evening, & that the opinions of seven of the persons present were that General Carleton deserved encouragement & reward, & that even if some parts of his conduct were doubtful, good policy required them. Notice should be taken of him now. The Red Ribband was thought a very proper mark of his Majesty's approbation, & that he ought to be soon apprized of his Majestys intention to confer it upon him. Lord North supposes that, from certain circumstances, it cannot be sent by this conveyance to Canada, but imagines that Lady Mary, who sets out in a fortnight may carry it to him. He desires to receive his Majesty's pleasure, whether he would have notice given to him by the ships which are now going & by whom the notice should be given.

No. 1899—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 33.

Lord North—I have signed the Warrants ; The majority in favour of Mr Perry is very far superiour to what could reasonably have been expected. The Money [Bill] has ended as well as could have been wished. I will consent to the Pension for Sir John Blaquiere being granted in the mode he has desired but the quantum must not exceed 1000 £.

I think You ought to write by the Ships now sailing for Canada to M. G. Carleton my approbation of his conduct and that Lady Mary will be the bearer of the Red Ribband.

I am also very well contented with the mode in which the business of the preparations of the Navy have been curtailed at the meeting on Thursday.

I am sorry to find I am to have an audience of Lord Claremont on Wednesday to deprecate his being not instantly made an Earl and I fear appealing to what Lord Weymouth said in my name sometime ago on which he built certain hopes of Success.

Kew. *June* 22^d^, 1776 $\frac{m}{13}$ *p*^t^ 11 P.M.

No. 1900—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Sheperton *June* 24th *half an hour past seven* A.M.

Lord Sandwich has the pleasure to forward to your Majesty the dispatches & private letters which are just brought to him by Lieutenant Fooks of the Lizard.

Mr Fooks is with the Messenger that is charged with these dispatches, in case your Majesty should chuse to ask him any question.

Mr Fooks met the Carysfort & Pearl with the Troops from Ireland about 7 Leagues below Quebec on the night of the 26th of May, & says that General Burgoyne was arrived & gone up to Quebec in a Frigate, the Troops of his embarkation were at anchor off the Isle of Coudres [?] when Mr Fooks passed by on the 28th.

No. 1901—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

June 27th 1776.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to forward to your Majesty the papers that were laid before the late meeting of your servants, together with a minute of their proceedings.

Captain Hamilton thinks himself highly honoured with your Majesty's approbation of his poor services, and is excessively happy at the mark of your Royal favour intended to be conferred upon him.

Lord Sandwich will, if he recieves your Majesty's commands to that purpose, inform Captain Hamilton that he may be allowed the honour of kissing your hand on Wednesday next, & will write to Ld Suffolk to desire that he will recieve your Majesty's pleasure about ordering the Patent to be made out.

No. 1902—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I have inadvertently kept the enclosed papers too long from You as they may require Some answers, I therefore did not chuse delaying to return them untill Wednesday.

Kew *July* 8th 1776.

$\frac{m}{30}$ p^{t} 7. A.M.

No. 1903—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich begs to trouble your Majesty to correct a mistake he made when he had the honour of attending your Majesty this day; the Daphne with Burgoynes horse under her convoy has never put back since she first sailed from S^{t}: Helens.

Lord Sandwich allso desires to inform your Majesty that the Ordnance Board (as he is informed by Mr Wilkinson the Agent for transports) recieved an anonimous letter to the same purpose as that written to Captain Dickson, before the Hope Storeship

sailed from Portsmouth; in consequence of which they sent orders that the passenger who had been mentioned as in connection with the rebels, should be sent on shore and not be allowed to proceed in the Storeship to America.

Mr Wilkinson who is employed as a broker for transports by the Navy Board, is allso employed by the Ordnance, and let the Hope to that department.

ADMIRALTY
July 10th: [1776] 4. P:M:

No. 1904—*David Hume to Sir John Pringle.*

EDINBURGH 13. *Aug.* 1776

DEAR SIR—You saw me to great Advantage when I was at London, The Journey had a little revived me; which with some remains of Health and Strength, made you hope that a Cure was still practicable; But Affairs change, every day and rapidly, to the worse: My Appetite is totally gone, my Strength decays, and every bad Symptom visibly augments; so that I can now look only for a near approaching Dissolution. One would little regret Life, were it not the Experience of such good Friends, as you, whom one must leave behind them. *Mais, helas! on ne laisse que des mourans:* As Ninon l'Enclos said on her Death-bed. Death appears to me so little terrible on his Approaches, that I scorn to quote Heroes and Philosophers as Examples of Fortitude: A Woman of Pleasure, who, however, was also a Philosopher, is sufficient. I embrace you, Dear Sir, and probably for the last time. (Signed) DAVID HUME

Copy, in the King's handwriting. Endorsed by him.

No. 1905—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

HAMPTON COURT GREEN *Aug*: 31st 1776

Tho' there is nothing very material in Sir Edward Hughes's letters to the Admiralty, Lord Sandwich thinks your Majesty may possibly chuse to cast your eye over them.

The 6 additional ships which the Navy Board propose to be got in readiness to recieve men are

Invincible	74	Chatham
Trident	65	
Monarch	74	Portsmouth
Europe	64	
Shrewsbury	74	Plymouth
Burford	70	

No. 1906—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *Sept* 6. 1776.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform your Majesty that finding no trace of the Glasgow transport in this office, (except one of that name that could not possibly be with Sir Peter Parker) he desired Sir Hugh Palliser to write to Captain for [*sic*] Hope for what information he could give relative to the vessel that was taken by the Rebels in Carolina.

Lord Sandwich takes the liberty to trouble your Majesty with Sir Hugh Pallissers note covering Capt: Hopes answer, by which it seems plainly to appear that the Company of Highlanders taken in the Glasgow did not belong to any Regiment in your Majesty's service.

Since writing the above Lord Sandwich has found a list of transports (which he sends herewith) in which the Glasgow Packett is named, and appears to be hired in America, & to have gone to the Southward with General Clinton; and Captain Hope is this moment come to Ld Sandwich & tells him, that the company was, he is pretty sure, raised by General Clinton, commanded by a Mr Campbell, & composed chiefly of some Americans that were taken at Sea by the Syren man of war, and some deserters, & that he is positive they belonged to no Regiment.

No. 1907—*The Bishop of Winchester to the King.*

Farnham Castle
Sep. 10. 1776

Sir—The very gracious, and most pleasing Letter, which I had the Honour of receiving from Your Majesty yesterday, has made me happy beyond Expression.

Mrs Thomas, with her humble Duty, earnestly intreats you, Sir, to inform the Queen, that she feels the quickest Sense of Gratitude for her great Goodness and Condescension in recommending Air and Exercise, which are so essential to Health: That Sweetness and Affability which are so peculiar to Her Majesty, and which engage Every Heart, have made such an Impression upon Mrs Thomas's, as can never be effac'd. At the same time, when I am paying Our acknowledgments to yourself and to the Queen, I have the pleasure of knowing, that you make yourselves happy in making us so.

I beg leave to assure Your Majesty, that I will shew all possible Indulgence to Ship, and that I will abate even of the Episcopal Rate of driving, whenever his Ease shall require it.

Give me leave, My Dearest Sr, to add a word more: You have, by your constant Goodness, early begun, and long continued, provided for an Old Servant, who loves, and honours you, a most agreable Subject to think and speak of during the Remainder of his Life.

I have the Honour of being, with the highest Respect, Duty, and Gratitude, Sir, Your Majesties most faithful affectionate & Devoted Servant JOHN WINCHESTER

Mrs Thomas obliges me to add, that she is just return'd from yr Park, in rapture with her New Vehicle.

No. 1908—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

SION HILL
14th *Sepr* 1776
10o A:M.

As the Union Storeship, in which Lieutt Coll Maclean takes his Passage is now going down the River Thames for Canada, and he is to set out for Portsmouth on Monday Evening to meet her and go on board there; Mr Robinson has prepared a Draft of a Dispatch to General Carleton in answer to his last Letter, and as the last advice which can be sent to him this Season, which Mr Robinson has the Honour to transmit to His Majesty for His pleasure thereon, after which Mr Robinson proposes to send it by a Messenger to Lord North, and to desire it may be

returned, so as Mr Robinson may compleat it ready for Lt Coll Macleane's [*sic*] departure.

Mr Robinson has the Honour also to send to His Majesty the Acct of the Produce of the Hereditary Revenues for the Month of July, and hopes that he shall not offend when at the same time he presumes to submit to His Majesty for His Signature, if His Majesty shall so please, several Warrants which are wanted and are of Course in official Business together with a Warrant to Mr Rowe for 5000£ special Service to be paid over to American Sufferers, for which as well as the other Sums before issued on this Account it is proposed to apply to Parliament to repay His Majestys civil List.

The Affairs in Bengal having become of such Magnitude as to require much Attention, the Papers transmitted from thence being very voluminous, and the Subjects of Discussion mixed among them with many other Matters; Mr Robinson, that the Business may be the better understood and comprehended, has endeavoured candidly and impartially, without making Observations to digest the several Matters of Dispute and Inquiry under the different Heads, extracting the several papers relative to each Subject, and giving the Evidence thereon from the Records of the Company—He humbly presumes to submit to His Majesty the part of this Work which is already printed; it is intended to proceed with the several other Matters of Controversy in like Manner, which will add another part to this now sent, but which it is hoped may all be comprized in one Volume Quarto, Mr Robinson is at present stopped from proceeding from the want of Copies of Papers from the East India House, but hopes soon to be enabled to go on; when it is finished, and the Business has been considered, the Work may be circulated or not, as His Majesty shall please to order, till when it is humbly proposed to confine the perusal of it to a very few.

No. 1909—*Lord North to the King.*

[17 *September*, 1776.]

Lord North has the Honor of informing His Majesty, that by a Message which he receiv'd this morning from Ld Mansfield he has learn't that his Lordship Petition'd His Majesty yesterday

for an Earldom with remainder to the Heirs of his Father. and conceives that his request was favourably receiv'd. Ld North thinks it right to acquaint His Majesty that Ld Mansfield wou'd think the favour greatly enhanc'd if he may be allow'd to Kiss His Majestys Hand tomorrow at the Levee.

Not in Lord North's handwriting.

Bushy Park
Thursday 6 *oclock*
P.M.

No. 1910—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 35.

Lord North—The request of Lord Mansfield after a zealous Support of near Sixteen Years without having ever asked any favour from the Crown seemed to entitle him very reasonably to ask the mark of favour he did yesterday ; I meant in a few days to have called at Bushy and to have mentioned his application but he was so cautious that after having mentioned it to me he begged I would take no step till he had let You know his request as he did not chuse to recieve my approbation but through Your Channel. You may send notice for him to attend tomorrow at St James's.

Queens House
Sept 17th 1776
$\frac{m}{47}$. *pt* 9 P.M.

No. 1911—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty the Comte de Beaufort's letters & propositions, & a packet which he has just received from Germany containing Copper plates of Oxford & London executed many years ago by a famous Swiss Engraver. Lord North accompanies them by a letter from the gentleman who sends them to his Majesty.

Downing Street *Sept*: 20. 1776.

No. 1912—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Sion Hill
Sepr 26th 1776
25/*m p*: 11° A:M:

Mr Robinson has the Honour to acquaint His Majesty that he is this Moment only arrived from Bushy Park or He should sooner have obeyed His Majesty Commands in sending to Kew—Mr Robinson went to Bushy before Eight o'Clock this Morning, but found Lord North was in a fine Sleep and waited there till he awoke near Ten o'Clock, His Lordship was in a little pain and restless the former part of the Night, but since ffour o'Clock this Morning has had refreshing Sleep, and is chearful, Lively, without Fever, and in a most hopeful Way—Lord North directs Mr Robinson to present His humble Duty to His Majesty and to assure His Majesty that he most sensibly feels His Majestys most gracious Goodness in His Majestys kind Inquiries after him—

No. 1913—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Bushy Park
27th *Sep^r* 1776
55/*m p*: 10 A:M:

Mr Robinson has the Honour to acquaint His Majesty that Lord North is only this Moment awakened after very sound & refreshing Sleep of near 9 Hours thro'out the Night with very little Intermission—His Lordship was got to Bed last Night without much Pain from his Arm, and is in as fine a Way of Recovery as can be wished. Mr Robinson has the Honour also to send to His Majesty some Letters received from America giveing some tho' not any material Accounts of the Situation of Things there, but hopes he shall not have done amiss in sending them, apprehending His Majesty may wish to see every Intelligence from thence

No. 1914—*Intelligence from the Admiralty.*

Mr Roberts, who was charged with these Dispatches, says, that a day or two before he left Sandy Hook, vizt the 20th of

August, the Ships which were in the North River returned to the Fleet, having been almost constantly attacked with Gun-Boats &c, & having expended almost all their ammunition—The Rebels had nearly effected the stopping the Passage of the River to prevent the Return of the Ships—They did not return 'til after he had received these Dispatches—He adds that most of the Hessian Troops were re-embarked

ADMTY OFFICE
29 *Sep*r 1776—½ *past* 6 *o'clock* A.M.

No. 1915—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

HINCHINGBROOK *Sept* 30. 1776
8. A.M.

That your Majesty may have all the information that is brought to the Admiralty by the last vessell from New York, Lord Sandwich takes the liberty to send all the private letters he has recieved from thence ; as allso one from Sir Hugh Pallisser which contains an account of the two Men of War being returned down the New York river with some difficulty & danger.

Lord Sandwich will be in town early to morrow morning, and attend on Wednesday to recieve your Majestys Commands.

No. 1916—(?) *to the King.*

Lord Holdernesse hath this moment favoured me with the extraordinary Gazette and Lt Colonel Hotham with the State of affairs when the express left Long Island—May I presume Sir, to stand in the passage, and to make my bow of congratulation as you walk by—It never came from a more feeling or a more rejoicing heart ; as a Citizen and Subject I rejoice, but I exult as the most attached of Servants—a character no time, no distance, no Solitude (whilst I have the least sense) can deprive me of, and when I hear any thing that can add to the happyness and honor of those I so much respect and venerate, a Sunshine is thrown around me that gilds every object—Sir, Madam, you will, you must be happy ; and your honours will if possible equal your Virtues—

HUTTON BONVILLE. 13*th October* 1776.

No. 1917—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson has the Honour to transmitt to His Majesty a Note of Intelligence from Dieppe, a Letter which he has received from Captn Lutwidge of His Majestys Ship the Triton at Quebec, and a Letter from Mr Gordon at Corke—This last Letter by some Means or other had been delayed after the information communicated to Lord Weymouth, and did not reach Mr Robinson till Saturday at ffour o'Clock P:M: at Bushy, when it was apprehended that a Letter from Mr Gordon had been sent to His Majesty before, and therefore this Letter was not sent; and it was not till to Night at Bushy that it was known the Letter sent to His Majesty was only a Copy of a Letter from Mr Gordon—It was therefore thot necessary to send His Majesty Mr Gordons Letter and to Acct for the not having sent it before, which it is humbly hoped His Majesty will excuse—

Syon Hill
14th Octr 1776
5/m p: 9o P:M:

No. 1918.

Proposals Humbly Submitted to Your Majesty.

[In Lord Sandwich's handwriting.]

Octo: 23. 1776

A general Press without delay.

The Guardships to be manned to their War Establishment.

The Guardships at Chatham & Plymouth to proceed immediately to Spithead.

The 12 Ships of the Line that are ready to recieve men to be put into Commission.

More Ships to be got in readiness to recieve men.

Shipwrights to work extra.

To encrease the number of Shipwrights and Ropemakers

Navy Board to compleat all stores if any are deficient

Notice to be sent to Minorca & Gibraltar to be on their guard

All the Frigates building in the Merchants Yards to be hastened, without waiting for seasoning.

To compleat the stores & provisions of all the Guardships for their full complement of men.

To advise L[d] Howe of the equipment in France & Spain, and to direct him by the first conveyance to send home all the Petty Officers that have been sent out in Transports & Storeships

To apprize the Treasury & Ordnance that no more Petty Officers can be spared.

State of Ships that may be ready in the course of twelve months if the above mentioned measures are immediately carried into execution.

Guardships in Commission	23
Ships of the Line in America	2
in the Mediterranean	1
in the East Indies	1
ready to recieve men	12
on the serviceable list	27
more that will be ready within the year	12
may on an emergency do for foreign service	5
	83.

No. 1919—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

M[r] Robinson has the Honour to transmit to His Majesty by Lord North's Order some Warrants for His Majestys Signature, if he shall so please, and at the same time to lay before His Majesty, and request His Majesty's Orders thereon, the Petition of Edward James, which has been considered by the Treasury Board, and their Lordships thereon desired Lord North, humbly to submit to His Majesty as their Opinion, that if the Ship taken shall be condemned as a lawful Prize, she should, if His Majesty Pleases, be given up to the Captors as an Encouragement, and of His Majestys Royal Bounty, to be distributed amongst them, according to the Rules for Distribution of Prizes taken by His Majestys Ships.

M[r] Robinson begs leave also to inclose to His Majesty some Papers relative to the Intelligence rec[d] yesterday from New York ; M[r] Robinson having got the Original paper said to be wrote by the Lieut[t] of the Galatea, on board and given to the Captain of

the Bristol Ship, he gave it to Mr Stephens and desired him, if he cou'd, to get the Hand compared, which Mr Stephens has done and wrote Mr Robinson the Note inclosed. Mr Robinson has likewise recd this Evening the further Acct, also sent, on this Business, which altho the particulars are probably exaggerated and not exactly true, yet it tends to confirm the Acct wrote by the Lieutt of the Galatea.

Mr Robinson likewise transmitts to His Majesty a Draft of the Treasury dispatch to Sir William Howe, giving him a full State of the Victualling Service, and of the Supplies sent him; and also a Draft of a Dispatch to Mr Gordon the Commissary at Corke on the same Subject.

Mr Robinson humbly requests to be permitted likewise to inform His Majesty that Mr Hastings Resignation was yesterday accepted by the Court of Directors, and Mr Wheeler nominated to supply the Vacancy in the supreme Council, and that a Petition to His Majesty for His Approbation was this Day sent to Lord Weymouth.

Lord North also directs Mr Robinson to send to His Majesty a Letter recd from Lord Harcourt with its inclosure relative to the present good State of the Revenue of Ireland

Whitehall Treasury Chambers
24th Octr 1776
58/*m p*: 11° p:m:

No. 1920—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 36.

Lord North I sincerely congratulate on having so far regained the use of his Arm as to have accompanied the enclosed papers with a few lines. I cannot say that the letter from Port l'Orient seems very much to be depended upon. The one from the Lord Lieutenant concerning the Presbyterians, I hope is exact, but I am sorry he is so little enclined to give You a little more time to see Whether a proper person can be found to hold the Office of Lord Lieutenant

Kew. *Oct* 28th 1776 $\frac{m}{41}$ p^t 5 p.m.

No. 1921—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

SIRE—May I presume to lay the inclosed letter which I have this moment received from Lord Mansfield before your Majesty & to ask if your Majesty will be pleased to dispense with my attendance upon your return from the house of Peers in order that I may comply with his request.

My Duty & inclination to your Majesty's service are too strong & too sincere to be betraied by any other consideration whatever, & it is simply upon a presumption that your Majesty may not disapprove my showing this mark of attention to a person of Lord Mansfield's respectable character that I venture to submit the doubt to your Majesty or to trouble You upon a matter of no greater moment.

I have the honor to be with the truest & most respectful attachment, Sir, your Majesty's most faithful & devoted humble serv^{t} HERTFORD

GROV^{R} STREET
Octr 30th 1776

No. 1922—*Captain Hood to Lord North.*

CATHERINGTON *July* 2^{d} 1776

MY LORD—I shall probably appear to be very troublesome, but my necessities plead very powerfully, and as I feel myself so unfortunate as to have no hope of being honor'd with any mark of your Lordship's favour in the line of my profession, I trust your Lordship will not deny me that justice, You did a Brother Officer who followed only my example. It is my Lord a very painful business to speak of one's self, but conscious of the integrity of my mind, and the ardent Love I have for the King's Service, I will be bold to say, His Majesty has not in his employ, an officer that has more zealously exerted himself in his Duty upon every occasion, than I have done ; and I appeal to General Gage for the great readiness & Alacrity I shewed, in transporting at his request, the 14th & 29th Reg^{ts} with part of the 29th and such of the Artillery as were at Halifax from thence to Boston in 1768, and in sending back from Boston, the 65th Reg^{t} part of the 59th with the Artillery men 1769—This I did without putting Govern-

ment to a shilling expence for transport hire, and in as expeditious a manner as was possible for the Service to be performed.

In these instances my Lord, I saved to the Crown, a much larger sum, than I now sollicit, as a re-imbursement of those expences I was unavoidably at by going to Boston, from my ardent Zeal for the honor & dignity of His Majesty's Government; and as a consideration has been given to my Successor, who trod in my steps without having it in his power, to perform those essential Services to the Public, that I had the happiness of doing; it is the harder upon me to be denied it; and I cannot but again appeal to your Lordships candour, and love of justice upon the Subject.

I have the honor to be my Lord &c &c &c SAM. HOOD

No. 1923—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 37.

LORD NORTH—On the vacancy of the Archbishoprick of York, that See must be offered to the Bishop of London; if You would send a Message up to the House of Lords it would double the favour by doing it without loss of time; if he accepts the Bishop of Chester to be translated to London; if London declines then Chester to York; I desire some consideration may be had to finding a Man of exemplary conduct to be brought on the Bench on this occasion, as to the Deanry of Christchurch Doctor Bagot from his character seems the best calculated for that responsible Office.

QUEENS HOUSE

Oct 31. 1776 $\frac{m}{2}$ p^t 5 PM.

No. 1924—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 38.

LORD NORTH—I am much pleased with the very great and favourable appearance on the opening of Session, and though I am not much credulous as to the authenticity of the Accounts of Debates in the House of Commons, yet there is one this morning

which contains such admirable strokes on the times stated to have been produced in Your Speech that it has infinitely amused me. I deferred writing till now from a desire of hearing how You stood the fatigue ; for the quiet You have some time be confined to and the Sparing diet must have a little affected You

QUEENS HOUSE

Nov. 1st 1776 $\frac{m}{35}$ pt 11. A.M.

No. 1925—*Lord North to the King.*

[1 *November*, 1776.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting for his Majesty's approbation a Drāt of an answer to the Address of the House of Commons. If his Majesty does not signify any objection to it, Lord North will direct a fair copy to be made out, & will have the honour of sending it to his Majesty tomorrow morning.

DOWNING STREET. 4 *o'clock* P.M. *Friday.*

Enclosure.

GENTLEMEN—This very loyal address deserves my particular Thanks. I receive with the highest satisfaction your affectionate acknowledgment of my constant regard for the Constitutional rights of Parliament & your zealous assurances of Confidence & Support in this Great Contest In which the Interests of all my Subjects are so essentially Concerned.

No. 1926—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—The answer to the Address, is pointed and Short which are the two main objects to be attained. I therefore desire it may be fairly copied. I disire You will give notice to Mr Comptroller that I will receive the House of Commons at two o'Clock tomorrow.

QUEENS HOUSE

Nov 1st 1776 $\frac{m}{15}$ pt 5 PM

As I was going to Seal this up I am greatly surprised by the receipt of the Minutes of the House of Commons.

No. 1927—*Lord North to the King.*

[4 *November*, 1776.]

Lord North, fearing that he will not be able to pay his duty this morning at St James's, intreats his Majestys pardon for taking this method of informing him, that Lord Hertford has resignd the Lieutenancy of Montgomery-shire, & That Lord Powis has desired him to lay him at his Majesty's feet to solicit that he may [be] appointed Lord Lieutenant of that County in Lord Hertford's room. Lord North takes the liberty of inclosing two private letters that he has received from the army at New York.

Monday 2 *o'clock* P:M.

No. 1928—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 39.

Lord North—You will give the necessary directions for the appointment of Lord Powis to the Lieutenancy of the County of Montgomery ; nothing can have been better planed nor with more alacrity executed than the taking of the City of New York, and I trust the Rebell army will soon be dispersed

St James's *Nov.* 4th 1776 $\frac{m}{21}$ p^{t} 4 PM.

No. 1929—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 40.

Lord North—I sincerely congratulate You on having been so little detained in the House of Commons this day indeed I had learnt from Lord Weymouth that Charles Fox had declared at Arthur's last Night that he should attend the business of the House this day, and either to morrow or Sunday should set out for Paris, and not return till after the recess ; I think therefore You cannot do better than bring as much forward during the time Parliament shall be assembled as can with propriety be done, as real business is never so well considered as when the Attention of the House is not taken up by noisy declamations

Kew. *Nov.* 15th 1776. $\frac{m}{49}$ p^{t} 6. PM.

No. 1930—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty a letter he received last night from General Sr Guy Carleton, written in answer to one which he had sent to the General upon the subject of the red ribband. Notice of his Majesty's farther favour was not then arrived. His Majesty will see by the contents of the letter, though very obscurely penned, that the Writer is much hurt upon being left out of the Commission, & that the season was so much advanced when he embark'd upon Lake Champlain, that much more is not to be expected on that side during the remainder of this campaign. The great preparations Sir Guy has made perfectly well account for his delay, & the only question that remains is whether, if he had set out sooner, he might not have ventured with a smaller force; In the manner in which he has proceeded, although he has been slow, I dare say he is perfectly sure, & we may be satisfied that no misfortune is likely to happen.

Lord North had this morning a visit from the Bishop of Llandaff in which his Lordship, (after representing the prejudice Mrs Barrington's health received from the close & confined situation of St Paul's Church yard,) withdrew his former application for the Deanery of St Paul's, & desired to exchange his present Residentiary Prebend for another Canonry, although of half the value; Lord North proposed to his Lordship to exchange with Dr Douglas who has now a Prebendary of Windsor to which he consented, & Lord North will, if his Majesty approves of it, send tomorrow to Dr Douglas, & to the Bishop of London to inform them of it. All the Prebendaries of St Paul's are in the Gift of the Bishop of London, who must therefore, be apprized of it, that he may give the Prebendary to Dr Douglas in order to enable him to hold the Residentiaryship; which is in the gift of the Crown.

No. 1931—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 41.

Sir Guy Carleton gives Sufficient reasons for his not earlier attempting to pass the Sokes; I never doubted that the Com-

mission would give him some uneasiness ; but the directions sent by Captain Le Maistre will fix the bounds of his Command consequently prevent any mischief that might have arose to the Service from want of Explanation.

I thoroughly approve of the exchange between the Bishop of Landaff and Doctor Douglass Lord North may therefore take the necessary Steps towards putting it into execution.

KEW *Nov.* 17*th* 1776 $\frac{m}{30}$ *p*^{t} 2 PM.

No. 1932—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 42.

LORD NORTH—I have cancelled the Warrant and Signed the other. Mr Gordon's letter is not very correct as to Canada news ; but the health of G. Howe's Army, the number of Townsmen returning to New York and the arrival of the Light Dragoons are very pleasant pieces of intelligence ; and I agree with You that none of the Hessians were probably arrived on the 11th of October.

QUEENS HOUSE
Nov. 20*th* 1776
$\frac{m}{10}$ PM.

No. 1933—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 43.

LORD NORTH—The very poor figure made by Govr Johnston at the head of the Richmond party of Proprietors at the East India House yesterday, makes one think he and his party had best also absent themselves from that Oratorical Stage, and if they have the desire of keeping up the practice of public Speaking enter themselves into the famous Society of Robinhood.

QUEENS HOUSE
Nov 21*st* 1776
$\frac{m}{10}$ *p*^{t} 9 AM.

No. 1934—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Nov*: 21. 1776

Lord Sandwich being still unable to pay his duty to your Majesty, takes the liberty to send the copy of a letter recieved yesterday morning from the Town clerk of the City of London, together with Mr Stephens's answer; which answer as allso the mode intended to be pursued in this business, which will probably occasion a trial relative to the legality of pressing in general, has been settled with the advice, & under the direction of the Attorney General.

Your Majesty will allso find in the box the state of men raised last week, and some Marine Commissions for your Royal Signature. Your Majesty probably has allready seen the minute of the resolution taken by the Committee of your servants, relative to the refusal of the Lord Mayor to back the Press Warrants, Lord Sandwich however ventures to send it. at that meeting the Attorney & Sollicitor General were both clear as to the Legality of Pressing, and the present time was thought very favourable for bringing that point to trial.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 1935—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North I trust is too much convinced of the real affection I have for him to doubt of my receiving with pleasure every branch of his family; but Mr North has too much personal merit to require that colatoral though strong advantage in his favour.

St JAMES's *Nov.* 27^*th*^ 1776.

$\frac{m}{40}$ p^t M.

No. 1936—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor to send your Majesty Sr Guy Carleton's Letter by which your Majesty perceives he has abandon'd Crown point. Genl Burgoyne was strongly in

opinion against that measure. Lord George is glad your Majesty will permit him to make his report of what pass'd between him and General Burgoyne before your Majesty honors him with an Audience.

Pall Mall *Dec*^{r} 10th 1776 35 *M*. *p*^{t} 7. P.M.

No. 1937—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *Dec*: 10th: 1776

Lord Sandwich has the honour to enclose to your Majesty a letter recieved last night from Captain Douglass, which contains some farther particulars relative to the engagement on Lake Champlain; the stile in which Captain Douglass's long Postscript is written is certainly not fit for your Majesty's examination; but Lord Sandwich presumes to send it that your Majesty may [have] before you every circumstance that passes whatever mode it is related in.

Lord Sandwich allso sends Mr Gambiers last letters concerning the fire at Portsmouth.

No. 1938—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 44.

Lord North—I have ever since You yesterday communicated what had been thrown out to Mr Robinson, been carefully weighing what probably will be mentioned tomorrow at the usual weekly dinner, the result of which I will as briefly as possible state unto You.

That there is great prejudice perhaps not unaccompanied with rancour in a certain breast against Governour Carleton is so manifest to whoever has heard the subject mentioned, that it would be idle to say more than that it is a fact; perhaps Carleton may be too cold and not so active as might be wished which may make it advisable to have the part of the Canadian Army which must attempt to join Gen. Howe led by a more enterprizing Commander; but should the proposal be to recall Carleton from his Government or censure his conduct that would be cruel and the exigency cannot authorize it; what I would therefore

Suggest is to let all the invectives against him be thrown out tomorrow without other answer than that it is impossible to send out any orders at present that consequently there is time for maturely considering what is right to be done that when all the Members of the Cabinet are in Town the subject shall be again resumed.

I have also been considering of the General's application for 4000. Men as an addition to his force, which I do not think quite unreasonable for in the present posture of affairs 3,000. Men at least must be left in Canada; part of the Army must proceed on the lakes to Ticondaroga and another by the Mohawk River the having a Sufficient force this Spring will undoubtedly greatly shorten the business; foreigners are the only forces we can raise and at a reasonable charge for they do not cause an additional Half pay when the business shall be compleated, besides the 3,000 Highlanders raised last Winter totally has defeated the usual recruiting of the Regiments in Scotland.

Burgoyne may command the Corps to be sent from Canada to Albany and Phillips must remain with Carleton in Canada.

These hints I have set down merely as heads for You to consider on previous to the attack of tomorrow.

QUEENS HOUSE
Dec 13*th* 1776
$\frac{m}{3}$ *pt* 5. P.M.

No. 1939—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 46.

QUEENS HOUSE *Dec* 13*th* 1776
$\frac{m}{30}$ *pt.* 5 P M.

LORD NORTH—After Divine Service the Bishop of London came to acquaint Me of the death of the Archbishop of York, and at the same time to decline accepting that Dignity, but in a very handsome manner, he at the same time recommended his Son in Law M*r* Hamilton for some future mark of favour. You may therefore acquaint the Bishop of Chester that he is to be appointed Archbishop of York and that He may kiss hands next Wednesday; if You had attended at S*t* James's Chappel you

would have been as anxious as I and the Archbishop of Canterbury are for seeing Doctor Porteous on the Bench ; He will be an ample match in any Debate in the House of Lords in answering the Bishop of Peterborough Doctor Bagot to be the Dean of Christ Church Doctor Ross may be a proper person when another Cambridge vacancy happens but cannot be put in competition with Porteous.

No. 1940—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Dec*: 17. 1776.
one o'clock. P: M.

The enclosed dispatches are so imperfect (as the Fowey with L[d] Howes packetts is not yet arrived) that L[d] Sandwich doubted whither he should trouble your Majesty with them ; but as your Majesty will probably hear of the arrival of the Active, it seems proper you should know what she has brought, which consideration has determined Lord Sandwich to send the letters.

We have dispatched a Messenger to Plymouth to tell Captain Williams that as the Fowey is not arrived he must set out instantly for London, to give us what information he can of the state of things at New York.

No. 1941—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich flatters himself that he has the opportunity of sending your Majesty some very good news from New York, which he has the moment recieved from Captain Pownall of the Blonde.

ADMIRALTY
Dec: 17. 1776
half past three P: M.

No. 1942—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 47.

LORD NORTH—I have the satisfaction of acquainting You that I have this instant received from Lord Sandwich an account that

Captain Pownall of the Blonde on his return from Canada met the Active Captain Williams off of Newfoundland who left New York on the 14th of Nov. who acquainted him that the Rebels had been forced to quit King's bridge, that they have no other post in the Province of New York except Fort Washington which Gen. Howe was preparing to attack; Pownall sends this on his arrival at Plymouth, as the Active is a slow Sailer she was [*sic*] will not arrive within a couple of days; Lord Sandwich has sent for another Captain who has brought letters from Lord Howe but they referr to those sent by the Active and do not mention any public events.

QUEENS HOUSE

Dec. 17th 1776 $\frac{m}{44}$ p^t 4. P M.

No. 1943—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 49.

QUEENS HOUSE *Dec.* 19th 1776

$\frac{m}{28}$ p^t 11. AM.

LORD NORTH—The Primate is so very respectable a Character and of so good a family I cannot see the smallest objection to gratifying him in his request; his applying to a Lord Lieutenant just before the close of his Commission is of a piece with his conduct it shews no political views biass on the occasion but a wish of having a mark of Approbation.

I desire You will appoint Dr Porteous to attend at St James's tomorrow, that You will send to the Archbishop also concerning the Living of Lambeth which ought to be in hands agreable to him; and that You will not omit in the course of this day to write an amicable letter to Lord Weymouth acquainting that the very shining tallents possessed by Dr Porteous added to the very proper conduct held by him on the attempts to alter the Liturgy made me unable to think of any from Cambridge till he is on the Bench; but that the next from that University shall be Dr Ross; pray do not omit writing to Lord Weymouth, for since his return to ministerial Office, I see him ever desirous of coinciding with You, and I have ever found a little kindness not lost on him.

No. 1944—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty the letters received from S^{r}: William Howe & the Commissary General, by which his Majesty will see that the Army is amply supplied with provisions for a long time although the complaints about the Bread & Flour continue. The Treasury will immediately take the latter into consideration, & endeavour to apply a remedy, which Lord North is afraid will be more difficult than he apprehended at first, as the complaints began from the time that we were obliged to furnish flour & bread from Europe, & have continued to be made indiscriminately of all the contracts which have sent those articles to the Army under Sr Wm Howe.

Bushy Park *Dec^{r}* 31 [1776]
11 *o'clock* A:M.

No. 1945—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has received the honour of his Majesty's note. Lord Sandwich, who is just gone to London, has in his possession a letter sent last night from Bushy, which Lord North received from Mr Robinson. It is from L'Orient, & confirms the report of the French Frigates being appointed to convoy the American Ships out of the Bay. From hence it appears that there is such a report in France, & that it is believed by others than Mr Wentworth. As the intelligence sent by this Gentleman is not of the most pleasant kind, Lord North is sorry to recollect that, as he was the first, so he has always been the most important, & truest informer we have had. Almost every thing that he has told us from the first fitting out of the Amphitrite at Havre has been confirm'd, either by Van Zant, or Leesjournal [?], or the papers deliver'd by Hynson, or by some event. In the present instance, He relates what he receives from others, & Lord North believes truly; Perhaps he may himself be deceived. However, in one of the most material points the convoy intended for the ships bound to America is confirm'd by the letter in Lord Sandwich's hands, which was sent to Mr Robinson by Mr Jonsson a merchant in the City, who has no correspondance or connexion with Mr Wentworth or his friends. As this is a case to which the orders

given to Commodore Hood will not apply Lord Sandwich intends to take the opinion of the Cabinet upon it tomorrow.

Bushy Park. *Dec^r* 31 [? 1776].

No. 1946—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 1776.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majisty, that the Scrutiny is over, & the List has turn'd out but indifferently. The House List has prevail'd, by which seven persons out of the Proprietors List have been elected. The Few alterations in the old set of Directors have been in favour of the Gentlemen who were in the House List amended.

Thursday 5 o'clock.

No. 1947—*Lord North to the King.*

[1776.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, with much concern, that, upon Colonel Monson's death, S^r: John Clavering has taken the resolution of resigning, & has written a letter to the Directors appointing November next as the time when he will quit the service. Col: Morris having apprized Lord North of his intention of soliciting for Colonel Monson's Regiment, Lord North begs leave to bear testimony to Colonel Morris's most constant, uniform, zealous & disinterested support of Government ever since he has been in the H^o: of Commons.

No. 1948—*Sir John Clavering to Lord North.*

[1776 ?]

My Dear Lord—However sure I was of the King's gracious intentions, I must own to you My Dr Lord that the spontaneous manner with which His Majesty has been pleased to confer this mark of his approbation of my zeal to Serve him, has made the favor invaluable. I am not less convinced of the efficacy of your Lordship's friendship had it been necessary to have been employed on this occasion

I am my Dear Lord most warmly your most faithful Sev^t

J Clavering

Audley Square
Monday Morn

No. 1949—*Mr. George Pitt to the King.*

[1776 ?]

Most Gracious Sovereign—The Administration being form'd when Your Majesty was graciously pleas'd to receive my last memorial, I thought it would be more agreable both to Your Majesty, and to them, that I should endeavour to obtain through their mediation the Object of my present pursuit: Since that time I have been most disagreably detaind in England by this fruitless application, the substance of which, with it's success, I humbly entreat that Your Majesty would be pleas'd to consider by perusing the Letters I now take the liberty to lay before You. These, with the Memorial, contain the whole state of my Case, and the Wishes of me, and my Family; and if they are written with a degree of strength that may appear improper, Your Majesty's great Candour will naturally lead You to recollect that they are address'd to those only, whose Conduct may be suppos'd to justifie that Stile. After being long amus'd, I have at last been plainly told that I am to expect nothing from them but opposition to what I must call my just pretentions; and therefore, Sir, I humbly beg leave to lay at Your Majesty's Feet my present Circumstances, and the Arguments I have oppos'd to the Opinions, and Resolutions they express'd at our last interview. If I presume too much in taking this method of addressing Your Royal Person, I doubt not but Your Majesty will honour me with Your Pardon, and conclude that it proceeds from that awfull respect, with which I always approach You, and ye incapacity I feel of doing justice to that Cause, which I am left alone to support against so many powerfull Opponents.

Your Majesty's Ministers are, I find, resolv'd to remonstrate strongly against my being honour'd with a Creation, because they apprehend that this would open the Door to many, who flatter themselves with hopes of the same Dignity; and I fear they will neither spare my pretentions in Abeyance, because they think this a favourable occasion of making a signal Example of a Man, who dares attempt to procure for himself, and his Family what he has a lawfull title to request: What I have found necessary to say upon the first Article appears in my Letters, but as the intentions of my Opponents concerning my Claim were but lately communicated to me, I most humbly beg Your Majesty's

attention to them, and what the best of my reason dictates in answer.

I must still flatter myself that what I urg'd in my last conversation with Lord Rockingham will prevent their being very sanguine in their opposition to my expectations in Abeyance: Their intentions then were to offer it to Your Majesty, as their Opinion only, that no decision should ever be made in cases of Abeyance, 'till, by the extinction of the other Branches, there should remain but one Claimant: This is such a Stroke against the Royal Prerogative, and so bold an attempt upon the Rights, and Priviledges of the Commons, that I can hardly think they seriously intend it: Laying my Case out of the question, and the very humane, and benevolent manner in which my humble Petition was receiv'd, and encourag'd, I have been greatly deceiv'd, by the Opinions I have consulted, if this Advice be not directly contrary to the Law, and Constitution of this Country. In support of this I have taken the liberty to lay before Your Majesty some extracts upon the doctrine of Abeyance, and will venture to forfeit all farther pretentions if any disinterested Judge will not second this doctrine, and consequently condemn the intended Advice of Your Majesty's Ministers.

I cannot presume to know from whom the Advice proceeded that Your Majesty should refer my Petition to the Peers; but if that, and the Advice not to decide are from the same quarter, I dare not, to Your Majesty, express the degree, and nature of my Astonishment. Could they mean, after two very expensive hearings before Your Attorney General, and the House of Peers, that no determination should follow? Or could they know so little of Your Majesty's humane, and equitable disposition as seriously to suppose that You would encourage even the most undeserving of Your Subjects to incur so heavy an Expence, and such a Series of Trouble, and Anxiety, without any intent that he should reap the fruits of it?

It is too evident that neither Justice in general, or Friendship to any other Claimant is their motive to this opposition: When their Advice to refer was frustrated by my humbly presuming to remind Your Majesty of Your former most Gracious Promise of a Creation, and my preferring that to the risk I now too plainly see would have attended such a reference, they had immediate recourse to strong remonstrances, not only against a new Creation,

but also against any decision at all in consequence of Sir Fletcher Norton's very favourable Report. From this, Sir, it is too evident that a Mark is set upon me, as an intended Victim to their enmity, nor is it in my power to assign any Cause for this unexpected Stroke, but that I am of no Club, no Party, and dare avow the most cordial attachment to Your Majesty's sacred Person, independent of every factious connection.

In so unmerited, and oppressive a situation I must beg leave humbly to throw myself at Your Majesty's Feet, and to implore the interposition of that Humanity, and Justice which are inseparable from Your Royal Breast, and which you never refuse to an injurd Servant. I am the more sanguine in my hopes of Your Royal Protection, from the Reasons which first induc'd me to ask leave to present my Petition, from the signal Marks of Favour, and encouragement with which it was receiv'd, and from a lively confidence that Your goodness will not suffer me, with so many circumstances pleading in my behalf, to be the first Victim to such dangerous and unconstitutional Advice.

What I have now presum'd to submit to Your Majesty's known Wisdom, and Equity, and the Supplications I have ventur'd to address to Your benevolent Heart are the necessary result of that duty I owe to myself, and every Branch of my Family: So far I have perform'd what is incumbant upon me, but my own Heart would be far from satisfied, if I did not assure Your Majesty that all these Considerations, as far as they affect me personally, weigh not a Feather against my ardent desire of promoting Your Peace and Tranquility: It was this Principle, and the warmth of my Wishes to see so excellent a Prince reigning happily over an undivided, and gratefull People, which first tempted me ('till then in opposition) to lend my weak assistance towards this salutary end, by persuading others to the same Measure, and by an humble offer of my own Services to Your Majesty: From the moment they were so graciously accepted, both my reason, and warmest inclination have detach'd me from every other political connection, and invariably bound me to the best of Kings, and Masters: Do me the justice, Sir, to believe this Truth, and if the difficulties so unjustly oppos'd to Your Majesty's engagements should embarrass that inclination, which I am confident Your Majesty has to make a very faithfull Servant happy, put the matter from Your Thoughts, do him the

honour of laying on him Your final Commands, and suffer him to enjoy the cordial Pleasure of removing the smallest Disquietude from a Mind so exquisitely sensible: That Your Majesty should ever experience any is matter of the sincerest Grief to all who approach, and know how to love You.

As far as I am concern'd, Sir, the Gentlemen of the Administration may continue the same sensible, and humane Conduct: They may force me from my Employments, and from Your Royal Presence, but all their Power will never reach my Heart, or in the least weaken that perfect Veneration, and respectful Affection, with which I have the Honour to be

Your Majesty's Most Faithfull Subject and Most Dutifull Servant GEO: PITT

No. 1950—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 51.

LORD NORTH—I kept the Box untill this morning from an idea it would be more convenient to You to receive it in Town. It is highly unpleasant to see the Contractors have continued delivering such bad biscuit and flour after the repeated directions given by the Board of Treasury; but I trust Sir William Howe is now in possession of so extensive a Country that he will not require to be entirely provided from Europe; I have seen a private letter from the General that his posts will extend from the River Delawarr to Rhode Island consequently my opinion seems well grounded

QUEENS HOUSE
Jany 1st 1777.

$\frac{m}{8}$ p^{t} M.

No. 1951—*The King to Lord North.*

The letter from Mr Wentworth is so exact a copy of the one received from the Ambassador, that it does not require great accuteness to see that the intelligence has been collected from the former. Whether it is exactly true or not we are taking all

the Steps that would be proper if the intentions of our Neighbours should prove as represented.

QUEENS HOUSE
Jany 5th 1777.
$\frac{m}{55}$ p^{t} 6 PM.

No. 1952—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Honour to Acquaint Your Majesty that upon talking with Genl Harvey He finds if part of the 3000 Wirtembergers cou'd be Chasseurs it wou'd be a very agreable & usefull circumstance to S^{r}: W^{m}: Howe. With Your Majesty's Permission therefore He will so settle the Demand. He has seen Baron Seckendorff, and this same M^{r}: Romer, who both promise entire Acquiescence in Your Majesty's Pleasure, & every Facility on the part of their Masters.

Will Your Majesty pardon him for asking if Your Majesty has return'd any Answer to the Duke of Wirtemberg's Letter ? And, if not, whether Your Majesty wou'd not return a few general Lines thro' the same channell it came by ?

St JAMES'S.
Jan. 11. 1777.
$\frac{m}{15}$ p^{t} 3. P.M.

No. 1953—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Jan*: 16. 1777

Lord Sandwich intended to morrow to have laid before your Majesty, some examinations which he thinks you have not seen, relative to a suspicious person who had been found lurking about the Dock yard the day of the fire at Portsmouth, & some time before ; together with the minutes of what lately passed in an interview between the Admiralty & Navy Boards : but as an express recieved this morning from Mr Gambier, seems to prove that an attempt has been made to set fire to the hemp house, it augments the suspicion that the former calamity did not happen by accident, and Lord Sandwich thinks your Majesty should have immediate information of the whole

Mr Russell the Clerk of the ropehouse who discovered the combustibles and who knows everything relative to the affair, has brought the whole apparatus with him to town in a box, and if your Majesty should chuse he should attend upon you will (Lord Sandwich thinks) be able to shew that an attempt has been made to fire the hemp house, and that in all probability the rope house was set on fire by the same means, & most likely by the man who went by the name of John the Painter.

No. 1954—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

Lord Suffolk has the Pleasure to acquaint Your Majesty that the Fire at Bristol was pretty well got under Yesterday at Noon. But Lord North & He think it right to take the step which the inclos'd papers contain, if it meets with Your Majesty's Approbation.

Duke St Westm^r^
Jan. 20. 1777.
$\frac{m}{20}$ p^t 4. P.M.

I have the Honour to introduce Prince Radzivil once more to Your Majesty.

No. 1955—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 52.

Lord North—I return the English and Irish Warrants, having signed them, at the same time cannot avoid conveying the joy I feel that the Fire at Bristol hath destroyed but four Houses.

As Lord Harcourt will be satisfied if he receives an ostensible letter concerning the Earldoms, I desire You will immediately acquaint Lord Weymouth that the Warrants be in consequence prepared.

Lord Suffolk had communicated to me the proposed Advertisement for tomorrow's Gazette which I most cordially approve of

Queens House
*Jan^y^*: 20. 1777.
$\frac{m}{10}$ p^t 5. P.M.

No. 1956—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich proposes (if he is authorized by your Majesty to signify your Royal pleasure for the pardon of the Accomplices) to insert the enclosed Advertisement in this nights Gazette.

ADMIRALTY
Jan 21st 1777

No. 1957—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty Lt General Clintons Letters with the account of the taking of Rhode Island on the 8th of December. The only particulars which Captain Drummond relates are, that the Two forts, the one above Newport, the other at the Ferry were Strong and well constructed and had Twenty pieces of Cannon, of Twenty four eighteen, and Twelve Pounders. The Inhabitants which remained submitted and sued for Protection. most of the Cattle was Left behind.

PALL MALL *Jan^{y}* 22^{d} 1777 33 *M. p^{t}* 8 A.M.

No. 1958—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 54.

LORD NORTH—I am much pleased at finding the Opposition to the Bill for Securing and detaining Persons committed for Acts of High Treason in North America and on the High Seas hath met with such faint Support and that the Majority amounted to 152. which I should hope will prevent Your meeting with much trouble in the different Stages of this Bill

QUEENS HOUSE
Feby 10th 1777.
$\frac{m}{30}$ *p^{t}* 8 PM.

No. 1959—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 55.

Lord North—If the Duke of Leinster can be pleased with a Seat at the Irish Privy Council, it is very proper to gratify him, besides the appearance will be construed into his intention of Supporting the new Lord Lieutenant.

Queens House
Feby 13th 1777.
$\frac{m}{44}$ p^{t} M.

No. 1960—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 16 *February*, 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of inclosing the best list he has been able to obtain of the Minority on Monday last. They were 75 in all; 69 of the inclosed List were certainly of the number, & there is reason to believe that the other six were among the ten gentlemen who are queried. If Lord North can obtain any more exact information He will have the honour of transmitting it to his Majesty immediately.

Downing Street. $\frac{1}{4}$ p^{t} 10. P:M.

Enclosure.

Persons generally with who went against

Amyand	Keene B:
Amyatt	Knight
Clavering Sr Thos	Knightley
Child	Lascelles
Drake Senr	Lascelles
Darker	Mackworth
Elliott—Sir Gilbert	Morgan
Fleming John	22 Morgan
Gilbert Q^{y} *where sat*	Marsh
Gough	Methuen — Q^{y}
Hill N:	Mostyn S^{r} R.
Holte R—Q^{y}	Owen Col^{l}
Hungerford	Owen Hugh

Persons generally with who went against—*continued*

Pitt George	The Speaker
Staunton	M^{r} W: Norton
Trevelyan	Sir L: Dundas
Tudway	Chas Dundas
Waller	Mr Thos Dundas
Walsh	39
Warren S^{r} J: B: Q^{y}	
Wriottesley	

No. 1961—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 55.

Lord North—When Gentlemen could bring themselves to oppose so natural a proposition as the enabling the detaining and securing persons charged with or suspected of High Treason in America or on the High Seas; it is highly agreable that they have made so poor a figure. I perceive in favour of the Bill two new Champions.

Queens House
Feby 17th 1777.
$\frac{m}{50}$. *p^{t}* 10 pm.

No. 1962—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *Feb*: 23. 1777
half past eleven p:m.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to send to your Majesty the dispatches recieved this night at eleven o'clock by Leutenant Robertson of the Bristol arrived this day at Spithead; together with a private letter from Ld Howe, which is the only private letter L^{d}: Sandwich has recieved by this conveyance. as Lord Howes dispatches contain nothing of particular importance, Lord Sandwich did not think it proper to disturb your Majesty with them at this late hour.

No. 1963—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the Letters from Sr Wm Howe and Lord Howe which arrived about an Hour ago. Lt Colonel White who brought them will attend at your Majestys Levee, unless your Majesty should have any Commands for him before that Hour. He is appointed to be here between nine and Ten.

Pall Mall *Feb^y^* 24^*th*^ 5 *M. p^t^* 5. A.M.

No. 1964—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 55.

Queens House *Feb* 24^*th*^ 1777.

$\frac{m}{50}$ *p^t^* 5 PM.

Lord North—I am sorry to find Your Cold is encreased, and I strongly recommend *Abstinence* and *Water* as the ablest and safest Physicians.

The accounts from America are most comfortable, the Surprize and want of Spirit of the Hessian Officers as well as Soldiers at Trenton is not much to their credit and will undoubtedly rather elate the Rebels who till then were in a state of the greatest despondency ; I wish Sir W. Howe had placed None but British Troops in the Out Posts ; but I am certain by a letter I have seen from Lord Cornwallis that the Rebells will soon have sufficient reason to fall into the former dejection.

Lord George Germain will tomorrow propose Gen Clinton for Canada and Burgoyne to join Howe I thoroughly approve of this ; he wants Cramahe to be recalled but I have thrown cold Water on that and Ld Suffolk and Ld. Gower will oppose it at your meeting.

No. 1965—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson is sorry to inform His Majesty that Lord North's Cold was increased yesterday by his going to the House of

Commons, that he has had a troublesome Night with his Cough, which is attended with a Slight Fever, and that this prevents Lord North from paying his Duty to His Majesty to Day at St James, which Lord North hopes His Majesty will have the Goodness to excuse Mr Robinson begs leave to submit to His Majesty for his Signature some Warrants which Lord North, proposed to have Offered to His Majesty to Day.

Downing Street
26th *February* 1777
35/*m p*: 12. P:M:

No. 1966—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson has the Honour to acquaint His Majesty, That Lord North has had a pretty good Night and slept easy, so much as to refresh him greatly ; That Do^{r} Warren has found his Lordship just now in a most favourable Way of Recovery, His Pulse greatly moderated, His Tongue moist, and other Symptoms better —Mr Robinson has the great Satisfaction to add, That the Doctor thinks that the Bleeding and Opiate taken last Night has given the Coup de Grace to the Distemper

Downing Street
1st *March* 1777
50/*m p*: 10° A:M:

No. 1967—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson has the Honour to acquaint His Majesty. That Doctor Warren upon visiting Lord North this Morning, says, That notwithstanding Lord North slept so well in the Night, yet his pulse is not less quick this Morning than it was yesterday, and his cough is very frequent, His Lordship says, that he is easy and quiet, but the Doctor does not find him better than he was last Night.

Downing Street
3^{d} *March* 1777—
12/*m p*: 11. A:M:

No. 1968—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich takes the liberty to submitt the two letters he intends to write to Lord Howe to your Majesty's approbation.

John the Painter was to be executed this day at Portsmouth, your Majesty will see the particulars in the letters from Mr Gambier & Mr Binstead.

March 10. 1777

No. 1969—*Depositions of John the Painter.*

Copy.

City of Winchester ..... The voluntary Confession of James Atkyns, commonly called John the Painter, now a Prisoner in the County Gaol of Southampton, and under Sentence of Death for burning the Dock Yard at Portsmouth, taken this 7th March 1777.

Saith . . . That he was born at Edingburgh 28 Sepr 1752 his Mother now living as he believes.—Curiosity led him to Virginia in America at the Age of 21 as an Adventurer to seek his Fortune. —Left America in March 1775.

In October 1775 by the name of Ja^s^ Boswell inlisted a private Soldier in 32 Regiment at Gravesend, marched to Chatham next day from whence he soon deserted, was not concerned in the Fire in Temple Street Bristol nor privy to it.—Broke into Mr Morgan's Warehouse at Bristol alone, no person concerned with him in that or any other accident that ensued in that City. He intended to set fire to two Houses in Portsmouth in order to employ the Engines, whilst the Fire might spread in the Rope Yard.—Broke into Mr Morgan's Warehouse at Bristol in order to burn it that the Engines might be there employed whilst the Shipping were burning & the Quay, for which purpose he left a lighted Candle burning in the said Warehouse, and because that Fire did not take effect he afterwards set fire to the Warehouses Quay Lane

by getting over the top of the Door.—Mr Dean told him when the work was done (meaning the burning Dock Yards at Portsmouth & Woolwich & Bristol Harbour but not the Houses) he should make his escape and come if possible to him at Paris and he should be rewarded.—As a Reward his own expectations prompted him to hope that he should be preferred to a Commission in the American Army.

When after setting fire to the Rope Yard he left Portsmouth (to wit) the next night being Sunday, he reached London & went to Doctor Bencraft No 4 Downing Street Westminster, to whom he had a verbal recommendation from Mr Dean, who gave him at Paris the Doctor's name in writing & place of abode, but the Doctor would give him no countenance, and therefore did not relate the particulars of the Mischief he had done, to him but hinted to him, that he would soon see or hear by the Papers of an extraordinary accident that had happened, and he afterwards wrote such an Account in a Letter to him which he left himself at the Doctor's House with a person who came to the Door, which for the sake of truth he relates and without intention of casting any Slur on the character of an innocent Man.

That he saw the Doctor the day following in the Salopian Coffee House & told him that he would do all the prejudice he could to this Kingdom, to which the Doctor replied, he could not be of opinion with him in that respect for that he got his Bread in this Kingdom & therefore would not be concerned with him; And seeing that the Doctor did not approve of his conduct he hoped he would not inform against him, to which the Doctor said he did not like to inform against any man.

When at Paris he was assisted by Mr Dean with 12 six Livre pieces, he asked for no more neither did he receive from him any Bank Bill, Draft or Note whatever.

After leaving London (to wit) at High Wycombe, he broke into a House & took away a few Linnens, consisting of Caps, Handkerchiefs, but nothing of value, he then went to Oxford from thence to Abingdon where he attempted to break into two Houses, Silversmiths or Watchmakers but without effect.—From thence he went to Fairford where he broke into a House & took from thence a number of Stockings & Handkerchiefs & a metal Watch & near 50 Shillings in Silver & halfpence.—The Watch he

pledged for 16 Shillings in the name of James Hill at a Pawnbroker's in Castle Street Bristol.—After this without attempting any thing but having prepared some of his Ingredients he went from Bristol to Plymouth with intent to set fire to the Dock Yard there.—Twice he reached the top of the Wall, but the Watchmen being near he could hear them talk together, especially the last night, therefore he desisted, he never committed or attempted to commit any Robbery but when he was like to be drove short of Money.

After leaving Plymouth he returned once more to Bristol with a determined resolution then to set fire to the Shipping in the Harbour & in his way to Bristol at Taunton he attempted to break into the House of a Silversmith or Watchmaker without effect.

He attempted the Shipping a second time but on account of the vigilance & strictness of the Watch there kept on the Quay & in the Ships his attempt proved abortive.—He likewise attempted on the Saturday morning but in vain to get into a Stable or Coach House on the Quay in order to set fire to it, but seeing a Man lying in a Cart near the place he desisted.

On the Sunday morning following he set fire to the Warehouses in Bristol in Quay Lane which he effected in the following manner (to wit) He bought some coarse Flax on the Quay and some Turpentine at another place, but where he cannot remember, & with those & Charcoal-Matches and Gunpowder & striking a spark of Light on Tinder to which he set a paper match he effected his purpose.

The Match was made of touch paper & as that consumed to the end the Powder being laid & wrapt up likewise in touch paper it of course took fire & so he presumes it instantly mounted into a Blaze.—Then he left the Town but seeing no fire behind he returned back part of the way til at last hearing the City was on fire he then went on to Sodbury, & so crossing the Country to Mashfield & to Chipenham and Calne, but the first night after the Fire he slept at Sodbury, the second night he broke open the door of an Outhouse near it where he slept & left behind him in the morning a dark Lanthorn—On the Wednesday night he went to Calne & being near short of Money broke open Mr Lowe's house, which Robbery as it is known he has no occasion to enlarge

upon it.—He left a Parcel with a Pistol & other things in the Parcel in the Church Porch of Calne.

At Bristol he first broke into Mr Morgan's Warehouse & then prepared the Combustibles for setting fire to the Shipping.

He never was in the 45th Regiment neither did he go to America in any Regiment.

He never said that One Brooks or any other Prisoner in Newgate would be hanged as was sworn against him upon his Trial, neither does he know any Man by the name of Brooks.

His Father was a Blacksmith at Edinburgh & he was apprenticed to a Painter, then served his time out & then had his Indenture delivered up which he usually carried about in his Pocket & afterwards burnt them, which gave rise to the Story of his destroying Papers to the value of Three hundred Pounds.—Those were the things of value which he meant to express by what he had burnt.

As to any Merchant in London or any other Person, except Doctor Bencraft, he had no Recommendation to, or conversation with, respecting the many unhappy Accidents before related.

That he stopt a Postchaise between Portsmouth & Petersfield with a Gentleman & Lady in it some considerable time before the Fire, & robbed them of Nine Shillings & sixpence, of which he returned two Shillings.

The latter end of Decemr 1775 he inlisted at Chard in Somerset into the 13th Regiment with a Recruiting Serjeant, & a few days after deserted.

At Titchfield as has been publickly mentioned he followed the Trade of a Painter, also at Birmingham with Mr Robinson, at Warrington & many other places.

That he had committed and attempted to commit several other Robberies & Burglaries, but of no material account to mention.

Declares that all the Acts herein mentioned of a public as well as of a private nature were of his own motion & that he was not advised or instigated thereto by any person whatever except what is before related, and that he had no Accomplice.

One other circumstance strikes his present recollection which he is desirous to mention & which happened in the City of

Norwich at the house of Mr Mark where he stole 2 Silver Table Spoons & a pair of Silver Buckles in the Spring of 1776.

JAMES AITKEN

Signed by JAMES AITKEN and protested by him to contain the Truth only in the presence of us this 7th day of March 1777.

GEO DURNFORD } Two of His Majy Justices of the Peace, in
N. L. SMITH } & for the City of Winchester
T LAWRENCE — of the Bear Inn, Devizes.

No. 1970—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain will immediately obey your Majestys Commands in preparing the Letters for M. General Burgoyne. They will be ready by Thursday Morning, and Lord George will acquaint M. General Burgoyne that he may set out as soon after that time as possible.

PALL MALL *March* 18th 1777
45 *m.* pt 5. P.M.

No. 1971—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich apprehends that your Majesty wishes that General Burgoyne should get to Canada with as little delay as possible, if he goes in the Apollo, as she must take a convoy with her, some time must be lost in her passage ; and as she is still at Plymouth & not quite ready for sea, it does not seem probable that she will be able to sail from Spithead before the end of the month.

The Ariadne a copper bottomed ship of twenty guns tho' under sailing orders to join L. Howe, cannot go to sea with this wind ; and an express is just now gone for her to remain where she is, till farther order ; in case your Majesty should think it more adviseable that she should take the General on board than that he should wait for the Apollo, she will have nothing to detain her a moment from sailing, except contrary winds ; & being a fast sailing ship & no convoy tacked to her, will certainly arrive at her destination long before the Apollo.

ADMIRALTY
March 18. 1777

No. 1972—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of acquainting your Majesty that Major General Robertson is arrived from New Yorke, he left it on the 18th of February. He brings no other Letters for the Secretarys office than the enclosed. Washington is declared Dictator with full powers for six months. Sr William Howe was embarking for the Jerseys the day M-Gen[l] Robertson saild. Some few skirmishes had happened to the advantage of your Majestys Troops.

Pall Mall *March* 19th 1777 8 *o'clock* P.M.

No. 1973—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson has had the Honour to receive His Majestys Commands and agreeable to the Orders he had before received from Lord North to carry His Majestys Commands, when he should be honoured with them, immediately into Execution; Mr Robinson has given Orders for preparing the Warrants for Mr Taylor and Mr Sandby according to His Majestys Direction—Mr Robinson did not know the Alteration made in General Burgoyne's Departure, but will take Care to be prepared with the Dispatches for him, and will apprize Lord North of it—The Money was ordered to be prepared some Days ago, General Burgoyne wished to carry it in the same Ship with him and will therefore probably desire to have it put on board the Ariadne, on which Mr Robinson would be glad to receive His Majestys Orders, and then he will talk with General Burgoyne upon it—

Mr Robinson will not fail to acquaint Lord North with His Majestys most gracious Attention and Kindness to him, and the injunction His Majesty is so good as to lay upon him for the benefit of His Health—

Parliament Street
19th *March* 1777—
50/*m p*: 12. M:—

No. 1974—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

PARLIAMENT STREET
14th *March* 1777
7. A:M:

Mr Robinson had the Honour to receive His Majesty's Commands last Night, and in Obedience thereto he begs leave to state what has passed relative to the Subject, His Majesty refers to— Lord Sandwich having wrote to Mr Robinson the Letters herewith submitted to His Majesty, and Mr Robinson having in consequence thereof had several Conversations with Lord Sandwich, Mr Robinson at his Lordships most pressing request took the first proper Opportunity to represent to Lord North, Lord Sandwich's Fears and Alarms, and his Sentiments of the absolute Necessity there was to proceed immediately in a further Equippment. On this Lord North said, and directed Mr Robinson to tell Lord Sandwich, That if the French Armaments went on, his Objection ceased to proceeding in ours, and he acquiesced in the Necessity of keeping pace fully with them, and in replacing the Ships sent to Lord Howe; but that such Measure must depend on the concurring Accounts received, proving the Certainty of their Armaments; and as the former Minute stood as the Opinion of the Cabinet, Lord North thought it ought to be determined there, after which Lord Sandwich might receive His Majesty pleasure— In respect to the Ships to be sent to Lord Howe, as the requisitions made by General Howe cou'd not be complied with, His Lordship thought it became more necessary to do what was in the Power of this Country, and to give Lord Howe, the Ships he asked; and Lord North thought the Cabinet had advised it in fact, for by having given Lord Howe One Ship of 74 Guns & 600d Men, four Ships of 64 and 500d Men each (as he apprehended) and the Isis of 50 with 380 Men, of which Ship he had no use last year by her being at Quebec although she was of his Squadron, Lord North thought these Ships equal to Lord Howes requisition of 6 additional Ships of the Line of not less Force than 60 Guns each; and that these Ships together with the two of the Line with Lord Howe would compleat the number 8 which he desired— This Mr Robinson communicated to Lord Sandwich; Lord North has also mentioned his Ideas herein to Lord Suffolk and to

Lord Dartmouth, and Lord North is to see Lord Sandwich hereon at 12° to Day; but upon Mr Robinsons seeing Lord Sandwich yesterday again on the Subject, He tells Mr Robinson that there is only the Albion of 74 & 600d Men and the Nonsuch, Augusta, and Somerset of 64 Guns and 500d Men each, together with the Isis of 50 guns & 380 Men gone, or ordered to go to join Lord Howe, which makes one 64 less than Lord North apprehended the Cabinet advised; and Lord Sandwich also observed that the Asia is come home, so that Lord Howe has only one Line of Battle Ship with him, and consequently without further Addition, he will have two Less than he desires. This Mr Robinson stated yesterday to Lord North, after he had seen Lord Sandwich, to which Lord North said; That in his Opinion the Asia should be replaced to Lord Howe, and that another Ship of 64 Guns should be sent, and then, reckoning the Albion of 74 and the Isis of 50 equal to two 64s which he tho't might be fairly done, Lord Howe will have the full Complement he desires: And Lord North again repeated that he thought the replacing these Ships, by immediately equipping more, must depend on the ffrench Armaments, and the Advices received, for if they go on, Lord North thinks there should certainly not be any time lost in proceeding here—Lord North in conversation mentioned also another Subject which he desired Mr Robinson to inquire cautiously about —His Lordship said, He believed there was, and he wished to know whether there actually was not some plan drawn up by Lord Amherst, General Harvey &c for taking the Militia in Case of War, for the Garrisons, so as to leave the regular Troops at home, more at Liberty for defence where wanted, because he thought this should be adverted to, and referred to the Consideration of such General Officers as His Majesty should think fit which His Lordship proposed to submit to His Majesty. Mr Robinson hopes he shall not have erred in mentioning this to His Majesty, as it strikes him as relative in some degree to the other Business which Mr Robinson was commanded to state to His Majesty.

10o Clock—Mr Robinson has just now received a Message from Downing Street, that Lord North has had the best Night he has ever yet had, and that he is finely this Morning. Doctor Warren said last Night that he found his Lordship so well he did not know what time to Day he should call on Lord North, for he should

only just look in upon Lord North : Mr Robinson will not therefore be able to send to His Majesty any further Accounts from Doctor Warren on regular Visits.

No. 1975—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of returning his most unfeigned thanks to his Majesty for his great goodness & condescension in enquiring so frequently & so graciously concerning him during his late illness : Lord North is much concern'd that he has been so long detain'd from the performance of his duty at the Treasury & in Parliament, & that he can not yet say when he shall be able to return to it, as he recovers his strength & spirits very slowly.

Lord North perceives, by one of his Majesty's notes to Mr Robinson, that he has been misunderstood by his Majesty. Lord North is so far from thinking a foreign War certain, that he considers it as most probable that we shall not during the course of this year have any contest with any European Power : The new armament, however, at Toulon, The Augmentation talked of at Brest, with the extraordinary number of troops assembling there could not fail drawing his attention. He thought, therefore, that it might not be improper to direct privately those military gentlemen upon whose abilities his Majesty would principally rely for the defence of this country, to turn in their minds the possibility of an attempt to invade Great Britain, the manner in which such an attempt would probably be conducted, the places to which it would probably be directed, & the best method of employing the force we have for repelling it. Lord North conceived that it might be beneficial to have this matter well consider'd in time by men of sense & military knowledge, but he had no idea of taking any public step, that could cause any alarm whatsoever.

A vacancy having happened in the Chapter of Worcester by the death of Mr Stillingfleet, Lord North begs leave to recommend to his Majesty Mr John Carver, as his successor. This gentleman is a man of a very fair character, & considerable merit, & his pretensions are warmly urged by his relation, Lord Dudley.

Bushy Park. *Mar.* 20 [1777]. 12 *o'clock.*

No. 1976—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 57.

Lord North—It is with infinite satisfaction that I find myself now enabled to express to You my Dear Lord the pleasure that arises to my mind from finding You are daily recovering the bad effects of Your late severe illness; but I cannot avoid on this occasion reminding You of the strong injunction I have laid on Lord Guildford to keep You at Bushy till the end of the Easter Holydays; it is impossible if You come to Town but that people will find their way into Your House, and the fatigue of much conversation will retard Your regaining strength; You may depend on my writing whenever anything material arises, and should it require farther explanation I will come to Bushy. I now perfectly comprehend Your idea concerning the utility of some plan being formed how with the Small Military force in this Island and the assistance of the Militia proper measures of defence might be speedily taken, in case of an Invasion, and will have this properly attended to; but the account Yesterday of the death of the King of Portugal, the total end of Mr de Pomball's influence, the great timidity of the new Queen and bigotry of Her husband, make me flatter myself that I may now be able to prevent the War between that Kingdom and Spain.

I shall not detain You by any remarks on the embassy of Mr Forth, but fully approve of what you have said on the Subject to Lord Suffolk.

As You represent Mr John Carver as a gentleman of fair Character and considerable merit, his being recommended by Lord Dudley is a good additional reason for Your proposing him to Me for the Vacant Stall in the Chapter of Worcester, I desire You will therefore order the proper Warrant for this appointment to be prepared

Queens House
March 21st 1777.

No. 1977—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

21st *March* 1777
11° P:M:

Mr Robinson having stated to Lord North, the Distraction and Confusion which at present subsists in the Settlement of Madras,

and in the Affairs of the East India Company on the Coast of Coromandel, begs leave, agreeable to His Lordships Orders, to submit to His Majesty, several papers on this Subject, and also a publication just made, in addition to the State of Facts relative to Tanjore, which Lord North before transmitted to His Majesty— Before the Letter from Mr Dalrymple was received, Mr Robinson in consequence of the papers delivered by Mr Macleane, after several Meetings with the Directors, had suggested, for their Consideration, a Draught of a Paragraph to be sent out to Madras, as a temporary expedient, until some final Decision was had, and as a Measure that might prevent further Mischiefs, and enable the Company to go on during the continuance of their Charter—

This underwent much Discussion in the Court of Directors, and when, there was a probability that the Measure might take place, Mr Dalrymple's Letter arrived, which again threw the Business into Confusion. Mr Robinson has since had several Conversations with different Directors, and at a Meeting to Day with several of the Leaders, it has been agreed, (if on Consideration, it shall be approved) to propose in the Court of Directors ; That a Letter be immediately wrote to the Governor General and supreme Council in Bengal, directing them to superintend the Affairs of the Settlement of Madrass, and to take Care that the Companys Affairs do not suffer from the Divisions and Distracted State of that Settlement ; such Letter to be sent by a special Messenger to Marseilles, from thence carefully forwarded to Alexandria, & from thence conveyed to Suez to catch there the Swallow Sloop ; a Duplicate of it to be sent by way of Bussora, and a Triplicate of it by the Ships now going ; That the Measure of temporary Arrangement of the Tanjore Country shall, after the General Court on Wednesday next, be endeavoured to be carried into Execution ; That Lord Pigot and all the Council who have acted and taken a part in the Disputes at Madrass, together with Col[l] Stuart and Capt[n] Lysaught, be recalled and sent for home to answer for their Conduct ; That Mr Rumbold, who was some time ago appointed Second in the Madrass Council to succeed Lord Pigot, and who is on the Point of Departure thither, shall go out as Governor with these Orders, and shall have, and be assisted with a Council of Four Persons totally unconnected with the Settlement of Madrass, or interested in the Disputes there, Two of such Council to be taken from the Board

of Trade at Bengal, and two from the Council at Bombay; and That Colonel Monro, or some such Officer shall be sent out immediately to take the Command of the Army on the Coast— By these Means, if possible, to reestablish the Companys Government there, during the Continuance of their present Charter, and to prevent the fatal Consequences which must arise not only to the Company, but to the publick, if such Distractions should continue, and if the French should be in Force, to take Advantage of such Dissensions—

Mr Robinson begs leave also humbly to submit to His Majesty's perusal a Draft of a Dispatch to Mr Gordon Commissary at Corke—

No. 1978—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Syon Hill
22d *March* 1777
15/*m p*: 10. P:M.

Mr Robinson on his return from Lord North to Night at Bushy Park has had the Honour to receive His Majestys Commands, and the Madrass Plan having received His Majestys Approbation, Mr Robinson will immediately use his best Endeavours to accomplish it—Mr Robinson has the Satisfaction too, to find Lord North thinks the proposed Plan, the best that can be adopted in the present Circumstances of Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel.

No. 1979—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty Copies of two papers he has drawn up, and in answer to Mr de Maurepas paper, & the other, by way of instructions to Mr Forth He has sent them over to Lord Weymouth for his opinion together with Mr de Maurepas' letter, the questions proposed to him by Mr Forth, & Mr de Maurepas paper in answer to Mr Forth's questions. Lord North imagines that as Lord Suffolk had those papers for some time in his possession, that they have been perused by his Majesty, but he will take the Liberty of sending them to Kew as soon as he receives them back from Lord Weymouth. Mr Forth is to go on Monday, & Lord North imagines

that he will expect a present. As Mr Forth hopes some time or other to have a permanent provision, Lord North would propose to give him at present £1000. He is a very singular man, an adventurer, & Lord North believes him to be a very indiscreet talker, but he rather thinks him fair & honest in the business he has now undertaken He is extremely poor, which he has more than once signified to Lord North.

As Col: Smith is return'd from France after executing his commission with great diligence & ability, much fatigue, & some risk, Lord North submits to his Majesty that he has well deserved a reward.

Lord North humbly recommends Mr Evans for the vacant living of St Olave in Southwark at the request of Mrs Thrale, & Mr Thomas Bateman for the vacant living of Prendergast in Wales at the request of Lord Kensington.

Bushy Park *Mar* 29. 1777.
10 *min* p^t 4 P.M.

No. 1980—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 59.

Kew *March* 29*th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{50}$ p^t 5 P.M.

The two papers drawn up, the one in answer to Mr de Maurepas paper, the other by way of instruction to Mr Forth are very proper; Lord Suffolk communicated the papers brought by Mr Forth the day he received them from Lord North. I think Lord North judges very properly in giving but £1000 to Mr Forth as that gentleman will certainly expect more before his commission is at an end; therefore Lord North will do well to explain to him that this is an earnest of what he may expect if he can be of essential Service; for in truth what he has as yet done is more than nothing but does not amount to much. Lieut Col. Smith's observations shew Forth to be indiscreet, but I agree with Lord North in thinking he is fair in the business now before us.

Lord North will give directions for having the presentations to the two Livings prepared agreable to the recommendations he has made.

I am glad to find Lord North is in so much recovered but strongly recommend his remaining the next Week at Bushy which will I trust thoroughly restore his strength.

No. 1981—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 60.

KEW. *March* 31st 1777 $\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 5 P.M.

LORD NORTH—I take this method of returning the Papers You sent unto Me on Saturday Evening; at the same time apprize You that the Bishop of London died this morning about five. His Bishoprick requires abilities, temper, and dignity in its possessor; I therefore desire You will write to the Archbishop of Canterbury and have his opinion which of the Bishops will with the greatest propriety [fill] the Vacant See; of course You will recommend one educated at Oxford for the Bishoprick that will become vacant by translation all I wish is that it may be a man of learning and of an exemplary life; I have no particular person in view; another Bishoprick will soon become Vacant; the Bishop of Exeter has received no benefit by Bath Water, and is now removed to Bristol but with little hopes of recovery the Deanery of Windsor will either suit the Bishop of Chichester or that of Landaff, it ought undoubtedly to be filled by a Gentleman; King George I. would not appoint the late Dean Booth untill he was proved to be of the Delamerre family.

No. 1982—*Memorandum by the King.*

Sir W. Howe New York April 2d 1777.

presses for a Corps of dismounted Dragoons
a Corps of Chasseurs under Emmerick
the Six Additional Companies of the 42d & 71st Regts.
has raised 300. provincials to serve in the Artillery
intends to invade Pensilvania by Sea, and to abandon the Jerseys
the Provincial troops under Govr Tryon to act on the Hudson's River, or to enter Connecticut.

If success attends the invasion of Pensilvania, Troops can be raised there to defend the Province

All hopes vanished of ending the War this Campaign

Distribution of His Majesty's Troops, British and Foreign for the Campaign 1777.

Pensilvania	11,000
Town of York and Island . .	3,200
Paulus Hook	300
Staten Island	1,200
Rhode Island	2,400.
	18,100

N.B. Prisoners with the Rebels, Sick, Artillery and Cavalry not included.

Also a Corps of Provincials, consisting of 3000. Effectives under the Command of His Excellency Governor Tryon.

No. 1983—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour to inclose for his Majesty's signature, if approved, a Warrant for paying three months course of the Navy; He has seen the Archbishop of Canterbury this morning who is of opinion that the Bishops the best qualified for the Bishoprick of London, & the best intitled to the offer, are the Bishop of Oxford, & the Bishop of Bath & Wells. It is possible but perhaps not probable that on account of his health the Bishop of Oxford may refuse it; The Bishop of Bath & Wells will certainly accept it. If the former takes it, Dr Butler may be Bishop of Oxford. Dr Louth will vacate a Prebend of Durham, & a considerable living in the North. Dr Moss may be succeeded at Bath & Wells by the Bishop of St Davids, which will perfectly satisfy Dr Butler. By this arrangement, the Deanery of Lincoln, a Prebend of Salisbury, &, I believe, a living in London will be in your Majesty's Disposal.

Bushy Park. *April* 2^{d} [1777].

No. 1984—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 61.

Lord North—I am thoroughly convinced that the tallents of the Bishop of Oxford point him out as the most fit on the Bench for the Vacant See of London ; I therefore empower You to make the offer ; it will do credit and I hope the Bishop is so far recovered that he may accept ; if he should decline I do not object to its being offered to the Bishop of Bath and Wells though I cannot look on them as men of equal qualifications. As You seem to wish for the placing Dr Butler on the Bench ; I consent to his having Oxford or St Davids, and desire You will have the subsequent arrangements ready when the capital prizes are accepted ; by Your not mentioning Your own health, I trust this cold East Wind has not done You disservice, though it can benefit nothing but the passage of the Troops to America.

Kew *April* 2^{d} 1777.

$\frac{m}{16}$ p^{t} 9 P.M.

No. 1985—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 62.

Lord North—I am much pleased at the Bishop of Oxford's acceptance of the Bishoprick of London ; I desire You will send directions to the Secretary of State's Office, for the Congé d'Elire and recommend a long Letter of the Bishop of Oxford to be immediately prepared, and that You will direct the Bishop to kiss hands on Wednesday next which will be my next Levee. Doctor Butler cannot have any competitor for the Bishoprick of Oxford as he is recommended by You ; he may also attend the same day ; You will think of a proper person for the valuable Prebendary of Durham, as also for any other preferments that these promotions will vacat. By not hearing You mention Your health I trust it improves

Kew. *April* 5th 1777.

$\frac{m}{59}$ p^{t} 4. PM.

P.S. after my Levee Yesterday M. Gen Mackay came to ask my leave to offer his Services to the East India Company on the

resignation of Monson; if He should meet with Success I can answer for his tallents and believe He will draw well with Clavering.

No. 1986—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has received the honour of His Majesty's commands which he will punctually obey. He has already sent the names of Maj^{r} Genl Mackay, Ld Adam Gordon, & Sr Wm Draper to the Directors as persons who would willingly serve in the East Indies. They objected to Gentlemen of North Britain for Commands in Chief, & to S^{r} W^{m} as too volatile, & wish to have Sir Eyre Coote again at the head of their army, if Col: Monson, after he has heard of his succeeding to the Command of the Army, should persist in desiring to come home; Sir Eyre Coote will, I dare say, wish for the Situation, &, if accepted by the Directors, will probably apply again to his Majesty for leave to serve the Company.

Bushy Park *April* 5.
1777.

No. 1987—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *April* 8th 1777

Lord Sandwich has the honour to transmit to your Majesty the dispatches recieved late last night from Ld Howe, which came by a Post office packett from New York.

Lord Howe seems in great pain for the Elephant naval storeship and the Unity Ordnance Vessel, but we have had the satisfaction to learn that the former is arrived safe at Halifax, & the latter at Antigua.

No. 1988—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson has the Honour to submit to His Majesty, Drafts of Letters to Sir William Howe Mr Chamier, and to Mr Gordon, relative to the Complaints which have been made, upon the Defects & Badness of Provisions sent to Sir William Howe's Army.

Treasury Chambers
8th *April* 1777
10/*m p*: 11—a:m:

No. 1989—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 63.

Lord North—The letters which I return on the late transactions at Fort St George, very clear convince Me that the reappointment of Lord Pigott if effected must be the cause of much mischeif; but I still hope he will be sent off for Europe; Sir R^{bt} Fletcher appears with his usual inclination to disputes

Queens House
April 9th 1777.

$\frac{m}{41}$. *pt* 11. A.M.

No. 1990—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I cannot divest myself of some uneasiness least the heat of the House should have proved prejudicial to You; I am glad to find the business ended so early.

Queens House
April 16th 1777

$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt* 11. P.M.

No. 1991—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 64.

Lord North—You cannot be surprised at the pleasure I feel at the zealous Support of so very great a Majority of the House of Commons to a proposition personally regarding Me, as it can have been occasioned by no other object, but the opinion of the rectitude of my intentions, and I sincerely believe a real approbation of my conduct in having placed the Management of the Public Affairs in that House in the most able and honest hands; Indeed I am convinced that except a desperate Faction there would not be on that Subject scarce a discentient Voice. I wish just to hear how You find Yourself after the fatigue of so long a Debate

Queens House
April 10th 1777.

$\frac{m}{59}$ *p^{t}* 8 A.M.

No. 1992—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty a Box which is come by the Grenville from Madrass directed to his Majesty, &, as Lord North believes, from the Nabob of Arcot. He is exceedingly sorry to inform his Majesty that the same ship brings the melancholy news of the death of Col: Monson. The Syren Packet which was dispatch'd from Bengal with the account of it overtook the Grenville at St Helena but is not yet arrived; It is fear'd that she is either lost, or taken by some American Privateer.

Lord North has the honour of acquainting his Majesty that there was a Battle today at the H^{o} of Commons, & that the Civil List Bill was read a second time.

Friday Even: April 25 [1777].

No. 1993.

Extract of a Letter from Sr William Howe. 25th *April.* 1777.

I do not send you any particular account of Ld Cornwallis's Surprise of the Enemy's Post att Boundsbrook. you will see it in the publick Dispatch. It was well conceived & conducted masterly. The Light Infantry behaved with *amazing Spirit*, & with as much cleverness in the night march, as possibly cou'd be.

They were supported by Meadows & his Battalion. The other Battalion Remained att Brunswyck.

Cornwallis went with that Corps to the Right of The Rariton River; & Grant to the Left, with the Guards & 5th Regiment.

Donop with some of his Grenadiers kept also to the Right—But these Two Corps marched Six hours after Cornwallis who made a considerable tour thro' the woods to avoid all their advanced Posts, which answered Effectually.

The Chasseurs also, as they have always done, behaved with Infinite Spirit.

I have Sent Sr William Erskine with The Major General of The Provincials into Connecticut for the Destruction of the Magazine att Danbury, as mentioned in my publick Letter. a Scotch Paper Informs us That The King has made him Aid de

Camp. I wish to God, It may be True. You are too well acquainted with his merits to Require an Elogium from home to sett them off. If we Succeed well in this business, The Stroke may probably prevent the Enemy assembling an army near us here.

The Detachment is of the best, consisting of 1500 Rank & File—(Regulars) & 300 of the best Provincials. I have not mentioned the numbers in my publick Letters, wishing *numbers* not to be made publick—for It is amazing, how soon The Rebels Gett Every Intelligence from your side the water—and I would have them Ignorant of Every Detail in our operations.

No. 1994—*The Adjutant-General to the King.*

The Adjutant-General takes the Liberty of mentioning to your Majesty, that If you approve of Giving the 50th Regiment to Sr Thomas Spencer Wilson, and also a Letter of Service as Major General in North America, he will think himself much Honoured.

29th *April* 1777
½ *past* 5. P.M.

No. 1995—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 67.

My Dear Lord—I am much hurt at hearing that the attendance this Week has brought on a Complaint which from the mention of it I hope will prove Salutary though at the time inconvenient; I should hope there will be little difficulty in rejecting the Motion of Sir James Lowther; but if the House concurr with him they must think of the mode of enabling me to gratify their request. The addition to the Civil List will I trust prevent my Soliciting any further assistance from Parliament whilst farther charges are not laid; but if Parliament wishes further expence it must furnish further Supplies.

Queens House
May 9th 1777.
$\frac{m^s}{15}$ *pt* 3 P.M.

No. 1996.

Remarks on the Conduct of The War—from Canada.

In General, I conceive, That The Out Lines are Founded on a proper Foundation.

The Rank & File of The Army which is to Serve in that Country (Including The 11 Regiments of British, Maclean's Corps The Brunswycks & Hanaus) amount to 10527

Add the 11 Additional Company's & 400. Hanau Chasseurs.

The Total will be — 11443.

As Drawbacks always happen by Sickness &c.: &c. I am in Doubt, whether above 7000 of these can be spared over Lake Champlain.

Your Majesty's Ministers (who have, of course, the best Intelligence of the Inclinations of The People in Canada) can better Judge as to what numbers shou'd be Left in that Country.

Certainly no Hazard shou'd be Run, as to having any Disturbance there.

The numbers which are to be Left, shou'd be particularly Ordered.

The Fixing The Stations, Shoud be Left to the Governor The Particular Corps which are named, may be as proper as any.

I have Ever been of Opinion, That It has been a mistaken Idea of Humanity in not Employing The Indians. I am afraid That It will be proved So, as If they are not for your Majestys Service, They will act as Enemys.

For this Reason, I Submit it, whether Such Instructions Should not be sent to the Respective Commanders, as will putt them out of Doubt, as to what measures are to be taken.

Strong Instructions also to General Carleton to assist (with as many Canadians as he can) The General who advances with the army.

The Expedition with which Everything Shou'd be sent from Britain, is Self Evident.

The Sooner after the 20th of March, That The Ships Sail, the better. The Admiralty may want a little Enforcing.

No time Should be Lost in Forming the necessary Magazines

in Canada, Crown Point &c. I Conclude that General Carleton has made the necessary Previous Preparations.

I apprehend, That Lake Champlain may be passed sooner than the time when The Reinforcements & Stores will have arrived, so as to be Embarked. which will probably be, in the Second week of June.

The Sooner that Crown Point is taken possession of, the better. Its probable that General Carleton will have taken Post att that place by the End of May.

Its of the Greatest consequence to be in possession of Lake George. I am afraid That The Rebels will be strong there, as to Naval Force.

If that Lake is not in our possession The proposed alternative must take place, as to moving by South Bay & Hunborough.

As Sr W. Howe seems to think that he can't act in the Massachusets from Rhode Island, It may probably be most adviseable to [take the ?] Force down to Albany & Join att that place, Instead of Going to the Connecticut River.

The Situation of The Enemy's Strength (by Sea & Land) must decide which is the most Eligible.

A Diversion on the Mohawk River sho^{d} certainly take place.

Lt Colonel St Leger Served Last war on the Canada Side. he may be a very proper Officer.

The Numbers which are proposed for this Expedition, seem to be but Small.

The Indians, Indeed, may be in Good Force, If properly managed under Johnson.

5th *March* 1777.

No. 1997.

Remarks on The Requisitions & observations.

I apprehend That The Seamen which are Required, may be of Great use.

[Even more ?] so, The artillery men which your Majesty has ordered, as It will be the means of keeping the Battalions of the Line Stronger. Intrenching Tools will probably be much wanted.

Provisions Shou'd be Calculated for a Third more than the Effective Soldiery. It shou'd be Recommended to Save all that

is possible, when The army can be furnished by the Country. The German Recruits were not so good as might be wished, but they are Reported, I apprehend, much worse than they Really are, by mentioning That not one in Ten will be fitt for the Ranks.

If The army passes over Lake Champlain, Either to Proceed to Albany, or to the Connecticut River, 3000 Regulars may be Sufficient to keep Canada in Awe.

If the other Idea is thought of, of Sending Great part of the army down the River St Lawrence, to act on the side of the Atlantick. more than 3000 shoud be left. as in that Case, The Rebel Army & Country will be between your Majesty's army & that which is Left to Possess Canada.

If there are thoughts of this alternative, I Humbly offer an opinion, That It shou'd be Duly weighed before Resolved on.

The Gunboats will certainly be usefull. The artillery Officers are the best Judges as to the Extent of the measure.

5th *March* 1777.

Much damaged.

No. 1998—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 68.

Lord North—Nothing could be more proper than the manner the House of Commons set aside the motion of Sir James Lowther. I wish Mr Rigby had not brought on the Subsequent debate which certainly has made the Speakers Speech of more weight than could have been wished and to a degree destroyed the handsome manner in which the House of Commons had come to my assistance for the manner may enhance or diminish any gift. I hope Your health will not suffer by the long attendance. The East India Ballot will I trust save You at least for this Session much trouble and therefore I look upon it as a great event, for I ever wish for Your ease and every other comfort that can befall You, and no one can more sincerely interest Himself than I do in whatever affects You.

Queens House
May 9th 1777.
$\frac{m}{15}$ p^{t} 10 pm.

No. 1999—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 68.

Lord North—The preparing for the business of the House of Commons this day will naturally prevent Your coming here; I therefore think it right to apprize You that the Post Office have received notice from the Agent at Dover, that news is come by a letter from Capt. Frazer at Dunkirk that Cuningham the Commander of the Pyratical Vessel that seized the Prince of Orange Packet boat, is thrown into Prison and the said Pacquet boat and the other Prizes ordered by the Court of France to be restored; this is so strong a proof that the Court of Versailles mean to keep appearances, that I think the news deserves a place in the Speech You will make.

S[t] James's
May 14th 1777.
$\frac{m}{58}$ *pt.* M.

No. 2000—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the Drafts to Lord Howe and Sir William Howe, which if your Majesty approves may be sent by the Bristol. If that to the Commissioners is not sufficiently pointed Lord George humbly hopes your Majesty will correct it.

General Bulkeley desired to be inform'd whether his services in America would be. accepted, He professes a Strong desire of being permitted to Shew his zeal for your Majestys service but General Harvey has stated to him some inconveniencys that might arise from his being present with the English army when so many French officers are serving with the Rebels, that he seems to be doubtfull about the Expediency of his going, and probably might be as well pleas'd if he received your Majestys thanks for having offer'd his service.

Pall Mall—*May* 17th 1777 $\frac{M}{20}$ *p[t]* 4. P.M.

No. 2001—*Lord North to the King.*

[? *May*, 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the House of Commons went through the Bills for taxing glass, & servants in the Committee. There were but two divisions, one upon a motion of Sr Charles Bunbury's for exempting Boys under 16 years old. Rejected by the following majority.

Ayes 17.
Noes. 101.

The second upon a motion of Mr Thomas Townshend for allowing one servant duty free.

Ayes. 24.
Noes. 108.

No. 2002—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—You will return the usual answer to the House of Commons on their application for Papers and send the proper notice to the Board of Trade

St James's

May 22^{d} 1777 $\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 4. pm.

No. 2003—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the report upon the Tax Bills was made today; They are order'd to be ingross'd, & will be sent to the House of Lords on Friday. There was one division upon an amendment, when the House divided.

Ayes 68
Noes. 34.

The remainder of the Day was taken up in a Committee upon the Report of the Board of Trade, respecting the African Committee, which lasted till twelve o'clock, & is adjourn'd to Friday next.

Downing Street. *May* 28 [1777].
25 *min*: p^{t} 12.

No. 2004—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 69.

Lord North—After the report has been received on the Tax Bills, I trust You will be troubled with no further Debates during the few days the Session will still continue, for as to the African business, I should imagine having consented to the Committee You may leave Lord G. Germain and Mr Burke to shew their Oratorical powers, and as the former has not taken much Share in this Session You may pretty much leave him to defend his own board.

Kew *May* 29th 1777.

$\frac{m}{10}$ p^t 8 am.

No. 2005—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that the African business is finish'd for this year, & the consideration of the abuses mention'd in the Report of the Board of Trade refer'd to the next Session of Parliament. The House of Lords continue sitting, & Lord North takes the liberty of sending to his Majesty Lord Chatham's Motion.

Downing Street *May* 30. 1777.

$\frac{m}{10}$ p^t 9. p:m.

Lord North has just received news of the division in the Lords. The numbers were.

Contents { 26 / 2 proxies

28

Not Contents { 76 / 23 Proxies

99.

No. 2006—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 70.

KEW. *May* 31st 1777 $\frac{m}{25}$ pt 6. A.M.

LORD NORTH—I am pleased at finding You have concluded the Committee on the African business, by referring the abuses mentioned in the Report of the Board of Trade to the next Sessions of Parliament. I have as yet not heard from Lord Weymouth concerning the debate in the House of Lords, and consequently am much pleased with Your Attention in sending unto Me a Copy of Lord Chatham's highly unseasonable Motion, which can have no other use but to convey Some fresh fuel if attended to by the Rebels, like most of the other productions of that extraordinary Brain it contains nothing but specious words, and malevolence, for no one that reads it, if unacquainted with the conduct of the Mother Country and its Colonies, must [but] Suppose the Americans poor mild persons who after unheard of and repeated grievances had no choise but Slavery or the Sword, whilst the truth is, that the two [*sic*] great lenity of this Country encreasd their pride and encouraged them to rebel; but thank God, the Nation does not see the unhappy Contest through his mirour; if his Sentiments were adopted, I should not esteem my Situation in this Country as a very dignified one, for the Islands would soon also cast off all obedience

No. 2007—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a Copy of the Speech of the Resolution for the Address of the House of Commons.

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that, by the letters received from Bath last night it appears that the Bishop of Worcester is not dead, & that there are hopes of his recovery.

DOWNING STREET. *Sunday morn*g

No. 2008—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

WAR OFFICE 3^{d} *June* 1777.

Your Majesty having consented to Lord Cathcart's purchasing a Cornetcy of Dragoons and Sir George Howard having recommended him to one in the seventh, I have notify'd his Lordship accordingly without loss of time; which I venture to mention, as he may probably be presented to your Majesty before I can have the honour of being in the Closet. BARRINGTON

No. 2009—*Lord North to the King.*

Printed. Donne II. 72.

S^{T} JAMES'S *June* 4th 1777.
5 p^{t} PM.

LORD NORTH—I cannot have the smallest doubt, that truth ought to be the chief object in a Speech from the Throne that therefore it is every way safest to leave out the foreign Article, to repeat what was said at the opening of the Session does not seem necessary, and Silence shews that much alteration cannot have arisen, perhaps I may also agree with Lord Mansfield as to the omission he wishes in the Paragraph to the House of Commons, he certainly has been led to it by the strange language held by the Speaker when he brought up the Bill for the Addition to the Civil List. As to the last Article I am much more of his opinion You must easily see that it is thought by many very good friends that there is some intention rather to plaister up the breach with the Colonies than radically to cure the evil; I fear the latter part of the Speech would carry that appearance; in my own opinion the Americans will treat before Winter; I therefore wish to leave the terms undecided which ending with Authority of Law will do, that binds to nothing but it does not loosen the rope too much, if you see the whole in the light I do I desire after making the sentences run a little rounder that it may be sent to the Secretary of State's Office.

No. 2010—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the Letters from Sr William Howe which were brought by the Packet in which Lord Percy arrived.

In the dispatches to the Admiralty there is an account of another Expedition having sail'd up the North River, Twelve Transports with Troops &c. as these ships saild at the same time—with those mention'd by Sr William Howe, they must be intended to assist each other. It is surprizing that the General should be so fond of Concealing his operations. The Camp Equipage which the General says is not arrived sail'd in the Bute and Camel Transports under Convoy of the Isis on the 27th of March.

Pall Mall *June* 5th 1777 $\frac{M}{50}$ p^{t} 10 A.M.

No. 2011—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *June* 5:th 1777

Lord Sandwich has the honour to forward to your Majesty the dispatches recieved from Ld Howe, together with a private letter from Sir Peter Parker, but by some mistake the letter to which Sir Peter alludes containing the account of what has happened to distress the Rebels is not yet recieved at this office. Lord Sandwich takes the Liberty to trouble your Majesty with two Marine Commissions & the account of the number of men raised last week.

No. 2012—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Cavendish Square 5th: *June* 1777

After submiting as I ought to your Majesty's determination, it would ill agree with my duty, to trouble you by future importunities to retire; but I humbly hope it will not be concluded from the silent and chearful resignation with which I shall continue to do business, that I am return'd to a relish of it: Should that ever happen, I will not fail to give your majesty immediate notice.

It is not without fear of presuming further than I ought, that I humbly suggest to your Majesty's mind, whether Mr Townshend should not be made to understand, that the ample sinecure you will bestow on him to morrow, is a *retainer* for his Services in a more active Station, whenever your Majesty shall think fit to call him to it. BARRINGTON

No. 2013—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 74.

LORD NORTH—I have just heard that Mr Worsley the Surveyor General of the Board of Works can scarcely outlive the day, I give You this notice as it will make a very pretty House of Commons employment I know very well that Adams the Architect formerly applied to You, for it, but if his name or any other of the profession comes in question I shall certainly think it hard on Chambers and shall in that case only think he must not be passed by.

QUEENS HOUSE
June 5*th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{12}$ p^t 10. PM.

No. 2014—*Lord North to the King.*

[4 *or* 5 *June*, 1777.]

As Lord North supposes that it will be indifferent to his Majesty which of the two Sr Ralph Payne & Mr de Grey is of the Green Cloth or board of Trade. He has taken the liberty of offering Lord George Germain his choice, if he has any predilection which Lord North imagines he has not. The Board of Trade brings a gentleman more into Public Business, but the Green Cloth is more profitable.

DOWNING STREET $\frac{m}{50}$ p^t 8. A:M.

No. 2015—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 75.

KEW. *June* 6*th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{35}$ *p*^{t} 10 A.M.

LORD NORTH—I approve very much of Your removing Mr Keene to be Surveyor of the Board of Works but must insist on Your acquainting him that I shall expect of him that all the Employments in his gift are given according to Seniority unless where the person to whose turn promotion comes by infirmities or ill conduct does not deserve it and then the next in Succession to be advanced ; these were the same injunctions I gave Mr Worsley.

De Grey deserves to be advanced and Sir Ralph Payne will fill the Board of Green cloth with great propriety. You will therefore direct these to attend the Levee as to the person proposed for Groom of the Bedchamber I cannot make out his name but if he is a man of good character and of a Gentleman's family I give my consent but You must immediately send to Lord Ashburnham who notifies the Grooms of the Bedchamber that he may introduce him after my Dressing. I have not orderd the Equipages till half hour past one so that the House of Commons will have time to order the new Writs.

No. 2016—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty, that Mr Fitzroy seems very unwilling to be removed to Sr John Shelley's place, though he expresses himself in the most dutiful manner towards his Majesty. Sr John, on his part, seems very loth to quit his office, which, however, Lord North has offer'd to Lord Gower for Lord Carlisle, who, he does not think, will accept of it. He has likewise offer'd, through the same channell, the living of Sedgefield to Lord Carlisle for his friend Mr Ekins, & he will see Dr Kaye tomorrow in order to propose to him on the part of his Majesty, the vacant Prebend of Durham.

DOWNING STREET. *June* 6, 1777.

No. 2017—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the account which he has received from Lord Percy of Governor Tryon's success at Danbury, and a relation of what passd there by a Letter from Mr Serle.

Lord Percy will attend your Majesty on wednesday at St James's. Ld George took the Liberty of assuring him, that he would be most graciously received by your Majesty. His Complaints are not very pointed, but general suspicions of ill will from Sr Wm Howe, and a readiness on the General's part to suppose Lord Percy in the wrong upon reports of Commissarys or other people of that sort, and without examining, expressing his disapprobation of his Conduct. The leaving him at Rhode Island with a body of Troops which could only act upon the defensive was another motive for wishing to come home, but he gave out at Rhode Island, that his only reason for returning to England was the account he had received of the death of his mother. He is sensibly hurt that the General struck him off the Staff before he had seen your Majesty, and had not permitted an aide de Camp to attend him. had he arrived soon enough. he wished to have offer'd to have served in Canada or in any other place where he might not be immediately under Sr Wm Howe, but he thinks it now too late, and his being no longer on the Staff might make such an application improper. He thinks this Campaign must put an end to the Rebellion. Ld George thought your Majesty might not be displeas^{d} with hearing the dispositions Lord Percy is in before your Majesty sees him.

Pall Mall *June* 7th 1777 $\frac{M.}{10}$ p^{t} 5. P.M.

No. 2018—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 76.

Lord North—The letter to Lord Howe undoubtedly is well drawn up, and unless He is very wrongheaded, must convince him that You are desirous of obliging him ; as the Ships are ready it

is pity to lose so favorable a Wind, I therefore trust You will order every possible expedition to be used in getting as quickly as can be the Money to Portsmouth

KEW *June* 8th 1777.

$\frac{m}{11}$ p^t 6. PM.

No. 2019—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty, the letter which he has written to Lord Howe upon the subject of the Treasurership of the Navy, & upon which he requests his Majesty's pleasure before it goes. The Experiment, the first ship that will sail for New York, is to carry some money to the Army, which will be issued from the Exchequer tomorrow but can not be at Portsmouth till Tuesday, so that the Ship will hardly be able to depart till Tuesday evening or wednesday morning.

BUSHY *June* 8. 1777. $\frac{m}{50}$ p^t 3. P:M.

No. 2020—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

[The first paragraph is in the King's handwriting.]

Commodore Hotham. Preston at Sea 420. Leagues W.b.S. from the Lizard. Lat. 44d 57.′ N. Long. 30° 12′ W. from the Lizard 5th June 1776.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to transmitt to your Majesty a letter just recieved from Commodore Hotham, as allso one from Lieutenant Evans one of the agents of the Transports in North America.

ADMIRALTY
June 20. *half past one* [1777].

No. 2021—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that he has had frequent conversations with Lord Mountstuart concerning Mr Middleton the Surgeon & understood from his Lordship

that his Majesty had given him hopes of granting a pension either to Mr or Mrs Middleton. Lord North does not exactly recollect Lord Mountstuart's words, but remembers that he was earnest & spoke of his friend Mr Middleton as having a claim grounded upon a disappointment he had suffer'd when Mr Adair was nominated Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital. Lord North is sorry that he recollects the application so imperfectly, but imagines that his Majesty, whose memory is more correct, will remember more accurately Lord Mountstuart's application to him: If his Majesty should recollect it, & be willing to signify his pleasure to Lord North upon it, He will immediately notify it to Lord Mountstuart: Lord North is ashamed of his forgetfulness, & begs a thousand pardons of his Majesty, whom he would not have troubled upon this subject, if he had not received a most pressing letter from Ld Mountstuart, which he wishes to answer before he returns to Town.

Bushy Park. *June* 29. 1777.

No. 2022—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I can very well recollect that about two Years ago Lord Mountstuart applied in favour of Mr Middleton whose Character in his Profession and in Private Life is equally good. Undoubtedly he having quitted all attention to public business could not with the smallest degree of propriety have been appointed Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital. I then authorised You to acquaint Lord Mountstuart that Mr Middleton by expensive relations not any fault of his own being reduced to nothing but the Salary he receives from me, consequently unable to settle any thing on his Wife who is a very worthy Woman, that a Pension of £150 should be given to Her which must be a great relief to his mind much oppressed by infirmities and not less so by the knowing he should leave her in want.

Kew *June* 30th 1777.

No. 2023—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending his Majesty several letters which Mr Robinson & Lord North have received from

General Carleton. Lord North is sorry to observe that one of them is a desire to resign the Government & the military command in the Province, which, indeed, it could hardly be supposed that he ever meant to hold, when he wrote to Lord George Germaine the letters which are brought by the same conveyance.

Lord North has been detain'd so long by various interruptions, that he cannot hope to pay his duty this morning at St James's without keeping his Majesty at Court to an inconvenient time, He thought, therefore, that it would be more agreable to communicate General Carleton's dispatches in this manner.

Downing Street. 3 *o'clock* p.m. *July* 2^{d} [1777].

No. 2024—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 76.

Lord North—Any one that will for an instant suppose himself in the situation of Sir Guy Carleton, must feel that the resigning the Government of Quebec is the only dignified part; though I think as things were situated the ordering him to remain in the Province was a necessary measure, yet it must be owned to be mortifying to a Soldier. The General seems at the same time to have facilitated as much as possible the steps necessary for enabling Burgoyne to Cross the Lakes.

Kew. *July* 2^{d} 1777.

$\frac{m}{57}$ p^{t} 5 p.m.

No. 2025—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Sire—In order to save your Majesty the trouble of seeing me in your Closet, I presume by this means to inform You that the Board of Works judge it necessary in the repairs they are doing at St James's palace to remove from their appartments Miss Jefferis & Miss Wriottesley both of whom applied to me yesterday for other Lodgings during the time they are restrained from lodging there.

The last time the Maids of honor were put under a restraint of this kind from repairs your Majesty was pleased to direct that

they should be occasionnally provided with a dining room in the appartments occupied during the winter by your Majesty's own Children.

That appartment & the house in ye Stable yard which your Majesty is pleased to Keep free for such uses as You shall direct, are the only parts of the palace at present unoccupied. The time these young Ladies are Swept out of their present appartments will I suppose not be long, & whatever your Majesty is pleased to think right upon the occasion & to order, will be obeied by Sire—with the truest respect and attachment your Majesty's most faithful and devoted humble servant HERTFORD

GROV^R^ STREET
*July 4th* 1777.

No. 2026—*Lord North to the King.*

[4 *July*, 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a letter he has received this Evening from Lord Percy: He is very unwilling to intrude upon his Majesty upon so melancholy occasion, but he imagined that his Majesty would not approve of his delaying to pay a proper attention to an application from so respectable & powerful a quarter.

DOWNING STREET *Friday night.*

No. 2027—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North has acted very properly in transmitting unto Me the letter he has received from Lord Percy; He cannot be surprised at the sorrow I feel at the occasion of it, and at my not entering on the subject till the fatal event has happened which I have but too much reason to expect; but I cannot help just mentioning that at the same time that I am very well enclined to shew marks of countenance and approbation to Lord Percy, I must also consider whether conferring one of the greatest Military rewards, may not hurt the Commanding Officer in N. America, who cannot complain if it is conferred on a Man of Quality who is his Senior in the Army, and perhaps by some arrangement I

may vacat something for Lord Percy. As to the Rangerships of Windsor Forrest and of the New Forrest, I shall certainly only have them held in trust for my Sons.

KEW *July* 5*th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{30}$ *p*^{t} 10 A.M.

No. 2028—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 77.

LORD NORTH—The dispatches received from Sir William Howe and Mr Wier shew that the accounts of receipts expenditures and Wants will be regularly [rendered ?] which will enable the Treasury to provide what is necessary and I trust this Campaign will agreable to Sir William's opinion go deep towards ending this vexatious though necessary business.

KEW *July* 11*th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{46}$ *p*^{t} 5 P.M.

No. 2029—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—You will order the proper instrument to be prepared appointing Doctor Shepherd a Canon of Windsor on the vacancy by the death of Doctor Fulham

KEW, *July* 16*th*, 1777

$\frac{m}{20}$ *p*^{t} 6 P.M.

No. 2030—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—The intelligence given by Mr Wentworth if founded is very material, and is certainly very agreable; if timidity actuates the French Court to delay taking an open hostile part, some good Success in North America is likely to make Her the more cautiously avoid taking up a losing game; whatever may be the real motives of this determination, the delaying if

possible having more on our hands at present is the natural suggestion of a dispassionate mind; but then France must wound us by aiding and protecting the Rebel Ships which harrass our Trade.

KEW *July* 16th 1777.

$\frac{m}{37}$. p^t 10 P.M.

No. 2031—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—This day Lord Talbot acquainted me with his having applied to me above twelve Years ago for the Archdeaconry of Landaff not void till within these few days by the death of Doctor Fulham, as it is a welsh preferment I suppose it would flatter him very much, at the same time You know he is rather absurd upon some occasions

QUEENS HOUSE
July 18th 1777.

P.S. I understand Sir W. Hamilton has not given up his idle application to be made a Privy Counsellor, I only give You this intimation that You may if he mentions it throw cold Water on it; it is but lately Ambassadors have got that feather which would be improper to be given to Envoys, the husbanding Honours is the only means of keeping up their value.

No. 2032—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 78.

LORD NORTH—I am not surprised that Lord Talbot should have been misinformed as to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff indeed few of those Benefices are out of the presentation of the Diocesan.

I last night read the dispatches from V. Admiral Montagu containing the Account of the Fox being taken by two American Rebel Vessels, and giving but too much reason to expect that mischief will be done to fishery; but I trust if Lord Howe has sent the two frigates applied for by the Governour, that the

gang of Pyrates will soon be driven off. I am engaged in an unpleasant though necessary business; which must naturally occasion many disagreable events, but I hope I have strength enough to meet them.

The letters from France are as good as we coud expect, and will answer very well, provided the execution be scrupulously observed.

KEW *July* 22^{d} 1777. $\frac{m}{22}$ p^{t} 4. P.M.

No. 2033—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing an extract of a letter from New York, by which his Majesty will see that Sr Wm Howe found Mr Washington's camp too strong to venture to attack it, & has embark'd his troops as Lord North supposes for Chesapeak Bay in order to attack Philadelphia. Lord North hears that there are other private letters in Town from New York, but has seen none of them. Lord North takes the liberty of sending some Warrants, being himself prevented from paying his duty at St James's by a slight indisposition

DOWNING STREET.

July 24. 1777. $\frac{m}{25}$ p^{t} 2 P:M.

No. 2034—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—I have read an Extract from N. America wrote in the hand and I believe containing every word of the one You have communicated except the last paragraph it comes from Mr Drummond to Ld G. Germain.

I am sorry to find You have any complaint, but am easy as You assert it is only a slight indisposition.

QUEENS HOUSE
July 24th 1777.
$\frac{m}{15}$. p^{t} 6 P.M.

Enclosure.

General Howe to Lord George Germain.

[Copy in the King's handwriting.]

(Private) NEW YORK *July* 16*th* 1777

MY LORD—By the movement of the Enemy's Army in Jersey towards King's Ferry upon the North River, since the Embarkation of His Majesty's Troops from Staten Island, he seems to point at preventing a junction between this and the Northern Army, which will no farther affect my proceeding to Pensilvania, than to make a small change in the distribution of the Troops. For if the Enemy should cross the North River before I sail from hence, or should approach it so near as to give me a prospect of reaching Philadelphia before him, I shall in either case strengthen Sir Henry Clinton still more than by the Reserve, which is already ordered to remain here in addition to the Troops mentioned in the Return under Sir H. Clinton's command: he will then have sufficient force to act on the defensive against the whole Rebel Army; but as the additional Troops will not be wanted here if G. Washington should march to the defence of Pensilvania, I shall on such Event order them to join me in that Province: the Enemy's movements taking this turn, I apprehend General Burgoyne will meet with little interruption otherwise than the difficulties he must encounter in transporting Stores and provisions for the Supply of his Army.

On the other hand if G. Washington should march with a determination to force G. Burgoyne, the Strength of G. Burgoyne's Army is such as to leave me no room to dread the event; but if M*r* Washington's intention should only be to retard the approach of G*l* Burgoyne to Albany; he may soon find himself exposed to an attack from this quarter and from G*l* Burgoyne at the same time, from both of which, I flatter myself, he would find it difficult to escape.

Under these circumstances I propose going up the Delawarr, in order to be nearer this place than I should be, by taking the course of Chesapeak Bay which I once intended, and preferred to that of the Delawarr, provided the Enemy had discovered a disposition to defend Pensilvania

I have, etc. (Signed) W. HOWE

No. 2035—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *July* 26*th*: 1777

Lord Sandwich is exceedingly ashamed to be obliged to sollicit your Majesty's forgiveness for having said that he had no private letter from Admiral Montagu: he had sent that which he now has the honour to forward to your Majesty, to Mr Stephens, desiring it might be considered as Official & answered as such as it contains nothing of a private nature; & having so disposed of it, it had entirely slipped his memory that such a letter had come to his hands, never having had an intention of answering it but thro' the Secretary to the Board.

No. 2036—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

HAMPTON COURT *Aug* 3*d*: 1777

Lord Sandwich has the honour to forward to your Majesty the letters that he has just recieved by Lieutenant Baikie agent for transports who left Quebec the sixth of July.

Mr Baikie says that it was understood at Quebec that General Burgoyne had taken possession of the carrying place at the saw mill between Ticonderoga & Lake George, and had sent another party to post themselves at Kingsbury.

The rebels are supposed to have no considerable force upon Lake George, they are said to have fortified an Island in the Lake, but thought to be a post of very little consequence.

The Proteus was arrived at the Isle of Bec before Mr Baikie left the river.

No. 2037—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty a private Letter which he has received from Major General Burgoyne, Lt Colonel Christie brought it. He sail'd from Quebec the 6th of July in a Transport Vessel, had he Stay'd a day or Two longer he believes the account of taking Ticonderoga must have arrived, but Sr Guy Carleton order'd the Transports to sail

as the wind was fair. Lt Colonel Christie is persuaded that the Lines would have been evacuated upon the appearance of your Majestys army had not the General detachd his Indians to cut off their Communication. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to observe that M. General Burgoyne has great merit in not waiting for the supplys from England before he began his operations. Lt Colonel Christie met the Proteus and the ships under Convoy at the Isle of Bec, so that all the Ships Expected from England and Ireland are safely arrived. If your Majesty has any commands for Lt Colonel Christie he will Stay here till the Messenger returns.

Kew Lane *August* 3^{d} 1777 $\frac{m.}{40}$ p^{t} 10 A.M.

No. 2038—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending to your Majesty Letters and Papers from Sr Guy Carleton, part of the Papers, a List of which is enclosed, are too voluminous to be contained in this Box, and may be laid before your Majesty when you please to order them. The ill-humour of the General Continues in its full force, and Lord George is not Conscious of deserving any of the imputations laid to his Charge, and therefore bears them with great indifference ; if your Majesty approves his Conduct Lord George will ever do his duty to the best of his Abilities let it offend whom it may, and he trusts that your Majesty will remove him from his Employment the moment he brings any distress upon your Majestys service.

The part of the Generals Letter relating to the Judges arises from some mistake, no Judge has been appointed since Lord George was in office but Mr Southouse, and he succeeded Livins who was made Cheif Justice by the resignation of Mr Hey, so that the General could not have appointed to a vacancy that he could not have been informed of till the new Judge arrived, and therefore nobody can have been superseeded.

Kew Lane *August* 3^{d} 1777 $\frac{m}{25}$ p^{t} 5 P.M.

No. 2039—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

CAVENDISH SQUARE 13th: *Augt* 1777.

I have been endeavouring to prepare for your Majestys inspection a plan of the general promotion now under your consideration; but not being yet able to make it so accurate as I wish, I have ventured to defer sending it till after my return to London, which will be on Monday the 25th instant.

BARRINGTON

No. 2040—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

BECKETT 15th: *August* 1777.

I received yesterday Evening a Letter from Mr Birkbeck your Majesty's Agent at Marseilles, dated the 2d instant; and acquainting me that M. General Barlow dyed that morning of a fever. I think it my duty to give your Majesty the earlyest notice of this Event, and to remind you of the high commendation given by L. General Murray to Colonel Scott, for his attention to the 61t Regiment during a residence of three years at Minorca.

BARRINGTON

No. 2041—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

SIRE—as the least troublesome to your Majesty & consequently I presume the most respectful method I have the honor by this means of acquainting You with the information I have collected in regard to such Gentlemen in the church resident at Windsor as may answer properly the purpose for which your Majesty was pleased to order me to make inquiry.

There are emploied in the Chapel seven Junior Canons who receive about £50 an year each besides the Livings the Chapter has given Them, & they consist of the following Persons.

Mr Chapman who is superannuated, Mr Willis who from ill health is unfit for Duty, Mr Isaud [?] a very heavy and indifferent reader & at the same time pretty fully emploied in the Chappel.

Mr Wilcot who is a reader at Eton chappel & serves a church in the neighbourhood of Ditton.

Mr Duckworth a bad reader & has likewise two churches which he serves with that Duty. The two remaining Messrs Chilcot &

Poulton are both readers at Eton chappel & said to be pretty fully emploied.

In inquiring further I find there is at present resident in Windsor a Mr Tew a Clergyman of fortune settled there, married & of respectable character who has as I am informed expectations of preferment from the friendship & interests of Lady Hillsbro' & Mr Charles Townshend. These persons are all unknown to me.

The honor of reading & doing duty where your Majesty goes is a sufficient encouragement for any Gentleman to be happy with the appointment.

The expectation or claim of merit which they may suppose to arise from it seems the principal objection to a stranger being introduced there.

your Majesty is the only proper Judge what shall be done, & I shall most readily obey whatever commands You may be pleased to give me upon the occasion.

I have the honor to be with the truest & most respectful attachment Sire your Majesty's most dutiful & most faithful humble servant HERTFORD

LONDON
*Aug*st 16th
1777

No. 2042—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a letter which Lord Guilford has received from Mr Eyre, a worthy Roman Catholic in the neighbourhood of Banbury. Lord North, never having been engaged in any solicitation of the same kind, does not well know how to back the application, but begs leave to add, that if the favour can be granted, no persons can be more deserving of it than Mr & Lady Mary Eyre.

DOWNING STREET
Aug: 16. 1777. 7 *o'clock* P:M.

No. 2043—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 80.

LORD NORTH—I am very happy that the Application from Lord Guilford in favour of Mr Eyre is of a nature that I can so

easily grant; whenever Roman Catholick Gentlemen of reputable Characters have applied for a licence to enable their Sons to enter into the Austrian or Sardinian Service I have always signed it, but make it a rule never to grant any leave for entering into the French Service.

You will therefore give notice to Sir Stanier Porten to prepare the licence for the Son of Mr Eyre for going into the Sardinian Service.

The more I reflect on the specific demands through Forth, the more I approve of them, for their cannot be a doubt that through a private hand stronger demands may be applied for and granted than through an Ambassador it would be either seemly to grant or proper to recede from.

KEW *Aug*t 17th 1777.

No. 2044—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

SIRE—I have the honor of acquainting your Majesty that Mr Poulton has declined the offer I have made him by your commands at the hour You was pleased to name before the Choir service began, but says he is very ready to read if your Majesty thinks proper, till another person is found.

I have not yet proposed the service to Mr Chilcot thinking your Majesty might not approve him upon what I have heard farther of him since I had the honor of addressing You last upon this subject. Mr Chilcot is reported to me to [*word illegible*] a bad reader with a kind of thickness in his speech, he has at the same time already upon his hands the service of two Chapples at Eton & a third near Ditton, & I hear is at times so near mad as to be capable of making a worse use of the Book than that of reading the service ill out of it.

Whatever your Majesty is pleased to command will be readily & punctually obeied by Sire your Majesty's most faithful & devoted humble servt HERTFORD

LONDON
Tuesday night
*Aug*st 19th 1777

No. 2045—*Lord Suffolk to the King.*

I wish I had been able to obey Your Majesty's Commands with more Acuracy than I have done. Eden knows nothing about M^rs^: Willis, and does not recollect ever having heard of her before: But the inclos'd Papers probably say enough.

DUKE STREET WESTM^R^
*Aug^t^* 20. 1777.
1. P.M.

Enclosure.

Mr. Eden to Lord Suffolk.

½ p^t^ 9 — P.M — We have this moment divided 178 to 89 against the Words of the Motion for " All papers relative to any Steps taken in the Commission " — The Soll^r^ Genl & others threw out Ideas of a readiness on our Part to amend it to any words that sh^d^ keep it within the Explanation made & acknowledged in the H. of Lords—but they declined all alteration as they could gain nothing by it, & fairly said they would construe the words to the utmost Extent.—so we were obliged to reject them.—Charles Foxe who is ever on the Watch to create Breaches in the *Union* of the Cabinet servants of the Crown, talk'd much of the *Union* of Empire as the Creed of the noble Earl who took the principal Part in the other House (meaning your L^dp^)—He said that your principles leading you to unconditional submission led you to a readiness to give any Papers relative to the Peace Negotiation, because you knew they were trifling & triumph'd in their being so —that Ld George held the same Principles tho on this Occasion He might not hold the same Conduct—but that Ld North having more humane & more limited Ideas denied the Papers being ashamed of the insufficient Manner in which the Peace-Offerings had been made.—Ld George answered Him well & really with Spirit :—& spoke well of the News.—

I must defer other Particulars, being hungry & in danger of arriving too late to Ld Norths soup.—

We have reports of a Ship from New York which brings good News from Burgoyne

No. 2046—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the Letters he has received from Sir George Collier, tho' probably your Majesty will have received from Lord Sandwich an account of the very spirited and meritorious behaviour of Sir George Collier and of the Captain of the Flora.

Kew Lane *August* 21^{t} 1777 $\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 10. A.M.

No. 2047—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich has the pleasure to forward the enclosed account of the taking of the Hancock Pirate by the Rainbow, & the recapture of the Fox by the Flora.

Lord Sandwich at the same time takes the liberty to submitt to your Majesty draughts of two letters intended to be written to Ld Howe.

Hampton Court Green
Aug 21. 1777

No. 2048—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty all the Letters he has received from Sr William Howe. The Private Letter Confirms the opinion Lord George always had of the Generals pursuing his intended operations to the Southward. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to remark, that no reason is assigned for the Campaign opening so late Lt General Burgoyne's short Letter is most satisfactory.

Kew Lane *August* 22^{d} 1777 $\frac{m}{35}$ p^{t} 2. P.M.

No. 2049—*Lord North to the King.*

As Lord North has been under the necessity of making use of his Majesty's name in the inclosed letter to Sir Eyre Coote, He takes the liberty of sending it to his Majesty with Sir Eyre's letter; Lord North has endeavour'd to induce Sir Eyre to accept of the Command of the Company's Forces, without involving his Majesty either in a request or a command: when Lord North had the honour of speaking to his Majesty upon the subject, He collected that in so doing, he should act according to his Majesty's wishes.

The last dispatches from France are so interesting & alarming, & the fresh orders given for the embarkation of troops to the West Indies, so directly contrary to the message sent by Mr Forth, that it appear'd to Lord North absolutely necessary to have a meeting of the Cabinet to consider whether we ought not to give immediate orders for fitting out a greater number of ships, & making other preparations against the breaking out of a war, which becomes every day more probable. Lord North has, therefore, determined to put off his journey to Somersetshire, & to desire that a meeting of his Majesty's servants may be call'd on Wednesday next, when there will be present, the three Secretaries, Lord Sandwich, & Lord North. By that time Mr Forth will, as Lord North hopes, be return'd, & able to give an account of the disposition of the French Ministry: It will be convenient to know what he can tell us, though he can hardly tell us anything, which can render it unadvisable to equip a greater number of Ships. Whether from an intention to deceive, or from weakness, or from instability, The Conduct of the French Ministry is so fluctuating, & so inconsistent with their declarations, that it is impossible to depend upon them any longer, & to defer putting this country, & its dependencies in a better posture of defence. Before the month of October, I do not expect that they will commit any hostilities, but we must be ready to meet them at that time wherever they may think proper to attack or insult us. We are now near the end of August, so that we, certainly, have no time to spare.

Bushy Park. *Aug.* 22 1777. $\frac{m}{10}$ p^t 1. P:M.

No. 2050—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 80.

WINDSOR CASTLE

Augt 22^{d} 1777 $\frac{m}{6}$ p^{t} 9 P.M.

Lord North has wrote with such propriety and so pointedly to Sir Eyre Coote, that I trust he will accept the Command of the East India Company's Forces

It is very irksome to find the conduct of the French so very changeable whether from duplicity or timidity it is equally distressing, I am glad Lord North has postponed his journey into Somersetshire untill he can Meet the Cabinet to consider on the right measures to propose for my consideration on the present posture of Affairs; but think it ought not to assemble till the arrival of Mr Forth, whether the meeting is on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday is not material; but that no hasty step shall be taken which may hasten on a War is very material. I hope that Emissary has been instructed to allarm Mr de Maurepas, that seems the engine which has most effect on him, but any public demonstrations if not absolutely necessary must endanger the stinging the French King personally.

No. 2051—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

As Sir George Collier in his letter to Ld Sandwich expressed a wish that the rebel flag should be laid at your Majesty's feet, Ld Sandwich takes the liberty now to send it, not having it in his possession, when he troubled your Majesty yesterday.

The flag was hoisted at the foretopmast head, & seems to be a sort of broad pendant rather than a flag.

HAMPTON COURT GREEN
Aug: 22. 1777

No. 2052—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of Congratulating your Majesty upon the great and Glorious success of Lt General

Burgoyne in taking Ticonderoga, in destroying vessels Boats. Stores, Artillery &c &c &c Captain Gardiner waits your Majesty's Commands, and is most clear and intelligent, and your Majesty will hear with satisfaction from him how much the officers and Troops deserve the honor of your Majestys approbation. Lord George has a private Letter from Gen[l] Burgoyne which he will not now trouble your Majesty to read.

Kew Lane *August* 23[d] 1777 $\frac{M.}{16}$ *p*[t] 2. P.M.

No. 2053—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Treasury Chambers
3° P:M:
28th *August* 1777.

M[r] Robinson has this Moment been honoured with His Majestys Commands respecting the Living of Stonegrave for M[r] Worsley, and will not fail to communicate them to Lord North by the Post to Night, His Lordship having set off for Wroxton at Six o'Clock this Morning. M[r] Robinson will also endeavour to obey His Majesty's Commands in respect to Captain Brereton.

No. 2054—*Letter from a German Officer serving in America.*

[Copy, in the King's handwriting.]

Head of Elk—dans la Province de Maryland 2[d] *Sept.* 1777.

Si j'osois dire ce que je pense de notre Situation presente ; je declarerois que notre Expedition dans les parties du Sud, n'est pas de mon gout. Car si au lieu de venir içi, nous avions fait voile sur la nouvelle Angleterre, et que nous nous soyons joint à l'armée de Burgoyne, nous aurions surement fait rentrer cette Province et sa Capitale à son devoir, avant la fin de ce mois, et par contre mis fin à la Rebellion dans cette partie du Nord ; Notre Armée auroit été dispensée des chaleurs excessives, qu'elle à été obligé de supporter, et auroit manoeuvré dans la nouvelle Angleterre avec 8. Batt[s] de plus ; car elle auroit pu faire joindre à elle 8. Batt[s] si [*sic.* qui] sont sur l'Isle de Rhode.

Le Corps de Burgoyne n'auroit pas subit l'echec qu'a eu le Coll. Baum avec 1200. hommes des Troupes de Brunsvic et 300. Anglois, et notre Armée pû facilement repousser celle de Washington si, [s'il] lui avoit pris envie de nous suivre, et de passer la Riviere du Nord. Mais aussi nous l'aurions pu suivre jusqu'au de lâ du Delawarr, et chasser avant l'Hiver jusques dans la Virginie. Car suivant toute apparence il n'auroit pas osé risquer une Battaille contre une Armée qui etoit forte de $\frac{35.}{m}$ hommes. Enfin je crois que nous aurions eu une Campagne des plus glorieuses, et peutêtre avant sa fin la Paix. Car si toutes les Provinces de Quebec jusqu'à Virginie étoient netoyés de Rebelles, il faudroit que le reste aye perdu la tramontade s'ils n'acceptoit la Paix.

A present je ne considere notre Armée, que comme un Corps volant, qui hazarde d'entrer dans un Païs, qui est tout entouré d'Ennemis, qui s'embarassent fort peu, sachant qu'on sera obligé de l'abandonner direchef. La suite fera voir si je me trompe dans mon idée. Washington a sa force sur les hauteurs de Wilmington—Mais aussi en même tems deux Postes intermediaires, l'un de 700. hommes sur les Montagnes de Fer, et l'autre de $\frac{4.}{m.}$ hommes retranchés près de Christianbridge. On fait monter toute sa force à $\frac{40.}{m.}$ hommes elle peut être aussi forte, car depuis peu la Race des Rebelles s'est augmenté de beaucoup. En attendant je souhaite qu'ils tiennent pié, et que nous, (j'entens les Anglois) soyons un peu plus serrés à notre attaque, car sans cela je n'ai pas encore d'idée qui m'assure qu'une Infanterie dont les Files sont à 4. piés de distance, puisse escalader des Retranchemens, ou tenir bon contre la Cavalerie, dont les Rebelles en ont un beaucoup plus grand nombre que nous, qui suivant toute apparence n'est pas des plus mauvaises. D'ailleurs nous avons trop laissé le tems aux Rebelles de devenir Soldats, ils sont exercés par des Officiers Francois, et je ne sais pas trop comment notre General se tireroit d'affaire, si Washington s'avisoit d'avancer brusquement sur nous, car depuis deux jours le Gen. Kniphausen a été detaché avec 3. Brigades et la moitié du 16 ^{me} Reg^{t} de Dragons sur le Rivage gauche de la Riviere d'Elk, et il est impossible que nous nous puissions rejoindre avant

d'avoir passé Christianbridge. Washington ne trouve aucun obstacle de tomber sur nous, ou sur le Corps de Kniphausen, c'est pourquoi je souhaite que nous marchions le plutot possible, afin de nous rendre maitres de Christianbridge. Je souhaite que notre Expedition se soit faite par ordre exprès afin que les freres Howe ne soient responsables de rien, car se sont surement tous deux des Personnes d'un merite distingué. Le tems n'ayant pas permis de pouvoir pour le present envoyer quelques plans, je prendrai la liberté de le faire par le premier Vaisseau.

P.S. Dans ce moment nous venons de recevoir l'ordre de marche demain à 4. heures du matin—La Proclamation jointe montre qu'on agit peut être un peu trop humainement avec les Rebelles.

No. 2055—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson in the absence of Lord North, has the Honour to submit to His Majesty for His Signature if His Majesty shall please, a Warrant to enable Messieurs Harley & Drummond to discharge the Bills drawn on them from Quebec and New York up to the present time, and also two Warrants to Contractors for Provisions furnished, and a Warrant for half a years Pension to the late Princess Dowager of Wales's Servants to the 5th of July 1777 to clear up all the payments on the Civil List to that time, together with the Account of the produce of the Hereditary Revenues for the Month of July last. Mr Robinson w^{d} not have presumed to have troubled His Majesty with these papers, but that the Demands press, and Mr Robinson proposes to send a Messenger to Lord North with these and other Papers to Night for his signing. Mr Robinson humbly begs leave to add to these papers for His Majesty's perusal in which he hopes he shall not offend, a State of the estimated Demands for the Army Services up to the End of November next—Mr Robinson spoke with Lord Suffolk on this Business on Friday last, and when Mr Robinson was called to Harwich on the Affairs of that Corporation last Week, he took the Opportunity to endeavour to make an Arangement with Mr Rigby ; that he, by the Assistance of the Money to be paid by the Executors of Lord Holland, and some other little Things, might undertake to advance and pay the Subsistence to the Army to be issued in October and in November, and

thereby enable Lord North, if he should think it adviseable, to postpone the Meeting of Parliament until the 20th of November when it is probable most of the Events of the Campaign will be known. Mr Rigby agrees to the proposition, in consequence of which Mr Robinson has had the inclosed Arangement drawn out and has transmitted it to Lord North for His Consideration and Sentiments thereon, which he has requested to be ffavoured with by Thursday Night next, that Mr Robinson may acquaint Lord Suffolk therewith before the Council on Friday. The Demands proposed to be postponed seem to be such, as will admit of it, and those settled to be paid such, as cannot be delayed; the remaining Ballance will be in hand to answer the like urgent demands, which are not yet known, and which may come before a provision of Money can be made by the Meeting of Parliament; Since Sir Wm Howe's last return the remitters Agents have drawn for near 200,000£ and there is either arrived since the last acct, or is on ffloat going thither to him 3,50,000£ for the Extraordinary Services of the Army, it is therefore hoped they will not want to draw for much more. The Subsistence to be issued on or about the 20th of October, is the large Sum wanted, being 210,365..19..8; the Sum for the November Issue being only 84,222..10..8—and the Sum for October could scarce be provided in due time, even if the Proclamation shd immedy issue for the earliest Meeting of Parliament. Mr Robinson has stated all this to Lord North for His Consideration, and most humbly asks pardon if he shall have done wrong in submitting this State of the Business to His Majesty.

Treasury Chambers
7th *Sept* 1777—
40/*m p*: 2 P:M:

No. 2056—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson has this Moment received, by the Messenger sent to Lord North, a Letter from His Lordship, which as, best conveying his Sentiments, Mr Robinson begs leave to have the Honour to transmit to His Majesty.

Syon Hill
12th *Sept* 1777.
20/*m p*: 6° P:M:

No. 2057—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson, ever devoted to His Majesty's Service, deeply impressed in his Mind with His Majesty's condescending and most gracious Goodness to him on all occasions, and ffeeling most sensibly with dutiful Attachment and Gratitude His Majesty's most gracious expressions in His Majesty's last Commands which he had the Honour to receive ; Has ever since been agitated with the fear of offending, and with anxious doubts, Whether he ought most humbly thus to acknowledge that great Goodness, and at the same time as an Act of Duty to His Sovereign, upon what His Majesty has been pleased to express in regard to the Anxiety His Majesty sometimes observes on Lord Norths Mind, to submit to His Majesty, that Mr Robinson thinks he perceives what oftentimes adds to Lord Norths distress of Mind when the weight of publick Business oppresses him, but that Mr Robinson durst not on any Account presume to mention it to His Majesty, without His Majesty's special Commands, nor wou'd have ever dared to touch on such a Subject, had not His Majesty most graciously led to it by His kind Expressions of Lord North ; nor wou'd Lord North probably forgive Mr Robinson therefore, should his Lordship know that he had taken such a Step, altho' he has often and repeatedly, (knowing His Majestys great Goodness) strongly urged Lord North to mention it to His Majesty. Mr Robinson however, after weighing in his Mind every Consideration in his Power, in competition with his Duty and Attachment to His Majesty's Service, as he feels it, His Affection to Lord North, and in his most humble Sentiments the Detriment to His Majesty from any Accident to Lord North, has so far overcome his Fears as to venture to submit thus much to His Majesty, and throw himself most humbly at His Majesty's Feet for Pardon.

Syon Hill
Tuesday 16th *Sept* 1777
40/*m p*: 9 A:M:

No. 2058—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson had not the Honour to receive His Majesty's Commands of the 17th Instant, until his return from Town to

Syon hill, by the Box being left there, with directions that it need not be sent to him ; Mr Robinson could not therefore sooner have the Honour to obey them. His Majestys discernment certainly perceived what oftentimes preys on Lord North's Mind, it is the Situation of His private Affairs, and in obedience to His Majesty's Commands, Mr Robinson will candidly state to His Majesty what he knows, or has observed thereon. Lord Norths Allowance from Lord Guildford on his Marriage was not large, and his Estate including Lady North's, is not at present considerable, or of a nature—Mr Robinson believes—very productive ; Mr Robinson never endeavoured to obtain particular Information in Lord North's private Affairs but from what Lord North has said to Mr Robinson thereon at different times, He believes it, not to be above 2500£ p Annum, and not near so much Nett to him ; and Lord Guildford, altho' his Estates are 10,000£ p Annum has not made any further Allowance to Lord North, except 300£ a year to Mr North while he was at Oxford, and what he may now be pleased to add for the young Gentlemen while abroad. Under these Circumstances, without extravagance, but with so large a family, when from Situation Lord North cannot minutely attend to the Economy of it, His Expences, he has told Mr Robinson repeatedly, have every year, since he was first Lord of the Treasury, very largely exceeded his Income, consequently he has been obliged to borrow Money from time to time, and Mr Robinson believes what with Money borrowed, and Debts outstanding to Tradesmen, his Lordship owes near £10,000 ; at least Lord North has told Mr Robinson frequently that, that Sum wou'd set him clear ; and the thoughts of this his Situation frequently distresses his Mind and makes him very unhappy. It was at these times, and in these Conversations, when Lord North was telling Mr Robinson, that he was running out so much every year, as must be his ruin ; when his Mind was agitated by this, in addition to the perplexities in his public Situation ; which indeed it is on every Occasion when Things press disagreeably ; and when his Lordship was expressing to Mr Robinson his distress of Mind, from the Vexation received on many Occasions by the unreasonable Expectations and Demands of some, the violent Complaints of the disappointed, and the Intrigues, Designs and Faction of others to render his Station subservient to their Views, and more uneasy and perplexed to

him ; and saying that he found his Health much impaired, his abilities fail, and his Mind inervated, and that he was unable to bear the Anxieties and Distress brought upon him by these Things, which preyed upon his Spirits, and shook his Constitution, though he did not feel himself unequal in any respect to the business of Parliament, and was ready to meet Faction in its utmost Strength there, and ever desirous to serve your Majesty to the Utmost of his Power, and that he was fully sensible of your Majestys abundant Goodness to him and of your Majesty's most gracious Confidence ; that Mr Robinson urged Lord North to state his Situation and Feelings to your Majesty, with great openness and Candour in this, and everything else, and to depend on your Majestys beneficence, goodness of Heart, and Royal Munificence, but from Lord Norths Delicacy in one Case, and a natural reservedness in the other Matters, or from some other Cause, which Mr Robinson thought highly improper for him to search into, he never could succeed. If Mr Robinson erred, he throws himself at His Majesty's Feet for pardon and fforgiveness, and he trusts that the Intentions of his Heart, in His Majestys benevolent Mind will plead for his Error in Judgement. He has now stated his Thoughts fully to His Majesty in obedience to His Commands, and Mr Robinson hopes not too presumptuously, or improperly : he humbly asks His Majesty's pardon for doing it so tediously, which he wou'd have avoided, if he had thought he cou'd otherwise effectually have obeyed His Majesty's Commands. Mr Robinson has the highest Sense of His Majestys great Goodness to him, in pardoning the Presumption, in what he before submitted, and his Mind is deeply impressed with His Majesty's most gracious Expressions and Condescension, in relieving him from the great Anxiety, he laboured under, lest he had therein taken too rash, and too presumptuous a Step.

Syon Hill. *Friday* 19*th September* 1777
35/*m p*: 11° P:M:

No. 2059—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 82.

Lord North—From delicacy I take this method of opening to You an affair that dwells much on my mind but that I can

more easily express on paper to You than in conversation. I have now signed the last Warrant for paying up the Arrears due on my Civil List, and therefore now and not till now find myself perfectly at ease, and therefore seize with pleasure this instant to insist on doing the same for You my Dear Lord; You have at times droped to Me that You had been in debt ever since Your first settling in life, and that You had never been able to get out of that difficulty. I therefore must insist You will now state to me whether 12, or £15.000. will not set Your affairs in order if it will, nay if £20,000. is necessary I am resolved You shall have no other person concerned in freeing them but myself; knowing now my determination it is easy for You to Make a proper Arrangement, and at proper times to take by degrees that Sum You know me very ill if you do not think that of all the letters I have ever wrote to You this one gives me the most pleasure, and I want no other return but Your being convinced that I love You as well as a Man of Worth as I esteem You as a Minister; Your conduct at a critical minute I never can forget, and am glad that by Your ability and the kindness of Parliament I am enabled to give You this mark of my affection, which is the only one I have ever yet been able to perform; but trust some of the Employments for life will in time become vacant that I may reward Your family. GEORGE R.

KEW *Sept* 19*th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{46}$ p^t 11 A.M.

No. 2060—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has this moment had the honour of receiving his Majesty's most gracious letter, & has not words to express his grateful sense of so great, &, at the same time, so undeserved & unsolicited a mark of his Majesty's favour. Lord North can have no merit with his Majesty, but his sense of the obligations he is under to so good & gracious a master. His endeavours to act up to these sentiments have been sincere, but extremely weak & imperfect. His Majesty's constant goodness encourages him to hope that he imputes the innumerable errors, & defects of his administration solely to his want of ability to execute an

employment, which he undertook at his Majesty's command, & to which he had never the vanity to aspire.

If Lord North ever dropp'd anything to his Majesty concerning his private circumstances, it was in consequence of some enquiry his Majesty had the goodness to make, & certainly not because he did not think himself sufficiently paid for his poor services. On the contrary, Lord North thinks himself rewarded beyond his deserts, & has no reason to complain. It is true, that the smallness of his private fortune, the largeness of his family, the expence in which his situation necessarily engages him, together with too much inattention to his affairs have involved him in some difficulties; He can not say immediately to what they amount; but he supposes that, including a mortgage of £6000 (which has lain upon his estate ever since his marriage) his debts will reach nearly £18000. His Majestys present goodness will put him perfectly at ease, & establish his comfort, & that of his family for the rest of their days, & the very gracious manner in which his Majesty has confer'd his bounty renders it, if possible, more precious. Lord North reflects, with much concern, on his want of ability to make any adequate return to the many & signal instances he has received of his Majesty's goodness, but, when he recollects the candid & gracious acceptance his former poor services have met with, he hopes that his Majesty will continue to discern, through all his imperfections, the sincerity of his zeal & attachment to his person, family, & government.

Bushy Park. *Sept*: 20. 1777. $\frac{3}{4}$ p^t 2. P:M.

No. 2061—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the Letters of Lt General Burgoyne and Sr Guy Carleton. The progress of General Burgoyne is as rapid as could be Expected, and the difficulties he has surmounted do him great honor. in a private Letter the General says that nothing has happened since he wrote last to change his sentiments of the Campaign; he complains of not hearing from Sr Wm Howe, or knowing anything of his operations; He had dispatch'd Ten Messengers to New Yorke, and not one had then return'd.

Kew Lane *Septem^r* 25th 1777 $\frac{m}{20}$ p^t 10 A:M:

No. 2062—*Mr. Errington to the King.*

Sir—Your Majesty is desired to be made sensible, that I am pursued here by that same Diabolical system, which without the *Particular* providence of God, wou'd have put an end to my existence as well as of the Constitution of this whole *Empire*, the Agent here I neither know, or his name, but to avoid an eclat, which I am always desirous of doing, when anyways Consistent with my Honor or Safety, I have applied to my phisician a prudent sensible man, & scotchman Doctor Forbes, to insist upon his immediate departure, or he must be deliver'd up to the Justice of the Place, which will have very disagreeble consequences, as it will involve so many principal people, as your Majesty well knows, the Gang, for what I know may consist of as many, as his Prussian Majesty imported into his Dominions, when he put his Country en regie. I earnestly entreat Your Majesty that you will take effectual means to put a stop to such iniquitous proceedings, as in your Wisdom may seem most proper or it is not in nature to answer for the Consequences

Errington

Margate *Sep^ber* 27: 1777

No. 2063—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending his Majesty two curious letters from Mr Wentworth, which are come to Bushy from Lord Suffolk, with his desire that they may be forwarded to his Majesty.

Saturday Sep^t: 27. 1777.
8 *o'clock* P:M.

No. 2064—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 83.

The two letters from Mr Wentworth are certainly curious, but as *Edwards* is a stockjobber as well as a double Spy no other faith can be placed in his intelligence but that it suits his private views to make us expect the French Court mean War, whilst

undoubtedly there is good ground to think that Event is more distant than we might suppose Six months ago. Mr Wentworth I suspect is also a dabbler in the Alley and as such may have, views, I am certain he has one, the wish of getting some Employment.

Kew *Sept.* 27*th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{22}$ *p*t 9 P.M.

No. 2065—*The King to Lord North.*

Kew *Oct* 5*th* 1777. $\frac{m}{30}$ *p*t 11. A.M.

Lord North—I cannot suppose but that You was too much employed on Friday to have answered the letter of the Duke of St Albans concerning his house at Windsor, I am desired by the Queen that when on Tuesday You decline in my name the borrowing his House You will add the Queen's Offer of purchasing his House, Stables, and Garden for £4000. that You will clearly state that She does not chuse to Negociate, consequently at once offers what She knows to be far above the value. The Queen trusts that this stated by You will bring things to an immediate decision and as it is exactly what Lord Talbot is by Lord Guilford directed to propose it is not carrying on two Negociations, but the Queen thinks one word from You will advance things much faster than twenty from any other Person.

No. 2066—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I so thoroughly concurr in the whole reasoning of Your letters to Lord Stormont and to the Apparent *Garant* of Mr de Maurepas conscience that I have no occasion to detain You longer on this subject.

Queens House
Oct 17*th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{55}$ *p*t 6. P.M.

No. 2067—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty a letter which he has just received from M[r] Wentworth, which agrees to[o] well with Lord Grantham's last dispatches from Madrid.

The intelligence received by the Ariel at Halifax, & brought from thence by Lieut: Dodd confirms a part of M[r] Wentworth's letter, but Lord North hopes & trusts that the siege of Rhode Island was raised soon after the Ariel sail'd from Boston.

BUSHY PARK *Oct[r]* 13 [1777] $\frac{m}{45}$ *p[t]* 3. P:M.

No. 2068—*The Court of Directors of the East India Company to Lord Weymouth.*

[Copy, in the King's handwriting.]

MY LORD—We the Court of Directors of the East India Company, having in our letter of the 23[d] July last, in obedience to Your Lordship's Commands, signified to Us by M[r] Chamier, communicated to Your Lordship such Circumstances as were then before Us, relative to the proposed measure of recruiting the Company's Forces in the East Indies with Roman Catholicks, to be inlisted under the Sanction of His Majesty's Royal Authority in the Kingdom of Ireland; now further beg leave to acquaint Your Lordship, that since our last Address on this subject, M[r] Gregory is returned, and has informed us, that great number of stout young Men, of the Roman Catholick persuasion, are without employment in the Counties of Galway, Roscommon and Clare, who would as he believes, on proper encouragement be induced to inlist into the Company's Service; We therefore submit to Your Lordship's consideration, that Authority may be delegated to us for raising Recruits in Ireland, by means of Officers bearing His Majesty's Commission, in the manner proposed in our abovementioned Address, or in case Your Lordship shall not approve that mode of proceeding, We further beg leave to submit to Your Lordship, that the Company, by their Agents, with the Countenance and support of Administration, may be empowered to beat up for, and to inlist, a sufficient number of

Roman Catholicks in Ireland for their Military Service in the East Indies, with liberty to embark Recruits on board such Vessels, in the Ports of that Kingdom, as may be appointed to receive them, in order to their being put on board the Company's Ships in the River Thames.

It is our Duty to reiterate to Your Lordship, that the very great deficiency in the number of Men sent last Year to India, will exceedingly increase the want of Recruits to compleat the Establishments there, and that from the Advices lately received, which have been already laid before Your Lordship, it appears to us indispensibly necessary to render those Establishments sufficiently respectable, to remove every idea of danger to which Our Settlements may be liable, for want of a proper number of European Military on the spot for their defence.

Your Lordship will also observe, from intelligence lately communicated by Us, that the Naval Force of France in, and designed for India, is superior to that of Britain in those parts ; and therefore, with all deference, we renew our humble request that Your Lordship will be pleased to represent this interesting circumstance to His Majesty, and to use your good Offices to procure such addition to the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships under the command of Sir Edward Vernon, as may be necessary for the protection of the Company's Commerce, and for the Security of their possessions in India ; and the Season for dispatch of Ships now approaching. We hope Your Lordship will pardon our requesting this Business to have the earliest Attention

Signed by fifteen of the Direct^{rs}

East India House *Oct.* 16th 1777.

No. 2069—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North begs a thousand pardons for having omitted to present his Majesty with the inclosed warrants for his signature if approved : The important business which his Majesty mentioned to Lord North intirely put the warrants out of his head ; He therefore intreats his Majesty's permission to send the warrants in this manner. He has added a letter he received some days ago from Major General Morris.

Downing Street *Oct^{r}* 24. 1777.

Enclosure.

Major-General Morris to Lord North.

Major General Morris presents his duty to Lord North, and most earnestly begs the favour of His Lordship to recommend him to the King to succeed to the Command of the 61st Regt of Foot, which is now vacant by the Death of Major General Barlow.

Harley Street
Thursday Octbr 16*th*
1777

No. 2070—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I am desirous of having a little conversation with You this morning, I desire You will therefore call in Your morning dress as early as may be convenient to You.

Queens House
Oct 26*th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{17.}$ *pt* 9. A.M.

No. 2071—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to his Majesty a Copy of a letter he has written to Lord Howe with a deduction of facts extracted from the intelligence lately received.

Bushy Park *Octr* 28. 1777.

No. 2072—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 84.

Lord North—The letter to Lord Howe is very proper and I trust will make him turn his thoughts to the mode of War best calculated to end this contest as most distressing to the Americans, and which he seems as yet carefully to have avoided ; to me it has always appeared that there was more cruelty in protracting the War than in taking such Acts of vigour which must bring the crisis to the Shortest decision.

Queens House
Oct 28*th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{30}$ *pt* 6 P.M.

No. 2073—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 84.

Lord North—There cannot be the smallest doubt of the propriety of knowing the sentiments of the Attorney and Sollicitor Generals on the vacancy of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer before it is decided who shall on their declining fill that respectable Office ; by Your note I should think it not improbable that one of them may chuse to accept of it ; I freely owne I should be much pleased if the Sollicitor was the person, for I think the Attorney though sometimes a little too positive yet as the most to be depended upon and most firm in his present Employment, who has at the same time tallents for any Office in his profession, and by far the fittest person in the Hall to Succeed Lord Mansfield ; I hope You will in the course of this Week see both these Lawyers, for the time is now but short for making the arrangement before the term.

Oct 28th 1777.

No. 2074—*Mr. Robinson to the King.*

Mr Robinson has the Honour to submit to His Majesty for His perusal and Approbation, Drafts to Mr Wier and to Mr Gordon proposed immediately to be sent in consequence of Mr Wiers Letter received the 28th Instant at Night.

Treasury Chambers
30th *Oct* 1777
55/*m p*: 3. p:m:

No. 2075—*Memorandum as to Titles for the King's Sons.*

The Crown of Great Britain is imperial and supreme : and with respect to every other earthly Potentate coordinate and independent.

This Character of imperial Dignity and Supremacy hath been expressly declared in several Statutes, as well as frequently acknowledged in the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament.

The Title of Lord of Ireland was used by all our Kings from Henry the second to Henry the eighth; when it was altered into King by Act of Parliament: it being then enacted—"That the King's Highness, his Heirs and Successors have the Name, Style, Title and Honour of King of this Land of Ireland, with all manner Honours, Preheminences, Prerogatives, Dignities and other Things whatsoever they be to the Majesty and State of a King Imperial appertaining and belonging. And that his Majesty be from henceforth, his Heirs and Successors called, accepted, reputed and taken to be Kings of this Land of Ireland, to have, hold and enjoy the said Style, Majesty, and Honours of Kings of Ireland with all manner Preheminences, Prerogatives, Dignities, and all the Premisses unto the King's Highness, his Heirs and Successors for ever, as united and knit to the Imperial Crown of the Realm of England."

From the intrinsic and essential Majesty of the Crown, as the undoubted and sole Fountain of Honour, various Kinds and Degrees of Dignity have been derived and communicated to the Subjects pursuant to the Royal Will and Pleasure of the Soverign.

To the Princes of the Royal Blood, some special sublime Characters of Distinction and Preheminence seem peculiar and inherent. In some antient Monuments of English History they are said to be born Arch-Dukes, or Dukes Imperial: therefore to declare them to be Arch-Dukes by Letters patent, or special Charters, ratified by the Authority of Parliament, will properly ascertain, perpetuate and appropriate to them and their lawful Issue male, a Preheminence and Precedency correspondent to their Royal extraction and Descent; to which no Subjects of Subordinate original can ever raise any equitable Pretensions, or decently aspire.

The first Institution and Creation of the Style, Title and Dignity of Duke was certainly expressive of the King's particular Affection to the first-born Prince of the Royal Blood, the Heir apparent of the Crown.

In the tenth year of the Reign of King Edward the third, by the Death of the King's only Brother, John Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, without Issue, the Title of Earl of Cornwall was extinct. The next year that County was erected into a Duchy; and by Letters patent, and a special Charter ratified by Parlia-

ment, the Dignity of Duke of Cornwall was granted to Prince Edward, the first born son of that heroic Monarch.

Some Remains of our antient History intimate—That the Title of Duke was not granted to any Subject, not even to any Prince of the Royal Blood, in any earlier Period, because the Sovereigns themselves usually annexed to their own Characters of Royalty, the Style and Title of Duke of Normandy, or Aquitaine; which were originally Fiefs by Tenure in Capite, dependent on and Subordinate to the Crown of France. But, Edward the third, having a Claim by Inheritance to that Monarchy which he resolved to prosecute, was pleased to dignify the Princes of the Royal Line with a Title of Honour which the Sovereign determined from that Time to relinquish and disuse

That the Royal Intention was to appropriate the Dignity of Duke to Princes descended from the Crown, and their lawful Issue male, seems apparent from a View of the Persons on whom King Edward the third was pleased to confer this characteristic Distinction.

I Edward the King's first born son was created Duke of Cornwall 17 March 11 Edw. III. 1336.

II Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Derby, hereditary Lord Steward of England, Grandson of Edmund Earl of Lancaster &c who was Brother to King Edward the first, was created Duke of Lancaster 6 March 25 Edw. III. 1350.

III Lionel second son of Edward III. Earl of Ulster, and Lord of the Honour of Clare, was created Duke of Clarence 15 Septr 36 Edw. III. 1362.

He died without Issue male 17 Octr 42 Edward III. 1368.

IV John third son of Edward the third, Earl of Richmond, who by his marriage with Blanch, sole surviving Daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, acquired the Earldoms of Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby, and the Office of Lord high Steward of England was created Duke of Lancaster 13 Novr 36 Edw. III. 1362.

He was the Father of King Henry the fourth.

The Duchy of Cornwall reverting to the Crown by the Death of Edward Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall 8 June 1376,

V Richard his only surviving son was created Duke of Cornwall 50 Edw. III. 1376.

See Rymer's Foedera &c Vol. VII.

The preceding were the only Dukes who were created in the Reign of Edward III.

VI Edmund fourth son of Edward III. Earl of Cambridge, was created Duke of York 6 Augt 9 Ric. II. 1385.

VII Thomas fifth son of Edward III. Lord high Constable of England, Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Essex and Northampton, was created Duke of Gloucester 12 Novr 9 Ric. II. 1385.

He died Septr 21 Ric. II 1397.

VIII Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Derby, only son of John Duke of Lancaster, was created Duke of Hereford 29 Sept. 21 Ric. 1397. Succeeded his father as Duke of Lancaster and Lord high Steward 22 Ric. II. 1399, and was elected and declared King of England 30 Septr 1399

X Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Rutland, eldest son of Edmund Duke of York, was created Duke of Albemarle 29 Septr 21 Ric. II. 1397

At this Time a new scene was opened and some other Lords, not of the Royal Family, were advanced to the Title and Honour of Dukes,

(1) Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham was created Duke of Norfolk—29 Septr 21 Ric. II. 1397.

(2) Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, was created Duke of Surrey, 29 Septr 21 Ric. II. 1397.

(3) John Holand Earl of Huntingdon was created Duke of Exeter 29 Sept. 21 Ric. II. 1397. But the Ducal Honours of Albemarle, Surrey, and Exeter were rescinded and extinguished by Act of Parliament Oct. 1 Henry IV. 1399.

Several Titles of Dignity and Honour similar to Arch-Dukes and equivalent, in their respective Kinds, as to Precedency, have been established by the Authority of Parliament, as well as by special Grants from the Crown; vizt Arch-Bishops as superior to Bishops, and other Lords of Parliament, except Princes of the Royal Blood. The Dignity of Marquis was first established with Precedency before all Earls 9 Ric. II. 1385. As, also that of Viscount with Precedency before all Barons, Spiritual, Religious, and Temporal, whether by Tenure, Writs of Summons, or Letters patent, 12 Feb. 18 Hen. VI 1439.

Several Peers and Peeresses have also obtained Grants of

Precedency before others of the same Species or Class, by Royal Favour, or Acts of Parliament, vizt

Mary Fane Baroness Le Despenser with Precedency before Edward Nevil Baron of Abergavenny 25 May 2 Jac. I. 1604.

Edmund Tudor was created Earl of Richmond with Precedency before all other Earls, by Letters patent 23 Novr 31 Hen. VI. 1452.

Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was created Prae-Comes, Primier or Arch-Earl before all other Earls, by Charter 2 April 22 Hen. VI. 1444.

N.B. Albert Marquis of Brandenburg Ancestor to the King of Prussia, is styled in some Instruments Archi-Comes. Anne Bullen, daughter of Thomas Bullen Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, Lord Privy Seal, was created Patent Marchioness of Pembroke, with Place and Precedency above all other Persons of that Degree 1 Septr 24 Hen. VIII. 1532

Several Dukes in England have been honoured with Grants of Precedency before other Dukes, by Royal Charters, and Acts of Parliament. vizt

John Holand, Duke of Exeter had Priority of Place next to the Duke of York 6 Jan. 20 Hen. VI. 1442.

Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick had a Grant of Precedency next to the Duke of Norfolk 4 April 22 Hen. VI. 1444.

Humphry Stafford Duke of Buckingham had a special Grant of Precedency above all Dukes whatsoever, whether in England, or France, excepting such as were of the Blood Royal 22 May 25 Hen. VI. 1447.

Robert Bertie, Marquis Lindsey had a Grant of Precedency, by Act of Parliament, to Him, and his Successors Lords Great Chamberlains of England, when created Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven I George the first 1715

His Highness Prince George of Denmark, created Duke of Cumberland 6 April I Will. and Mary 1689, had Precedency given him by Act of Parliament before all the Peers of England.

By Act 31 Henry VIII. 1539, " every Person, who shall have the Office of Vicegerent Ecclesiastical of the Grant of the King's Highness, his Heirs or Successors, shall fit and be placed in this, and all Parliaments hereafter to be holden—above the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and his Successors, and shall have Voice of Assent and Dissent, as other Lords of Parliament."

In the Act for Settling the Precedence of the Princess Sophia 10 Anne Chap. IV. it is enacted that after the Issue of the Body of the Queen, the Princess Sophia, the Elector of Brunswick her son and Heir, and George Augustus electoral Prince of Hanover, and Duke of Cambridge, and the Heirs of the Body of the said Princess Sophia, being Protestants, shall have Precedence before the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and all great Officers and Dukes and other Peers of the Realm.

Some Constitution or Provision seems requisite explicitly to ascertain and perpetuate the Dignity and Precedency of his Majesty's Royal Issue, otherwise the Descendants of his Royal Highness Frederick Augustus Bishop of Osnaburg as well as the other Collateral Royal Branches of his Majesty's august Family, might lose their Rank and Preheminence in a future Reign. R. Flexman

Paradise Street
Rotherhithe
10 *Oct*^{r} 1777

No. 2076—*Lord Cowper to the King.*

Sire—I should not have presumed to have troubled your Majesty again, had it not been to intercede for my friend and near relation, Colonel Cowper, that has had the honour of serving your Majesty and your late Royal Grandfather near thirty years in the Guards; the Colonel finding himself omitted in the late promotion of General Officers, is extremely unhappy and has acquainted me of his disappointment and of the mortification he labours under on that account; he is too sensible of your Majesty's goodness to him and of the great obligations he is under to you, Sire, not only for publick marks of your Royal favour but also for private ones, to dare to trouble your Majesty again; and has therefore desired me to lay his case before you; and if, Sire, you have not made it an absolute rule not to promote Officers that have sold out, (tho' the Colonel maintains his rank of Lieutenant Governer of Tinmouth Castle) beg your Majesty would be so gracious as to take his case into consideration. Accept of my humble thanks, Sire, for the permission your Majesty gave me of accepting the dignity the Emperor presented me with; tho

I can assure your Majesty that I look upon myself as much more honoured by being an English Earl, than by whatever dignity a Foreign Prince can invest me with, therefore shall take no manner of notice of mine in England. Permit me, Sire, to congratulate with your Majesty upon the late success of your army in America; may the further success of them bring the Rebels to a due sense of their error and make them sensible of the happiness they enjoyed before under so good a Sovreign and so mild a government the collection of miniatures of the Florentine Gallery is finished for your Majesty, and I shall have the honour of presenting them myself to your Majesty soon: I shall finish with the words of the Malefactor to our Saviour, "Lord remember me when I come into thy Kingdom" and am with all submission and respect

Sire, permit me, Sire, to renew my request for a blue ribbon upon my return to England if your Majesty should think me worthy of it—Your Majestys most dutiful Servant, and Subject

NASSAU CLAVERING COWPER.

FLORENCE *Novr the* 1st
1777.

No. 2077—*The Duke of Somerset to* [*Lord Hertford?*].

MY DEAR LORD—Hearing by the Gazette that the Parliament is appointed to meet the latter end of this Month I have taken the liberty you have hitherto indulg'd me with of inclosing you my Proxy which you'll be so good as to fill up with Your Name; believing neither of us have any Reason to be better satisfied with the American Rascals than last Year. As His Majesty will have so many Friends in both Houses, my personal Attendance may be dispens'd with: But if there is any absolute necessity, You'll be so obliging as to acquaint me.

My best Respects attend Your whole Family: And believe me to be, in great Truth My Dear Lord, Your Affectionate Cousin, faithful Friend, & Servant SOMERSET.

M. BRADLEY
Novr 3rd 1777.

No. 2078—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of transmitting to His Majesty another copy of the Address of the House of Commons, a few alterations having been made since he sent the last to his Majesty.

Downing Street.
Novr 12 [1770].

Enclosure.

Most Gracious Sovereign—We Your Majesty's Most dutifull & loyal Subjects the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled return Your Majesty Our Humble Thanks for Your Most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg leave to offer to Your Majesty Our Congratulations on the happy Delivery of Her Majesty, & on the Birth of another Princess, esteeming every Increase of Your Majesty's Royal Family an additional Security for the continuance of that Happiness which We have already experienced under It's auspicious Government.

Among the many proofs We have received of Your Majesty's constant Attention to the Welfare and prosperity of Your People. Your Majesty's earnest Desire to continue to Us the Blessings of Peace, could not fail to inspire Us with Sentiments of Gratitude & Affection. But We could have reaped little real Satisfaction from the Enjoyment of Those Blessings, had We not at the same time been able to place the justest Confidence in Your Majesty, that You would never be induced by a mistaken Tenderness for the present Ease of Your People to sacrifice Their more essential & more lasting Interests. These We cannot but consider as having been dangerously struck at by the Violence lately committed by a Spanish Governor upon One of Your Majesty's Possessions. Under These Circumstances, Your Majesty's Determination to make an immediate Demand from the Court of Spain of such Satisfaction as You had a right to expect; and at the same time to direct the necessary Preparation to be made without Loss of Time for enabling Your Majesty to do Yourself Justice in case Your Requisition from the Court of Spain should fail to procure It, merits Our most hearty Acknowledgements:

And We rejoice to find that Your Majesty will not discontinue these preparations until You shall have received a proper Reparation for the Injury, as well as satisfactory Proof that other Powers are equally sincere with Your Majesty in the resolution to preserve the general Tranquility. In the prosecution of This, Your Majesty's Purpose, Your Majesty will not be disappointed in your Expectation of receiving from Your Faithfull Commons every degree of Support which, in the Progress of This very important Business, shall become requisite. With this View, We will enter without Delay into the Consideration of the Supplies for the ensuing Year, & whatever extraordinary Expences the public Service shall require, We will chearfully provide for in such manner as may be least burthensome to Your Majesty's Subjects.

In considering the State of Your Majesty's Colonies in North America, We will neglect no Means of securing the Commercial Interests of this Kingdom, or of providing for the Protection of Your Majesty's good Subjects there from every degree of Violence & Oppression.

We return Your Majesty Our unfeigned Thanks for the timely precautions You have used for guarding against the Introduction of that fatal Contagion which has of late appeared in some of the distant parts of Europe. And while, with Your Majesty, We place Our ultimate Reliance upon the Divine Providence for Our preservation from so great a Calamity, We shall consider It as Our indispensable Duty to make Use of every reasonable precaution which human Foresight can suggest to Us.

We assure Your Majesty that We will apply Ourselves with all due Diligence to the Dispatch of the Publick Business, in which We will not fail steadily to pursue Those great Ends recommended to Us by Your Majesty in Your Speech from the Throne, as well as by Your Royal Example. And if any Hopes should have been conceived, or it may have been any where surmised, that among Your Majesty's People there were any such Differences subsisting as could in the least Degree abate the Ardor of Their affectionate Attachment to Your Majesty, or prevent Their joining as One Man in seconding Your Majesty's Views for maintaining unsullied the Lustre of Your Crown, & preserving undiminished the Rights of Your People, We doubt not, by Our proceedings, to convince the World how false &

injurious are all such Surmises; & to make it manifest, that whenever We are called upon in the Cause of Our King and Country, there will be but One Heart & One Voice among Your Faithfull Commons.

No. 2079—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Nov*: 12*th* 1777.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to send your Majesty a Gazette Extraordinary printed at Rhode Island, which contains many very interesting particulars it came by the Bienfaisant, & is brought to this office by a Mr. Ommaney out of the City, who is a person employed as an Agent by many Sea Officers.

No. 2080—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 85.

Mr. Wentworth has shewn great zeal and dispatch in the business he had so handsomely undertaken and ably accomplished. It appears now very clear that Spain acts more honorably than France even towards the Rebels; She promises pecuniary Assistance but fairly declines War, the other hints at having recalled His Newfoundland Sailors and at having shipped six ships of the Line out for the West Indies, as to the first the Season not Her Orders must soon bring them home, and as to the latter I totally discredit it, and it serves only to confirm me in the opinion that however we may have just reason to be angry at her mean conduct yet She does not act a fairer part towards the Rebels.

QUEENS HOUSE.

Nov. 17*th* 1777 $\frac{m}{36}$ *pt.* 8 A.M.

I return the box with the newspapers that arrived a fortnight ago, and trust you are sending fresh ones this day.

No. 2081—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 87.

I return the note received this day from Mr. Wentworth and the small paper it enclosed from his friend which is not very material.

I have just got Lord North's letter, and entirely approve of his having sent the £500 from Mr. Wentworth's correspondent; I do not doubt but the Officer with the news will arrive before I go to meet the Parliament on thursday; the account given by the Young Man who deserted from the Rebels to Sir W. Howe is pleasing and perfectly coincides with what Lord Amherst asserted unto Me, that Washington had never had this Campaign near 10,000 regular troops but that with Militia it might amount to that or perhaps a couple of thousand more.

QUEENS HOUSE
Novr. 17*th* 1777
$\frac{m}{17}$ *pt.* 5 P.M.

No. 2082—*M. De Dewitz au Roi.*

SIRE—Il n'y a personne qui souhaite plus de bonheur et de benedictions à Votre Majesté, et qui prenne plus de part à tout ce qu'il Lui arrive que moi.

C'est dans ces sentiments, Sire, que j'ose Lui présenter en qualité d'ancien et zélé serviteur mes compliments respectueux et sincères sur l'accouchement de Sa Majesté la Reine et pour la naissance d'une Princesse.

Veuiler le Tout puissant continuer à répandre mille et mille benedictions sur Votre Majesté, sur la Personne Sacré de la Reine, et sur toute sa famille Royale, et couronner également d'un succes heureux le grand ouvrage de la pacification en Amerique.

Les derniers opérations heureuses, mettront, à ce que j'espère les errants et les préoccupés à raison Qu'il est humiliant cependant pour l'humanité, que la raison et même la conviction interieure du forfait ne suffit pas pour faire révenir les dépravés de leurs mauvaises intentions, mais qu'il faut du sang versé humain, pour mettre un frein à la mutinerie.

Puisse l'exemple des americains être le dernier de cette nature !

Peut-etre, Votre Majesté demandera t-elle avis votre gracieuse bonté avec laquelle. Elle m'a parlé toujours comment je me porte. Grace à Dieu, très bien, Sire, je monte à cheval et je marche à pied, le tout, comme s'il n'etait plus question d'un pied cassé, je vis bien avec ma femme, qui m'aime tendrement, toute fois sans me donner des enfants. Quant à mes emplois, Sire je fais mon devoir de mon mieux, en eprouvant de plus en plus, dass ehrlich seyn, am längsten wächst, Quand meme un honnette homme est exposé de tems en tems à mille chagrins, vexations et persecution.

Pour me tenir pret cependant à tout evenement et me préparer une retraite, je commencerai, s'il plait à Dieu, au printems prochain à batir ma maison de campagne. Dans la pierre fondamentale de celle ci, je mettrai des especes du coin de V.m. et une table d'inscription qui fera encore voir à la posterité des siècles futurs, que jadis j'ai été honoré de la gracieuse bonté de Votre Majesté.

Dans quelque coin du monde que je vive et que j'acheverai ma vie, Soyez Sur, Sire, que je ferai continuellement des voeux ardents pour V.M. et pour le bonheur de toute sa famille. Mon coeur sera toujours au rang de ses plus fidels sujets, et sa gloire et sa propriété me feront toujours à coeur.

Puissent touts les Monarques, touts les Souverains et touts les Princes rassembler à George III.

Je suis avoir un très profond respect Sire, De Votre Majesté, le très humble, très obligeant et très soumis Serviteur

E. De Dewitz.

À Strelitz
le 18 *Nov.* 1777.

No. 2083—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 88.

Queens House, *Nov.* 21*st* 1777.
$\frac{m}{25}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

Though well satisfied that the wisdom of Parliament would be shewn by a very handsome Majority on the opening of the

Session, yet I cannot help expressing to Lord North the pleasure I feel at my expectations having been accomplished. I suppose there will be a long Debate this day on the Report; I shall be willing to receive the House of Commons either tomorrow or Monday which ever will be most advantageous to Your carrying forward the Supplies that must be passed before the recess; should you decide for tomorrow I hope proper care will be taken to get enough Members to attend, that the same delay as last Year may not arise, and that the Gentlemen in Office may understand that they ought on this occasion to come up with the House instead of riding in Hyde Park whilst the Speaker is detained from want of the proper number for his taking the Chair.

No. 2084—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 90.

The papers from Mr. Wentworth do not convey much information, particularly they do not incline me to credit his former assertion that Six Ships of the Line are privately sailed to the W. Indies; indeed I believe the whole reason of his transmitting them to Lord North was to furnish an opportunity of his renewing his own private concerns and those of Governor Wentworth.

Queens House.
Nov. 22*nd* 1777.
$\frac{m}{12}$ *pt.* 5 P.M.

Finding Lord North seemed to feel for Mr. Fitzroy's disappointment in case of Lord Delawarr's death as well as to concurr with me in opinion that it would be impossible to create him at this time a Peer, another thought has arose in my Mind; Lord Waldegrave to be Chamberlain to the Queen, Fitzroy to be Commissioner of the Stables, he not being a Peer; I shall wish to hear your opinion when I see you next.

No. 2085—*Extract of Letter from Paris to Bourdieu & Choller dated 27th November* 1777.

La seule partie sur laquelle on aye quelque lumiere c'est sur la facheuse position de Burgoyne, dont on craint fort que l'armée ne soit détruite faute de vivres, il a fait cependant une chose presque incroyable que d'arriver a Albany, s'il avoit trouvé How plus rapproché de lui sa besogne étoit assurée.

Dans ce moment sy notre cour paroit ne pas désirer la Guerre, Elle vient de licentier la moitié des Equipages de notre Flotte, c'est un fait, dont je suis assuré.

No. 2086—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, had the honour of delivering his Majesty's message to the Duke of Gloucester this morning.

His Royal Highness declared to Lord North that his Majesty's goodness had made him extremely happy, gave it in charge to him to express in the strongest terms his gratitude to his Majesty and to add his Royal Highness's earnest wish and intreaty that his Majesty would, in some way or other, secure a provision to the Dutchess of Gloucester in case of his demise.

Lord North takes the liberty of informing his Majesty that when the Duke made mention of the Dutchess, He told his Royal Highness, that his Majesty's message related only to the Duke's children, and that he had received no commands concerning the Dutchess. Nothing else remarkable passed during the conference, with which the Duke honour'd Lord North, but Lord North will endeavour to recollect the whole minutely that he may state it fully to his Majesty, when he has next the honour of paying his duty at St. James's. Downing Street *Saturday Nov^r* 29 [1777].

No. 2087—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 91.

Lord North—I should have thought that the very handsome proposal delivered this day by You in my name to the Duke of

Gloucester, would have deserved in turn at least the civility of not applying for a public provision for a person who must always be odious to me; indeed considering the tender age of the Children, there will be enough to Support them and their Mother should the Duke of Glocester not live. Your answer was highly proper, and confirms my opinion of Your being the fittest Messenger for matters of delicacy, as You stick to Your instructions, which You do not mutilate by chusing to explain.

QUEENS HOUSE.
Nov. 29th 1777.
$\frac{m}{35}$ *pt.* 5 P.M.

No. 2088—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Lord Hertford presumes to ask his Majesty's pleasure upon the note which he has taken the liberty of inclosing herewith from the Prussian Minister, & it will be a guide to him in all such cases.

GROS^R STREET
Nov. 29th 1777.

No. 2089—*The Adjutant-General to the King.*

Your Majesty will receive this evening from the Office several Dra^ts relative to the embarrassment we meet with in getting the foreign Recruits &c. to the Ports of Embarkation. It is proposed to send a messenger to-night by an extraordinary Packetboat with this Business, to which I have given immediate attention upon the arrival of the last Mails, as it seem'd to require Dispatch —upon the same Principle I presume Your Majesty will approve of sending it off to-night.

DUKE ST. WESTM^R
Novr 30. 1777.
$\frac{m}{30}$ *pt.* 4 P.M.

No. 2090—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the dispatches from Sir William Howe brought by Major Cuyler

who waits your Majesty's Commands if your Majesty wishes to examine him immediately. The troops have behaved with all possible spirit, but the Rebel army being still in force much still remains to be done notwithstanding the repeated success of your Majesty's army. The last attack upon the rebel Fort in Jersey proving unsuccessfull and the loss of the Augusta will still encourage resistance. The news from Sir Henry Clinton and Major Genl. Vaughan is much to their honor. Lt. General Burgoyne's situation is bad at any rate but it is to be hoped not so very bad as reported by the rebels. Sr. William Howes Complaint of want of support is very unjust, but his desire of being recalled does not come unexpected.

PALL MALL *Decem*^{r} 1*st* 1777 $\frac{M.}{35}$ *pt.* 11 A.M.

No. 2091—*The King to Lord North.*

LORD NORTH—I return the letters received from Sir G. Osborn, who seems to write with his usual desire of giving every information that he can acquire.

QUEENS HOUSE
Dec. 2*nd* 1777
$\frac{m}{36}$ *pt.* M.

No. 2092—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

ADMIRALTY *Dec.* 2^{d} 1777 9 *o'clock* P.M.

It is with much concern that Ld. Sandwich sends to your Majesty the unpleasant accounts that are just received by Captain Moutray of the Warwick from Tulbeck.

Captain Moutray is now here & if your Majesty chuses to be troubled to-night Lord Sandwich will come with him to the Queens house immediately.

Enclosure.

[(?) *to Lord Sandwich.*]

MY LORD—Capt. Moutray of the Warwick is this moment come to town with the melancholly Dispatch you will find in the Box from Capt. Pearson.

He tells me he read a Billet from Capt. Pearson after he sailed acquainting him that Genl. Burgoyne capitulated on the 26th of October for himself & the remains of his Army to come home by way of Boston.

Capt. Moutray has Dispatches from Ld. G. Germain, Lord Barrington & Mr. Robinson. He is now here & begs to know whether your Lordship will be pleased to see him before he delivers those Dispatches.

Tuesday Evening [2 *December*, 1777]
¼ *past* 8 *o'clock.*

No. 2093—*Mr. Hutton to* (?).

When I write to the best heart I know, I let the Extravagance of my own good heart loose. I trust it in the safest hands, in the best Interpreters construction.

We have had immortal Glory from what Howe has perform'd and Clinton has Distinguished himself. if now it should be your kind design to bless America with Peace, which you will give them, Francklin *was* my friend & I his, because He was against Extremities, before he left England. if I had your *Leave* to go to see him, I would try, whether He is still what he was, and would set out directly. having no Commission I might be fairly Disavow'd, if I could not bring him to something proper. but I will not venture to act criminally by meddling with him without *Leave* to see him. when he came to France I wrote to a French Learned man, who gave me news of his Arrival in France, that I could have no sort of Connexion with him till all the Troubles were over. I know He respects me, & I could begin with him by complaining of the hard usage my Brethren in America met with, one thing could or might bring on another in the way of Conversation. Good might ensue, perhaps. Whether Francklin has still sufficient weight to induce the Americans to sobriety I know not. I have the fairest Pretence in the World to see him, on account of my Brethren's Sufferings, in which I envy them that glorious Distinction. I wish him out of France. My Hints or Proposals not being authorised could give no umbrage, tho' I wish to be wise. I wish to cause Offers to come from them. I hope it is not impossible to cause that.

Francklin's French Learned Friends are some of them mine,

especially Du Pont, whose Statue you have seen, & whose peaceable Principles I judge of by his Letters. Can you make an unobserv'd use of me, I might do your good heart pleasure, that is all the aim of your most devoted HUTTON.

Decr 3. 1777.

nothing is necessary to save me harmless from the Law but a few words with your name at the top. James Hutton has leave to go to France & converse with Whomsoever He pleases. I could set off in a few hours notice, night or day, & would not take the *Leave* with me. I suppose about 30 Guineas would be all the Expense ; if I succeed all the Reward I can accept is the Pleasure of serving one whom I love more than my Life ; or my Health, or my Ease.

No. 2094—*The King to Lord North.*

MY DEAR LORD—I cannot help just taking up Your time for a few Minutes to thank You in the most cordial manner for Your Speech ; the Manly, firm, and dignified part You took brought the House to see the present misfortune in its true light, as very serious but not without remedy ; it may very probably on due consideration, which I trust all in my Service will be willing to give, in the end prove the wisest step in our present situation to act only on the defensive with the Army and with great Activity as to the Troops. Canada, Nova Scotia the Floridas, New York, and Rhode Island must probably be the Stations, but those who have served in those parts, particularly Lord Amherst must be consulted, and will be able to point out what is best ; I shall only add that I can never forget the friendship as well as zeal You have shewn to Me by Your conduct yesterday.

GEORGE R.

QUEENS HOUSE.

Dec. 4th 1777. $\frac{m}{30}$ *pt.* 10 A.M.

No. 2095—*Lord North to the King.*

Dec. 4, 1777.

SIR—I deeply feel, & most gratefully acknowledge the effects of your Majesty's constant goodness to me, in the just inter-

pretation you put upon what I had the honour of mentioning yesterday to your Majesty. I trust that I am incapable of abandoning your Majesty's service in times of difficulty whilst my continuance in it can be of any use to your Majesty or the public, but what I submitted, or meant to submit is, that if a storm should rise upon the late misfortunes, which may be appeased by a change of Minister, no consideration of favour or predilection should make your Majesty persist in your resolution of keeping or excluding any set of men whatsoever. I do not see that as yet the storm is risen to a heigth that absolutely requires a change of hands at home, but the consequences of this most fatal event both in America and in foreign parts may be very important & serious, & will certainly require some material change of system. No time shall be lost, & no person who can give good information left unconsulted in the present moment, & I hope that the approaching adjournment of Parliament will soon leave us at leisure to give all our time to the executive business of government. I beg your Majesty's permission to subscribe myself Your Majesty's most grateful & dutiful servant & subject, NORTH.

DOWNING STREET, *Dec.* 4 [1777],
$\frac{m}{15}$ *pt.* 11 A.M.

No. 2096—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 95.

LORD NORTH—I am much pleased with the offer of the Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of Manchester to raise 1000 Men at this particular juncture ; all I wish to know is what is there [*sic*] exact proposal for if they apply for the recommendation of too many of the Officers or for very extraordinary advanced Rank to those of their friends to be advanced from other Corps into the ones they offer to raise it will give such general disgust to the Army and in particular to those Serving in America that it would be more disservisable than advantagious. I have yesterday instructed Lord Barrington to prepare everything for raising five thousand Men of which this thousand may make a

part ; I have directed him that they shall be raised in Seperate Companies of 100 Men each, consequently those who wish to assist their friends will be permitted to raise as many of the Companies as they can ensure to compleat in a given time, if not at that period on closer inspection found compleat and the Men fit for Service, the Officers will not get their Commissions ; I trust by the experience of the last War that this Plan which succeeded much better that [than] Chas. Townshend scandalous job will not fail of Success ; Lord Barrington owned to me he had not the smallest doubt of Success.

I don't think Mr. Hopkins of consequence enough to have notified to him his dismission, and I do not recollect that the Lord Steward on similar occasions took such a step.

I have no objection to Lords Winchelsea and Aylesford to Supply the Vacancies in my Bedchamber by the dismission of Lord Jersey and the placing Ld. Carmarthen in the Queen's family. She wishes much that Lord Waldegrave would change his Employment for Her Gold Key in which case Lord Carmarthen would be appointed Master of the Horse if the last does not chuse to change Lord Winchelsea to be the Queen's Master of the House ; as soon as this is determined I will send to Lord Ashburnham to notify the New Appointments and the Dismission, and they cannot be presented until they hear from the Groom of the Stole.

As to the Irish Gentleman who has wrote to Mr. Keene I do not know anything of Him therefore cannot say a word as to his plan which has not yet the appearance of being digested by himself, consequently not in a shape that can enable any opinion to be formed concerning it.

Do not forget the Comptroller's Staff ought to be given to-morrow, and to acquaint me in the morning. Now you have formed the arrangement in the House of Commons.

QUEEN HOUSE.
Dec. 9th 1777.
$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 5 P.M.

Draft.

No. 2097.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

[*December*, 1777.]

CHRISTOPHER HORSFALL Esq[r] a Captain in the 23[d] Regiment of Foot, or Welsh Fuziliers,
to be Major.

ROGER AYTOUN Esq[r] sometime a Lieutenant in the 11th Regiment of Dragoons. A Gentleman of considerable Fortune in Manchester.
to be eldest Captain of a Company of Grenadiers.

Lieut. JOHN WILSON of the 23[d] Regiment of Foot, now at Philadelphia, Attendant on Lt. Col, Abercrombie and Adjutant of the first Battalion of Light Infantry there. Son of a Gentleman in Manchester.
to be Captain of a Company.

Lieut. WILLIAM CLOWES of the 6th or Inniskilling Regiment of Foot Brother to Samuel Clowes Esq[r] High Sheriff of Lancashire
to be Captain of a Company.

Lieut. PETER DALHOSTE, of the 2[d] Regiment of Foot,
to be Captain of a Company.

Lieut. WILLIAM BILLINGE of the 2[d] Battalion of Artillery
to be Captain of a Company.

Ensign THOMAS TAYLOR of the 63[d] Regiment of Foot, now in America, a Gentleman of Manchester,
to be a Lieutenant.

Mr. JOSEPH BUDWORTH
Mr. EDWARD RIDGWAY
Mr. JOHN HILL
Mr. JOHN ALLEN
and
Mr. JOHN DRINKWATER
} All of Manchester to be Ensign.

Mr. JOHN ROLLO, Nephew to Lord Rollo,
to be an Ensign.

No. 2098—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain mentioned yesterday to your Majesty a Private Letter of S[r] William Howe's which he finds he did not send to your Majesty. He takes the liberty of submitting it to your Majesty's Consideration as it plainly shews that S[r] William Howe thought Lt General Burgoyne's Army in safety even if it had been Attack'd by ~~*all*~~ [?] Washington's forces.

Pall Mall, *Decem[r]* 9*th* 1777 $\frac{m}{25}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

No. 2099—*Sir Wm. Musgrave to* [*Lord Barrington ?*].

Arlington Street.
Tuesd. 9. *Decr.* 1777.

My Lord—When I had the pleasure to see your Lordship at Court on friday, you appeared to be so well acquainted with the recent instance of my Brother's good conduct & bravery, that I waited upon you on Sunday (besides the honour of paying my respects to your Lordship) with some hopes to find that the Friendship you have repeatedly professed towards my Brother might, without any other Sollicitation than his merit, have enabled your Lord[p] to have represented his Situation & services advantageously to his Majesty on the present occasion.

It may perhaps be unnecessary but your Lord[p] will excuse my reminding you.

1. That Lt. Col. Musgrave has been 24 years in the Army 15 of which he was suffered to remain ~~a~~ Captain, tho' he had been distinguished by Genl. Barrington as his Aid de Camp—And I believe that no other Officer who had been an Aid de Camp on a successful expedition in 1759 has been so long neglected.

2. That in the short space of 5 years three Field Officers were introduced over his head into the 64th Regt. and that Majors Rochefort & Fleming had scarce received their Ensign's Commissions when he was Cap[n].

3. That he has been almost 10 years in America (except a few months).

4. That after the War began in the neighbourhood of Boston he has more than once received the public approbation of the

Generals there, particularly as I believe on the 9. Novr. 1775 and at Dorchester point. Feb. 1776.

5. That tho' he was one of the few candidates *for purchase* in that Army; Reasons were found to prefer others before him, particularly Major Blunt, who I have been informed has since sold out because he co[d] not complete the terms upon which he was however suffered to stop my Brothers promotion.

6. That he has had a principal share in disciplining the Light infantry and rendering them the best troops in the world; and that at the head of the 1st Batt[n] he led the way to the several descents on Staten Island, Long Island, & Kep's Bay, when by posting himself advantageously at those places he secured the debarkation of the rest of the Army.

7. That since he arrived at the rank of Lt. Col. he has had the misfortune of receiving a very dangerous wound: & that after a very tedious & painful Cure he lost no time to appear again in the field, tho his health by no means reestablished after so long confinement might have pleaded his excuse.

8. That since he has been at the head of the 40th Regt. it has constantly had an active or important part given it in the last campaign; and That he has signalized himself in a particular manner with only 5 Companies of that Regiment. Being, under the divine providence, one of the principal means to prevent a considerable part of the K's Army from being surprized at German-Town.

9. That Sr. Wm. Howe having time to put his forces in motion repulsed the enemy with great loss to them and relieved Lt. Col. Musgrave; otherwise the rebels were so irritated at his resistance that they had given positive orders not to spare a single soul in the house.

10. That this action was not the effect of chance but of a cool courage and deliberate resolution to *sacrifice* himself if necessary *for the preservation of the whole*; accordingly he received the General's particular thanks for his *well-judged* and gallant defence.

11. That tho' the taking an Enemy's General in his quarters is a very brilliant action, yet the saving 4000 of his Majesty's forces must be allowed to be a very useful service and exposed those concerned to no less danger.

Permit me therefore to hope that your Lordship, upon

weighing all these special circumstances, will find that your official rules are no longer a Bar but can now cooperate with your friendship for a deserving Officer to procure him at last some real and substantial effects.

If your Lordship shall be pleased to interest yourself on this occasion I trust there is little need for me to suggest that my Brother's greatest ambition wo[d] be to be admitted into his Majesty's more immediate and personal service as one of his Aids de Camp.

I have only further to remark that the Honour and Rank, I thus sollicit for him, will only place him in some degree of equality with his cotemporaries, most of whom have far outstripped him during his long 15 years pause as a Cap[t].

For if I am not mistaken Major Gen[l] Grey, who was long ago a Royal Aid de Camp, was at school with my Brother and they entered the Army much about the same time together.

I also observe that it has been usual to give advanced rank to all the Genl's Aids de Camp who have had the trouble of crossing the Atlantic during this War. I therefore humbly hope that the like mark of his Majesty's favour will not be denied to other essential services no less hazardous.

I have the honour to remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most obedient and Most Humble Servant W. Musgrave.

Messrs. Skene & Cunningham who were on the expedition in 1759 and have never been exposed to any severe service since are I believe Major Gen[ls] before my Brother was Lt. Col.

No. 2100—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Admiralty *Dec. 9th* 1777.

Lord Sandwich has the honour to send to your Majesty three bolts in the corroded state in which they were taken out of the Jason, which had had a copper bottom for about ten years.

No. 2101—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that Lord Palmerston has accepted a seat at the board of Treasury, by

which remove room will be made at the Admiralty for Lord Mulgrave. They may both, with his Majesty's permission kiss his hand to-day at the Levée, though as Lord Onslow is out of town, Lord North does not know whether he will return time enough to receive the White Staff.

Lord North has directed Mr. Robinson to offer Mr. Hopkins's place to S^r^. Richd. Wasley.

Downing Street *Decr.* 10 [1777].

No. 2102—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 97.

The letter which Lord North has received from Mr. Forth dated the 4th of Dec. almost exceeds his usual Extraordinary narrations; but one truth is learnt by it, that he can without the smallest scruple deal untruths when he thinks them to his purpose; his conversation with the D. de Chartres is remarkable, and this I suppose is the foundation on which Lord Stormont writes in his last dispatches, the insinuations he has had from Dr. Franklin. If there is any truth in them I should suppose Dr. Bancroft is arrived on that business.

Lord North not mentioning how he finds himself since his medicine, I trust it is a proof he is much better; I also labour at present under a cold, but a little diet will certainly prevent the necessity of calling for Phisical Assistance.

Queens House
Dec. 13*th* 1777
$\frac{m}{34}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

No. 2103—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing to his Majesty a letter which he received this morning from Sr Thomas Egerton, inclosing the wishes of the Manchester gentlemen respecting their proposed Corps. He has submitted them to the consideration of Lord George Germain, Lord Barrington, Lord Amherst, & Gen. Harvey who think the proposal very reasonable, & that it ought to be accepted. Lord North wishes to know his Majesty's pleasure

upon the manner of presenting the offer, he thinks it would be well if there was some signature to the proposal, but he doubts about an address. He will consult the Cabinet today upon the subject, & acquaint his Majesty with their opinion.

Downing Street *Decr.* 13. 1777 ½ *pt.* 3 P.M.

Lord North has just heard that Mrs Lupton & Edwards came so suddenly to England in hopes of striking a stroke in the Funds for themselves and Mr. Deane, but they were disappointed.

No. 2104—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 98.

Lord North—I authorise You to acquaint Sir Thos. Egerton that I shall consent to placing the Officers he has in the names of the Gentlemen [of] Manchester recommended to be put into the Corps they have very loyally subscribed to raise on the present occasion.

The mode of making the Offer of raising the 1000 Men should be by writing a letter to you but the[y] ought not in it to mention any wish of recommending some of the Officers.

Queens House.
Dec. 13*th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{47}$ *pt.* 6 P.M.

No. 2105—*Intelligence from St. Vincent, W.I.*

Saint Vincent *December the* 13*th* 1777.

This day came before me Valentine Morris Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Island of Saint Vincent, Josiah Durham Captain of a trading Vessell, and maketh information, & on his oath declareth that on or about the 5th instant an armed Vessel from America came into the harbour of Saint Pierre in the Island of Martinico, & was saluted by the Guarda Costa there, that an American Ship, the Saint Peter with eighteen guns came round from Fort Royal in the said Island to St. Pierre harbour, there to try to get more hands to go out on her cruise. That the Washington Brig. from Boston in America carrying 18 guns &

women as this deponent was credibly informed came also in St. Pierre & brought in with her two prizes, one from Florida bound to Ireland, the other, a Sloop from Barbadoes to New York as this deponent was informed. That the Washington is a remarkable fine, very fast sailing Vessell, & as soon as she had got a slight careening, was immediately to go out again on a cruise as was said, that there was at the same time in St. Pierre harbour an American Sloop mounting 14 guns from Georgia commanded by a Captain Sampson, also a brig. from Philadelphia of fourteen guns Captn Stevens, getting men, also a fourteen gun brig: Captain Ourd together with his tender the Flow a prize that was made mounting to the best of this deponent's recollection ten guns commanded by Captain Stanton, having compleated their men, sailed out on a cruise whilst the deponent lay in harbour. That the Rattlesnake was launched & fitting out for a cruise with all expedition as a Ship, all of whose owners as this deponent was informed lived in Martinico. That there was also a large top sail Schooner fitting out for 14 guns to be commanded by a Captain Paterson, that there were many other smaller Privateers to a great number fitting out and owned to the best of this deponent's information, knowledge & belief by French men living in Martinico, in all as he was credibly informed twenty two, that whilst he remained there, a Captain Mansfield in a very fine Sloop of 14 guns came in very much shatter'd, by an engagement she had with two Liverpool guinea men, that Captain Mansfield had lost his arm or hand in the engagement, & nine men on his own deck, besides 18 very much wounded & besides considerable numbers as this deponent was informed killed on board the guinea Vessells in attempting to board them. That Captain Palmer formerly commanded this Sloop. That he saw many English Sailors in chains on board the Philadelphia brig. & on his asking why they were so treated, was answered that the Captains of the Privateers had orders so to do and to carry or send all those they should take, to America.

That all Prizes were openly and publickly carried into St. Pierre harbour, only the Americans came in without colours. That if any of the Captains of the American privateers had their men run away from them by applying to the French Commandant or some other person in command, a guard was granted them, & strict search made for the men, & those taken and sent under

guard to their respective Ships. That the Guarda Costa's examined strictly as to what was their business, & the reasons of their coming, the Captains of every English Vessells, or such as called themselves Royalists, but permitted all the Americans or such as declared they were not Royalists to go on shore & greatly caressed these. That notwithstanding all these things the Americans one and all declared that the impositions & exactions they were made suffer by the French, in the disposal of their prizes & in the purchase of any thing they wanted were so great, that they longed for a reunion with great Britain & a Joint war against the French, whom they longed to avenge themselves on for their exactions.

That there were great preparations at Martinico for a war which they expected would be with the English, and the sober part of the inhabitants seemed to dread it much, & the Americans to wish it. Taken, sworn to, and subscribed to, the day and year above written by me. (Signed) JOSIAH DURHAM.

Sworn to, before me
VALENTINE MORRIS.

No. 2106—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 98.

LORD NORTH—I have read the three letters You sent late last night, which are curious and agreable as both Writers concurr that Warr is further distant than some months ago; I cannot say I am quite edified at Lord Winchelsea's not in reality liking his appointment though out of Duty he accepts of it; I remember the time when An Ambassador would have thought that honor a reward for ability and dilligence during a long foreign Mission; however it will teach me one lesson, never again to offer it, but to wait for applications.

I return the List of Gentlemen recommended by those of Manchester, and am glad to find the spirit of many ports is rising on the late catastrophe indeed this Country would have greatly fallen in my opinion if that event had not raised the Lion.

QUEENS HOUSE.
Dec. 15th. 1777.
$\frac{m}{35}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

No. 2107—*The King to Lord North.*

Lord North—I cannot say in the note for raising troops in the Highlands, that I approve of the placing Lord McLoud the Son of the late Lord Cromartie as Colonel, he never having been in the Service of his Country but in that of Sweden.

As to the Sutherland and Caithness Corps, as it is to be raised not to serve out of Britain, the Officers must in that as in those of the Fensible Men of Argylshire and the Sutherland Batt. in the last Warr on reduction not be entitled to half pay.

The Manchester Corps is I trust now arranging with the War Office and the Adjutant General ; I never heard Lord Barrington make any mention of offers from Wales, but I trust when any appear practicable that they will be laid before me.

Queens House.

Dec. 15*th* 1777. $\frac{m}{39}$ *pt.* 4 P.M.

No. 2108—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of sending your Majesty the Dispatches from Lt General Burgoyne and Sr Guy Carleton brought by Captain Craig and Lt Foy [?] of the Artillery Regiment.

Lord George is sorry he cannot send your Majesty better accounts, the positive orders which Lt General Burgoyne refers to, your Majesty will remember, but it was never understood that at such a distance any order could be positive, in the present case the words of the order will not bear the strict construction the General put upon them.

Pall Mall, *December* 15*th* 1777. $\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 7 P.M.

No. 2109—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North could not return time enough to dress, & pay his duty this morning at St James's. He, therefore, takes the liberty of transmitting the inclosed papers to his Majesty by letter. Great part of the news in Mr. Gordon's letter we know to be false, Indeed no part of it seems to deserve credit, but the taking of

Mud Island, which Lord North hopes soon to hear confirmed. It appears by Mr. Gordon's letter that no news of a victory gained by General Sr W. Howe had reached New York on the 18. of Novr which as Lord North fears, renders the French Report very little to be depended upon.

Downing Street *Decr* 18. 1777.

$\frac{m}{5}$ *pt.* 6 P.M.

No. 2110—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 100.

Queens House.

Dec. 18*th* 1777 $\frac{m}{6}$ *pt.* 6 P.M.

Lord North—The account You have sent me of the Success at Mud Island and Mud Bank, I thoroughly credit, and think that will encourage Sir W. Howe to attempt to draw the Rebels into hazarding another Engagement.

Ld. G. Germain has acquainted Me with the letter he had received from Bamber Gascoyne concerning the Offer of the Corporation of Liverpool to raise a Battallion for the American War, under the specific declaration of not applying for any Commissions above that of Captain. I have authorised him to return for answer that I shall accept of their Loyal Offer, as they do not intend to recommend any one for a Superior Commission to that of Captain, for I cannot consent that what should appear as the spontaneous acts arising from feeling the justice of the contest should be turned into apparent jobs to give unreasonable rise to young Men.

No. 2111—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 101.

Lord North—I have this day signed the beating orders for raising a Regiment of 1000 Men from the Campbells, for another of the same number from the Gordons, and another from the Macdonalds; so that the Highland Recruiting is getting very forward; Lord Dunmore came with a proposal of raising 4000

Men if he was appointed Colonel, but he proposed the Campbells, Gordons, Macdonalds and Murrays to be part of his number, now these four are to raise separate Corps consequently cannot be of assistance to him besides the principle on which I go is that no man is to get above one step and he quitted the Army several Years ago and only as a Captain.

Queens House.
Dec. 18*th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt.* 6 P.M.

No. 2112—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Lord Sandwich has the honour to inform your Majesty that the Fowey is arrived at Spithead, and he sends all the letters both publick & private received by this Conveyance. There is a packett from Ld Howe for Lord George Germaine, but there does not appear to be any letter from Sir William Howe.

Admiralty.
Dec. 19 [1777].
10 *o'clock* A.M.

No. 2113—*Lord North to the King.*

The Board of Treasury which sits every day, and sat today till half an hour after three prevented Lord North from paying his duty to his Majesty at St James's, but he has been much honour'd & render'd very happy by the news of the progress made in the new Levies. He desired Lt Atkinson as agent for Lord MacLeod to call this morning at Ld. Barrington's, and hopes that he has done so. Mr Drummond sent some days ago an express to the D. of Atholl at Dunkeld, and expects an answer in a short time. Lord Breadalbane has a very populous neighbourhood, & may assist both the D. of Argyll's & D. of Atholl's Levies, if he is willing, which I hope, he is. Mr. Harley is endeavouring to set on foot a subscription in the City for recruiting, & there is a chance of some success there. If the Nation can be inform'd in a few days that 10,000 are raising, it must be of service.

Downing Street, *Dec*^{r} 19 [1777]. $\frac{m}{40}$ *pt.* 7 P.M.

No. 2114—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

WAR OFFICE, 20*th Dec*^{r} 1777.

I humbly presume to send herewith a Letter I have just reced from Lord George Germain ; and a beating order for your Majesty's signing, if you approve of Mr. Campbell being *Lieutenant* Colonel Commandant of the Highlanders to be raised by the Duke of Argyll ; in which case there will be two Majors appointed to that Battalion. BARRINGTON.

No. 2115—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain could not have imagined that the Duke of Argyl would have nominated so improper a person to your Majesty for the Campbell Battallion, it could not have happened if the Duke of Argyl had been in a situation to have convers'd upon the subject, but Lord George hopes the Duke's intention was that this Lt Colonel Campbell should have been the Commandant of the Battallion without the rank of Colonel. What your Majesty proposes will obviate all difficulties as the Duke's name will forward the Levies and the Lt Colonel may avail himself of the profits of Cloathing, which will be no small encouragement to a Highland Laird.

Lord George will send to Mr. Ross and acquaint him with the impossibility of your Majesty complying with what he proposed on the part of the Duke of Argyl.

PALL MALL, *Decem*^{r} 20*th* 1777. $\frac{m}{49}$ *pt.* 10 A.M.

No. 2116—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has seen Mr Ross who assures him that the Duke of Argyl did not recommend Lt Colonel John Campbell to be Colonel but to be Commandant of the Battallion with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel which he now has. Your Majesty will perceive that this mistake has been entirely owing to the Duke of Argyl's State of Health.

PALL MALL, $\frac{m}{29}$ *pt.* 1 P.M. *Decem*^{r} 20*th* 1777.

No. 2117—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 101.

QUEENS HOUSE, *Dec.* 21*st* 1777.

$\frac{m}{2}$ *pt.* M.

Lord North with great propriety terms the enclosed letter a singular one, I cannot help adding the epithets of offensive, and calculated alone to encrease animossity; but Franklin is too deep to draw it up solely from malevolence, it occurs to me therefore that if he could obtain any answer it would be tacitly acknowledging him and his Collegues in the Capacity they Assume and consequently admitting the right of the Rebel colonies to make such Appointment and to be United States; and perhaps if he does not succeed in this object publishing something in Europe that may carry the Air of Our having acted with cruelty which I am certain no Officer either Military or Civil in my Service would be guilty of; they certainly could not make much distinction among Rebels; but if they have erred I should rather think it has been in too much civility towards them.

No. 2118—*Lord George Germain to the King.*

Lord George Germain has the honor of laying before your Majesty the proposal for raising a Battallion in Wales thro' the influence of Mr Campbell, Mr Johnes and other Gentlemen of property in that Country. The Lieutenant Campbell one of the proposed Captains, is the Brother of Mr Campbell, and is now serving in America where he has been wounded.

Major Duff who made a proposal for raising five hundred men in the Highlands, thinks it more for your Majestys service that he should be employed at [as] Lt Colonel in Lord McLeods Regiment, Lt Colonel Townshend speaks most favourably of him, and he has been a Captain since 1762.

PALL MALL, *Decem*^{r} 22*nd* 1777. $\frac{m}{50}$ *pt* 11 A.M.

No. 2119—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending his Majesty several very curious papers. The four first which are letters from Mr Wentworth to Mr Eden are very interesting, but extremely long, especially No. 3. which contains a narrative of a long conversation with Mr Deane. Lord North takes, however, the liberty of recommending to his Majesty to read it through, as it relates to many points of great importance. This expedition of Mr Wentworth may, very possibly, end in nothing, but, (as he speaks entirely from himself, having never had a word of conversation upon his present errand either with Lord North or any body else except Mr Eden) Lord North hopes & believes that no mischief can arise from it, especialy, as he has the greatest confidence in the discretion & ability of Mr Wentworth. The least good consequence that can be expected from this journey is that Dr. Franklin & Mr Deane's sentiments will be better known than they are at present.

Mr Forth's letter will explain Lord Stormont's last confidential letter to Lord Weymouth, & the two letters from Ireland discover an unhappy tendency to dissention among the friends of Government there, which Lord North will endeavour to prevent by writing immediately to the two parties. Lord North has unluckily mislaid a letter he received yesterday from Mr Hamilton giving a clear account of the debate in the Irish House of Commons upon the Treasury orders for exporting provisions to the army duty free: as soon as he can find it again, he will have the honour of transmitting it to his Majesty.

If his Majesty shall have perused Mr Wentworth's letters by eight o'clock tomorrow evening, Lord North humbly intends his Majesty to return them to him for the evening as he has appointed Mr Eden to call upon him at that time in order to give them another perusal with as much attention as possible.

Tuesday Decr 23. 1777. 12 *o'clock* P.M.

No. 2120—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honor of transmitting to his Majesty a Draught of the proposed letter to the Secretary at War, together

with a letter which was written to Mr Eden who sent for the opinion of the Writer. As the letter is without date, or name, His Majesty will perceive that it is the intention of the writer that it should never be known that he has been consulted upon the measure, or given any sentiments concerning it, so that any words in his presence, which can raise in his mind any suspicion of his letter being known ought to be carefully avoided.

Wednesday Decr. 24 [1777].

No. 2121—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 103.

QUEENS HOUSE, *Dec* 24*th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{44}$ *pt.* 6 P.M.

LORD NORTH—I have on this occasion, as I should on all occasions whish [*sic*], been better than my word and return all the papers You sent late last night. Those from Mr. W. concerning his conversations seem more calculated to shew his knowledge than to convey much information that can produce any thing essential. His other letters are not very material, nor that of Your extraordinary correspondent.

I am sorry to find by Mr. Beresford's letter that heart burnings are likely to prove serious in Ireland ; I fear the new Lord Lieut. is too attentive to his new associates, and neglects the staunch friends to England.

Not supposing that any of the Ministry would have been in Town on friday I had settled not to return to Town till next week so that I shall not see you till you return from Bushy.

No. 2122—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 104.

QUEENS HOUSE *Dec.* 25*th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{15}$ *pt.* 10 A.M.

LORD NORTH—I confess I am still of the opinion that I threw out to You yesterday ; that if it on consideration should be thought right to enquire through the medium of a Board of

General Officers into the defence laid by Lt. G. Burgoyne that his orders were positive, (which I much incline to) the reference ought to extend to the failure of the Expedition and what is now proposed make only a part of it; Ld. G. Germain may be contented with an enquiry into what bears on himself, but when My name is mentioned it should be a candid not a partial enquiry; when I mentioned this to Ld. G. yesterday he wished it should go in the manner I mentioned.

As to the present Draught, I should think it more regular (but precedents will settle that point) not to term it a *Court* of Enquiry, but to order all the Generals of equal or Superior rank to Lt G. Burgoyne that have served in America to be assembled to take into consideration the causes of the failure of the Expedition under his command.

No. 2123—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Cavendish Square 25. *Dec*^{r} 1777.

Immediately after I presumed to send my Letter to your Majesty last night, I was honour'd by your Majesty's commands to see the Dukes of Hamilton and Athol which I had the good fortune to do before I went to Bed. The first is as opposite as light and Darkness from others who undertake to raise new Corps: He will raise 1000 men instead of 900,—in every thing submits entirely to your Majestys pleasure, & would be happy to serve you as an Ensign. He takes a week to settle his list of officers, and the beating order will be at his desire defer'd till then. The Duke of Athol will raise 1000 men *only*, proposes his Unkle for the Command of it, and I shall send the beating order to your Majesty for your royal Signature.

I will look out for Welsh Lieutenants willing to raise Companies in Wales, and report my success to your Majesty.

I will also write to Lord Buckingham as your Majesty directs.

I propose to stay a week at Mr. Rigbys unless your Majesty has commands for me sooner, in which case I humbly entreat that you will order me to be sent for; the first business of my life being to please and serve your Majesty. Barrington.

The Duke of Athol desires his Corps may be called the Athol Highlanders.

No. 2124—*The Adjutant-General to the King.*

Your Majesty has already seen the undermost of the inclos'd Dra^{ts}: I return it that Your Majesty may compare it with the new one giving a more extensive scope of Enquiry. Lord North & I have much considered these Subjects this morning. We think the former Dra^{t} will not preclude Lt. Genl Burgoyne from the extensive Enquiry in any mode he pleases to request on his arrival, tho' it refers only to the Point which most immediately affects Administration, & upon which the Genl Officers certainly *may* give an early Opinion. The last Dra^{t} includes so many Points, and of such a nature, that a long Time must elapse before their Report can be made; And perhaps may be thought to approach so much towards the Busyness of a Court Martial (which may be called for hereafter) that the General Officers may be more disinclined to give their Opinion on this than on the former Reference. The whole however is humbly submitted to Your Majesty. Upon Your Majesty's final Decision it may not be improper to consult the Judge Advocate on matter of Form.

It is just worth observing that if General Officers of Superior as well as equal Rank to Lt. G. Burgoyne are named, Ogelthorpe, Loudoun, & Abercromby, will be of the number: Ogelthorpe, unless he excuses himself on the score of Age, will be President.

Duke St. Westm^{r}
Decr 25. 1777.
$\frac{m}{10}$ *pt.* 7 P.M.

No. 2125—*General Harvey to Lord George Germain.*

My Lord—The more I consider, How The Non Commissioned Officers are to be Procured, who may be fitt for the Duty of Raising & assisting in the Discipline of the Proposed New Corps, The more I am Embarrassed.

6000 Highlanders will require 300 Serjeants & 300 Corporals. The Manchester Regiment, 50 of Each. Total 700. With Great Deference, I submit a few thoughts for your Lordship's Consideration, If you think them worthy of it.

I shall say nothing in Regard to Complaints that may arise from The English Officers as to this Great Promotion among the Scotch (occasioned by the New Highland Levy's) as It is a measure Resolved on.

But, my Lord, I must take the liberty of Representing, what, in my Opinion, may present future Inconveniences.

I am told, that some Proposals are made, & that others are Preparing for Raising New Regiments in England & in Wales.

I beg Leave to Repeat, what I Had the Honour to mention to your Lordship & to Ld. North.

If Officers from The Corps, which are, at present, in Great Britain or Ireland, obtain Additional Rank on this occasion, It will be a wound to those, who are, at present, on Service in America.

If Officers are appointed from America, I apprehend, It must be near five months, before they can Join the Corps to which they may be appointed.

Consequently, of no Immediate use.

If Officers who have Sold out, are fixed on, It is an Injustice to the Army.

The Embarrassment, as to Non Commissioned Officers, Increases on the Addition of Each new Regiment. Insomuch, that I Submit, whether there is a probability That any new Corps (which may begin to Recruit in January, under these Circumstances) can be fitt for Duty in the Course of the next Summer.

Instead of Any new Regiments being Raised, I Submit The Several Inclosed Proposals for augmentation.

I am certain that many Judicious Officers in the army, think, that if the mode for augmenting the Company's (which are Low in numbers at present) is adopted, any Given Number of the Proposed Augmentations will be sooner fitt for service, than by new Regiments.

If any Officers think the Contrary, I apprehend, that they are not well Informed of the Present State of the 22 Regiments of Infantry, which are now in Britain & Ireland.

I shou'd be glad to talk with them on that Subject. The augmentation of men to each Company, will also prevent the Cause of Complaint, as to the Officers, who are not on Service,

being promoted, in Prejudice to those who are in America. Except as to the Ensigns.

In case of New Corps, The Recruiting for The Regiments in America, as also for those which are in Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar, Minorca, &c: will be Impeded in a very high Degree. This, I believe, is universally allowed, and Deserves a very serious Consideration in Several Respects.

The Economical part, as to the present Expenses, & as to the Preventing a Large Staff pay, in future, has certainly not Escaped your Lordship's observation. I beg Leave to add an additional Circumstance.

From the year 1763, The number of Excellent & Experienced Officers, who have obtained The King's Permission to sell, on account of the Large Half pay List (& which it was proper in a Great Degree to Replace) preventing their Preferment, has been a most Essential Loss to the Country.

This must happen again, on the Reduction of the new Raised Corps. Your Lordship will, of course, observe, & repeat what I have had the honour of hearing from you on this Subject.

vizt—The men will List in New Corps, That will not List in the old.

I understand that London, Bristol, & Liverpool have or mean to assist His Majesty in the Present Emergency, with men.

I imagine, that their Zeal may be led to Raise them, to be Incorporated with old Corps. If they mean preferment for their Relations & friends, They will probably make objections. Yett, If The Company's are Raised to Eighty, or upwards, a Great number of Ensigns will be vacant.

Those who are thought proper, may be Indulged with their Recommendations, and If proper Gentlemen are Recommended, It will be no Detriment to the Service.

I am Persuaded, That as what I now take the Liberty of writing, proceeds from Conviction, (not arising Solely from my own opinion) of its being for the Good of the Country & of His Majesty's Service, In Regard to both the Present & to future time, I shall stand Excused for Laying it before your Lordship, under whose arrangement, I conclude, The New Corps are to be Raised.

I could not stand Excused to myself, without submitting to your Lordship my Sentiments on this very Important Subject,

and therefore I take the Liberty of troubling you with this Long Letter.

Your Lordship must be the Judge, whether they are worth your Attention, or If proper to be Laid before The King.

I am, my Lord, Your Lordship's Most Obedient & Most Humble Servant EDW: HARVEY.

CLEVELAND SQUARE
26th December 1777.

Four Different Modes of augmentation, Specifying The Numbers which will be Increased, by Each.

In Britain There are 13 Regiments of Infantry, Total 130 Companys.

Add 1 Corporal & 14 men to Each Company, makes 70 Private.

Total 1950.

Add 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 24 Privates. makes 80 p^{r} Company.

Total 3380.

Add 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, 34 Private makes 90 p^{r} Company.

Total 4810.

Add 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 44 Private makes 100 Private p^{r} Company.

Total 6240.

N.B. In The First Proposed augmented numbers, There is no Commissioned Officer augmented. In Either of the Three Lists one Lieutenant p^{r} Company only.

Orders are signed for the First Mode, for 9 Battalions. The other Four ; which are in Britain are, at present, very weak.

No. 2126—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 26 *December*, 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of sending two other letters from Mr Wentworth with the projects of two answers from Mr Eden.

He takes at the same time the liberty of informing his Majesty, that at the Meeting of the Cabinet today the opinions of his Majesty's servants were equally divided.

Lord Suffolk, Lord Sandwich, Lord George Germain & Lord North were of opinion that Lord Suffolk should write the proposed letter to the Secretary at War. Lord Chancellor, Lord Gower, Lord Dartmouth, & Lord Weymouth were against it. Lord George Germain who was more interested than the rest, said upon this difference of sentiments that he imagined the propriety of the measure must be obvious to every body, but that, as there was so great a diversity of opinions, he had not the same earnestness for it that he had had before. Upon this the whole matter dropt, & the Council separated.

Capt. Foy & Mr St Luc have both in conversation with Lord North, revived the idea formerly started by General Carleton, of raising a Corps of Canadians, the former says that it would be possible to raise with ease two Battallions of 700 men each, that they would be very serviceable in the present moment, & be a means of pleasing, & attaching the principal Canadians to the British Government. He thinks they may be so chosen as to be entirely trusted, & very usefull Corps. We certainly should have an advantage in finding them upon the spot, & not being obliged to send them from hence.

Lord North learnt from Mr Andrew Stuart, that the D: of Hamilton had thought of recommending Lieut. Col: Hamilton for the Colonel of his Regiment, but as that gentleman is included in Lieut. Genl. Burgoyne's Capitulation, He thought that would be urged as an objection, &, in that case, wish'd for Lord Spencer Hamilton. Lord North does not see that the situation of Col. Hamilton, if his conduct is not question'd, or Lord North believes, it is not, is an absolute exclusion to him, & imagines that he would be more agreeable to his Majesty than Lord Spencer, but he thinks it right, at all events, to mention this matter to his Majesty.

If his Majesty will let Lord North have the inclosed papers by

ten or eleven o'clock tomorrow morning it will be time enough to send them to Paris. By Mr Wentworth's letter Lord North conceives that the Agents have neither power nor inclination to promote a union between Great Britain & America.

Friday Even^g^.

No. 2127—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 105.

Lord North—The letters from Mr. Wentworth are wrote with so little method and are so verbose that it is very difficult to collect all that he wishes to convey; Mr. Eden is the very opposite he writes a short, clear, and intelligent style and has stated all that is necessary.

I cannot help expressing some surprise that so many of the Cabinet have doubted of the propriety of bringing the unhappy fate of Lt. G. Burgoyne's Expedition to an Enquiry, though I thought there might be a diversity of opinions as to the mode and extent of such enquiry; in the state of it yesterday I think Lord G. Germain judged right in not for the present moment pressing the affair further.

The renewal of the proposal of raising a regular Corps of Canadians by Mr. N. St. Luc and Capt. Foy is very natural at this time and I should wish to see it drawn up on paper; but I am certain You will not chuse to take any decision on it till Lt. G. Haldiman returns from Switzerland which will be towards the end of next month.

D. Hamilton has been with Ld Barrington and is to send through him his List of Officers the end of next Week; I doubt that either Lt. Col. Hamilton of the Scotch Fusilliers or Ld. Spencer Hamilton of the Coldstream Regt. of Guards will chuse to quit their present Commissions for the Command of that new raised Corps, as they cannot possibly acquire any Rank and will only have the advantage of the Cloathing; besides Lt. Col. Hamilton unless exchanged cannot Serve in America, where all these new Corps must be sent.

Kew, *Dec. 27th* 1777.

$\frac{m}{30}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

No. 2128—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 106.

KEW, *Dec. 28th* 1777.
$\frac{m}{57}$ *pt.* 11 A.M.

LORD NORTH—The letter from Mr. Wentworth has certainly a very unpleasant appearance though I cannot think it of so certain a nature as to look upon a War with the House of Bourbon as inevitable.

I consent to the Appointing Dr. Ross B^p^ of Exeter Mr. Dampier Prebend of Durham, provided he continues to attend the Young Chancellor, Mr. Harley Dean of Windsor and Dr. Foley Dean of Worcester, You will order the necessary instruments to be prepared for my Signature.

As to the proposals for raising new Corps You'll examine them, but am sorry to tell You that there are two proposals in the Liverpool area that I can never agree to, the giving Capt. Stanley the rank of Lieut. Col. and the letting Capt. Poole Sell out and then appointing him Major to that Corps; it would be very difficult to give the former the rank of Major more is impossible, I will certainly return those papers tomorrow.

No. 2129—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 29 *December*, 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of writing this note to his Majesty, to submit that it will be advisable to take no steps in the nomination of Chief Baron till Lord North can have had an opportunity of seeing the Atty & Solr. Genl. It is very probable that one or the other will accept of it & they have a right to the preference; Unless some method is taken to keep them both in good humour His Majesty's affairs will be likely to suffer in the approaching critical, &, in all probability, most turbulent Session.

BUSHEY PARK, *Monday Eveg.*

No. 2130—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 107.

Lord North—I detained Your box till this morning that I might examine the proposals concerning raising new Levies; the D. of Gordon was supposed to assist Col. W. Gordon, and for that reason he has got a beating Order; as to his supporting another Corps it would be defeating the other, besides I can never think of giving Lord W. Gordon the Rank of Lieut Col., his first coming into the Army was on the raising M.G. Morris's Corps, with which he never served; he had for a short time a Company in the 25th Regt. not liking attending his Duty he sold out while the Regt. was at Minorca, therefor has not the smallest claim to Military Rank, and has been told so in my name by Ld. G. Germain.

I yesterday mentioned that I can never think of giving Capt. Stanley the Rank of Lieut. Col. the utmost that I could be brought to and that reluctantly would be that of Major; Capt. Poole cannot sell his Company and be appointed Major; though You are not a Military Man You can easily see what a strange medley this Liverpool Regt. will be unless some Officer of experience is put at the head of it to train and discipline the Corps; the Gentleman proposed to command it is in America consequently cannot be concerned in it if he had any knowledge; the Major is in the same situation as to be absence [absent].

By an unwearied attention to the Services of Officers I flatter myself I have their goodwill which would be totally destroyed if I was giving way to every job that Noblemen are wishing for their relations not the Service of their Country.

Indeed with the Six Corps to be raised in Scotland and the Manchester and liverpool Regts we shall have 8000 Men which is as much as we can possibly raise in addition to compleating the present existing Corps, which is an ample [answer] to all those who bring proposals. I do not say any thing in particular concerning that of Col. Burgoyne which is objectionable in every part, and has more the appearance of a Scheme to pay his own debts than a proposal formed by an Officer.

Kew. *Dec. 29th* 1777 $\frac{m}{40}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

No. 2131—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of sending to his Majesty another letter of secret intelligence from Paris rather obscurely written, but which, in its general complexion conveys the indisposition of the American Agents there to contribute towards the reconciliation of Great Britain and her Colonies, & the growing disposition of the Court of France to support openly and by force of arms, if necessary, the independency of the latter; How soon they may take this step is as yet uncertain, but they appear every day approaching nearer to it. The intention of the Americans to attack all the quarters of the British Troops during the Winter has come to Lord North by more channels than one; It is not improbable that they think of it, & Lord North is sorry to be of opinion that it is not impossible that at Rhode Island, or Long Island, or Staten Island they may succeed. Lord Pembroke sent Lord North lately a letter he had from Ireland written by a gentleman much connected with the French & Americans, who mentioned the intention of the Americans during the winter, & that he had good reason to believe that France design'd openly to espouse their cause in the Spring; That two plans had been in agitation; One, to pour out from North America in the Spring a number of Privateers to insult our North & North West Coasts, & to destroy all the vessells they can meet; The other, for a body of French Troops to land under the American Banner in the North of Ireland, & by the bait of Independency, to engage that part of the Kingdom in rebellion; This last idea, though it seems new & very extraordinary, deserves perhaps, some attention; The turbulent disposition of Irish Presbiterians who are almost to a man favourers of the American Cause, The oppression under which the lower people in that kingdom labour almost universally, &, The smallness of the Irish army may possibly draw the eyes of France that way. The utmost that can be expected from the Papists would be neutrality, but, probably, a large body would be easily induced to join an invader. All these considerations render the intelligence of Lord Pembroke's friend not so chimerical as it may appear at first sight.

Lord North has the honour of apprizing his Majesty that the Duke of Hamilton will ask an audience tomorrow after the Levée

in order to submit to his Majesty the choice of the Field Officers of his regiment, as he thinks that by the recommendation of the Captains & Subalterns, & by going with the regiment himself, he should soon be able to complete his Corps. He has, however, thought of Field Officers but they are, as he conceives, entirely within his Majesty's rule, & such as will be approved by him. For the Colonel of his Regiment He has thought of proposing Colonel Francis Maclean now a General in the Portuguese service. The Duke has no personal acquaintance with that gentleman, but has heard so high a character of him, that he thinks it will add much to the reputation & utility of his Corps, if it is instrumental to the bringing back so good an Officer to the Service of Great Britain. If this gentleman should decline the offer, which is not probable, He has thought of Col. Dalrymple for the Colonel, & his uncle Lieut. Colonel Gunning for the Lieut. Colonel of his Regiment. Lord North has not heard of any Major that his Grace has had in view, As none of these Officers will acquire additional rank, there may probably, be no objection to them, but if there is, Lord North believes that the Duke will chearfully acquiesce in any appointments that his Majesty shall think proper to make.

The Duke of Queensberry has been with Lord North to offer in his name, & in those of Lord March & Mr. Douglas that, if another Corps of 1000 men are desired or would be agreable, they are ready to undertake to raise one, & have no doubt of being able to accomplish it from their estates.

The Duke of Gordon was sometime with Lord North this morning expressing much zeal & readiness to assist, & not in the least insisting upon the promotion of his Brother, but complaining heavily, & with some reason, of the behaviour of Col. Gordon, who undertook the regiment without any communication with the Duke, & has named all the Officers, without leaving a single one to his nomination. Many of the persons nominated are the same whom the Duke would have recommended, but, Colonel Gordon, by taking this method has made it HIS regiment, not the *Duke's*, & has obliged many of the Duke's friends in order, as he supposes, to gain their interest at a future political contest if [he] should again oppose, as he has already done once, the Duke's candidate for the County of Aberdeen. Some tenants of the Duke, upon his Highland estates, having been omitted by Col. Gordon, have enter'd into the Macdonald Corps, so that the

Duke if he were to undertake a Corps would not be able to do it so soon or so well, as he could have done, if the intimation of the Regiment had been sent immediately to him. His Grace declares that, though he wishes to see his Brother in the army again, he would not have press'd that point, but would have raised the regiment for Col. Gordon, or any other person whom his Majesty would have appointed. He is much hurt at the march his uncle has stolen upon him, & wanted Lord North to advise him as to the best course for him to hold. He thinks it will hurt his interest & Credit, not to raise a regiment when so many other of his country men do, & yet Col. Gordon, by his manoeuvres will render it difficult for the Duke to raise a Corps in the time & manner he could wish. He intends to ask an audience of his Majesty tomorrow.

Lord North has but just been able to get down to Bushy, where he intends to stay till Thursday morning unless his Majesty has any commands for him sooner in Town.

Bushy Park *Decr.* 30. 1777 $\frac{m}{40}$ *pt.* 9 P.M.

No. 2132—*The King to Lord North.*

Printed. Donne II. 109.

Lord North—I am glad You have at length found a minute to steal to Bushy as I am certain You must require a little relaxation from which I by no means wish to draw You this day. I cannot say I look upon intelligence from Mr. Wentworth with more degree of certainty than as it is confirmed by others; he is an avowed stock jobber and therefore though I approve of employing him I never let that go out of my mind. I cannot say his dispatch which I return contains anything to build upon, but it convinces me that Bancroft is entirely an American and that every word he used on the late occasion was to deceive; perhaps they think Mr. Wentworth has been sent from motives of fear and if that is Franklin's opinion the whole conduct he has shewn, is wise and to me it uravells [*sic*] what other ways would appear inexplicable.

Kew, *Dec.* 31*st* 1777. $\frac{m}{30}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

No. 2133—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of inclosing a letter which he has just received from Lord Harcourt, & an extract from another letter from a considerable merchant at New York sent to Lord North by Mr. Robert Drummond.

Downing Street, *Wednesday night* [? 31 *December*, 1777].

No. 2134—*General Vernon to the King.*

Memorandum.

[? 1777.]

Humbly to represent to his Majesty the State of Gen^{rl} Vernon's Services, that he has had the honour of bearing a Commission in his Majty's Army since the year 1737, during which time he has upon all occasions shewn a Zeal & Desire of being employ'd, & has in two several Campaigns served out of his Tour of Duty. That in ye year 1764 His Majty was at the Recommendation of the late Field Marshall Lord Ligonier pleased to consent that he should be appointed Colonell of the 54th Regiment of Foot then vacant, which was afterwards given to Gen^{ll} Frederick. That some Circumstances having happened at that time which rendered his continuance in the Army so uneasy to him, as to make him wish to retire: His Minister had informed Gen^{ll} Vernon that a Representation of his Case having been made to his Maj^{ty} he was graciously pleased to approve of his retiring from the Line of his Profession, & in consequence to instruct his Minister to find out a permanent Situation for him equivalent in Value to that he had given up his Pretensions to. But no such Situation immediately occurring his M^{ty}'s Minister proposed to him the acceptance of the Lieutenancy of the Tower then vacant, untill an Opportunity offer'd of carrying his M^{ty}'s gracious Intentions fully into execution. In order to make up in some degree for the Deficiency in Value of that Employment Genl Vernon was allowed to continue Aid de Camp to his Maj^{ty} But upon a Promotion of Gen^{ll} Officers being made in which Genl Vernon was included, he lost the Aid de Campship. His Case appearing a very hard one to Ld. Granby & his Other Friends, application was made to his Maj^{ty} by them, that he would be graciously pleased to admitt him to the honour of being

appointed a Groom of his Maj^{ty}'s Bedchamber and from their favourable Report he had reason to flatter himself that His Maj^{ty} would think of him upon some occasion wherein it was not inconvenient to his Service. Since which Period Genl V— underwent a constant & severe attendance during the whole of the last Parliament, from which he suffer'd greatly in his health. So many years having elapsed without having received any Mark of his Maj^{ty}'s Favour, he humbly hopes he shall be forgiven, if he has the Presumption once more to submit the particularity of his Case to his Maj^{ty}'s most gracious consideration, & that in regard to his long & faithfull Services his Majty will graciously condescend to Conferr upon him some further Mark of his Mty's Royale favour.

No. 2135—*Admiral Keppel to the King.* [? 1777.]

As it is Understood that the King is pleased at this Time to Establish and settle the Family of His Royal Children, and as His Majesty may have a wish to be in Possession of more than One of the Lodges and Parks belonging to His Crown, it has Recurr'd [*sic*] to me that Bagshot Lodge tho' Small, is Compact and Compleat in almost Every respect, and Altho' by His Majesty's Gift to my brother the Possession of it remains in me for my Own life and that of General Keppels, Yet I am ready to Yeild it up to His Majesty upon the Terms He shall Please to Determine upon, the Monies at Different times Expended by the late Lord Albemarle Exceed Discription I believe not less than £15000, £12000 of which may be Stated, which is a Large sum lost to his Family, unless reimbursed, but if I could receive £9000, for to give up my Title to the Place and that Sum, paid by four Different Equal Payments Clear of Deductions, it would Content me, or if that Mode dont meet Approbation, I should be content with the Sum of £4000 given and paid by Installments Clear of Charges, with a Rent of £400 per Annum clear of Deductions, which rent with all my Right to the Place, to Cease with my life, and be in His Majesty

But if the Above Proposals are Improper Admiral Keppel will be ready to leave the matter Intirely to His Majestys pleasure.

Copy.

No. 2136—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of informing that it was carried today at the India House by a great majority to recommend to the Directors to reconsider their resolution of Wednesday seven-night

For	377
Agst	271

Many of those, who profess attachment to the government, & who openly support it, have, upon this occasion, either through connexion with the parties concern'd, or dislike of reformation, acted against us, & by that means render'd the majority so considerable.

Downing Street, *Friday Eveng.*

No. 2137—*Lord North to the King.*

[? 1777.]

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty of the death of Mr. Tucker Treasurer of the Marines, It is in the gift of the Crown, & Lord North believes usually at the recommendation of the first Lord of the Treasury &, therefore, Lord North thinks it right to appraise his Majesty of it butt the first Lord of the Admiralty should propose any person in the room of Mr. Tucker.

Friday morn^{g}

No. 2138—*Lord North to the King.*

[1777 ?]

Lord North has seen Lord Sandwich in consequence of the intelligence contain'd in the inclosed paper of which Mr Robinson has sent his Majesty a copy, & has the honour of informing his Majesty that Lord Sandwich has dispatch'd orders to the Admiralty to prepare directions to be transmitted to Admiral Keppell & all the other naval Commanders to take & destroy French Ships of all descriptions. These orders will be distributed & sent away to their respective destinations as soon as ever his

Majesty's pleasure is known. Lord North has written to Lord Weymouth, & expects to have in answer his sentiments whether it is necessary to have a meeting of the Cabinet in this Crisis, or whether the opinion of the Lords on Thursday will not be sufficient to justify the measures of compleat hostilities against France, which indeed seems now the only measure to be taken.

Bushy Park. *Saturday* ½ *p*^{t} 11. A.M.

No. 2139—*Lord North to the King.*

[1777 ?]

Lord North has the honour of informing His Majesty that he has appointed two gentlemen to attend him this evening upon business of importance, but he imagines that he shall be time enough for them if he returns at nine o'clock & will not fail to pay his duty to His Majesty at the time His Majesty has appointed.

No. 2140—*Lord North to the King.*

[1777 ?]

Lord North has the honour of informing His Majesty that (Mr. Dowdeswell having made a motion) He moved that the Chairman should leave the chair, & carried the question by 40 votes.

Ayes, 226
Noes, 186

ADDENDA

No. 1573A—*Lord North to the King.*

Lord North has the honour of informing his Majesty that, upon enquiring from Lord Rochford into the substance and words of the message sent by his Majesty last year to the Duke of Gloucester, his Lordship seem'd to think that he was directed to say that no answer could be return'd, but at the same time, to inform his Royal Highness *as from himself*, that, as his Majesty

had not yet applied to Parliament for his own children, it could not be expected that he would apply for the family of his Royal Highness, as this state of the answer is somewhat different from what his Majesty apprehended, Lord North thought it right to communicate it to his Majesty before he deliver'd it to the Duke of Gloucester.

Lord North begs leave to suggest to his Majesty that he fears that some application may be made to Parliament on the part of his Royal Highness during the present Session and that, as his Royal Highness is obliged to go abroad in a very precarious state of health, it will be difficult to avoid in Parliament giving hopes that, when a provision is secur'd to the younger children of the Crown, care will be taken of the other branches of the Royal family. Such an answer will be compleatly sufficient to overturn any application of the sort, but Lord North imagines that any answer short of this would have a bad effect in the Public.

As Lord North expects that his Royal Highness will appoint him tomorrow or next day, he thought it his duty to submit to his Majesty what appears to him the proper conduct to be held in Parliament in case his Royal Highness should be so ill advised as to bring the matter before the Ho. of Commons and, after this, to pray his Majesty's commands whether he should answer his Royal Highness,

By a general reference to the former answer,

By the words which Lord Rochford was authorized to use *as from himself*, or

By words which hold forth rather more expectation of some provision for the Duke's family, when application is made to Parliament in behalf of his Majesty's children.

Bushy Park,
Sunday, Jan. 15 [1775].

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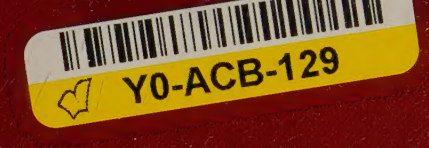
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